



*A survey of Staffordshire, with a  
description of Beeston-castle in ...*

Sampson Erdeswicke, Thomas Harwood

Gough  
Staffordshire Adm.  
No. 6.





2







WILLIAM MAC FARLAN

M.D. 1811

A  
SURVEY  
OF  
STAFFORDSHIRE:

CONTAINING THE  
**Antiquities of that County,**

BY SAMPSON ERDESWICK, Esa.

---

COLLATED WITH MANUSCRIPT COPIES,

AND WITH

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS,

BY

WYRLEY, CHETWYND, DEGGE, SMYTH, LYTTTELTON,  
BUCKERIDGE, AND OTHERS ;

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

**The History and Antiquities of that County.**

BY THE

REVEREND THOMAS HARWOOD, B.D. F.S.A.

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FUIT HÆC SAPIENTIA QUONDAM. *Horat. de Art. Poet.*

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**Westminster :**

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1820.

TO THE VENERABLE  
CHARLES BUCKERIDGE, D.D.  
ARCHDEACON OF COVENTRY,  
AND FIRST CANON RESIDENTIARY OF LICHFIELD;  
BY WHOSE ENCOURAGEMENT IT WAS UNDERTAKEN,  
AND BY WHOSE LIBERALITY IT WAS PROMOTED,  
THIS EDITION OF ERDESWICK,  
"VENERANDÆ ANTIQUITATIS CULTOR MAXIMUS,"  
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY ADDRESSED  
BY HIS OBLIGED  
AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
THOMAS HARWOOD.

*Lichfield, 1820.*





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## PREFACE.

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**T**HE County of Stafford is in length sixty-two miles, in breadth thirty-eight, in circumference one hundred and eighty. It contains sixteen market towns, and one hundred and eighty-one parishes, twelve hundred and twenty square miles, and seven hundred and eighty thousand statute acres. It is within the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and the province of Canterbury; and is within the Oxford Circuit. Its population, according to the last act in 1811, consisted of two hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-three persons; of whom one hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and ninety-eight were males, and one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and fifty-five were females; of whom also seventy-two thousand four hundred and sixty-five were employed in trade and manufacture, and forty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty in agriculture.

It is divided into five Hundreds. The Hundreds of Offlow and Totmanslow, had their names from sepulchral monuments of Saxon commanders. Pirehill, is a

hill near Stone. Seisdon is a village near Wolverhampton; and Cuddleston was a village near Penkridge; of which nothing but a bridge yet remains to mark its situation.

Its rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Tame, the Sow, the Penk, the Blythe, the Tene, besides smaller streams and waters.

The Trent rises from Newpool, at Knipersley, and from two springs near Molecap and Norton Hay, and is increased in its course by the Sow, Eccleshall water, and other rivulets. It derives its name from *Trenta*, drie, three, on account of the three sources from whence it springs. It flows south-east, near Newcastle, to Trentham Park, where it is formed into a spacious lake, It passes through Stone, Ingestrie, Tixall, and Shugborough. It washes the village of Colwich, the chase of Cannock, and the ancient baronial hall of Wolseley. From hence it waters the villages of Armitage, the Ridwares, King's Bromley, Yoxall, Alrewas, the park of Wichnor; and, taking a northerly course, it becomes the boundary of the county, flowing along the banks of Catton, and of Drakelow, the park of sir Roger Gresley, bart. on the Derbyshire side, to the ancient bridge of Burton, having received the streams of the Sow, the Tame, and the Blythe.

The Dove rises in Alstonfield, immortalized by Drayton, Cotton, and Walton; and forms the beautiful dell of Dove Dale, winding along hills covered with woods, and rocks. It receives the *Manifold*, from the subterraneous caves near the gardens of Ilam. It passes near Ashbourn, Uttoxeter, Sudbury, beneath the castle of Tutbury, falling into the Trent, just at its leaving the

county, near Burton. In its course it is augmented with the streams of Manifold, Hamp, and Churnet, which receives also Dunsinore Brook, Endon water, and the Tene, with other streams.

The Tame rises in Seisdon hundred, is increased by the Smestall, the Stour, the Walsall-water, Hammerwich-water, and other streams. It leaves the eastern part of the county at Oldbury, and crossing Offlow hundred at the south end, passes into Warwickshire. It re-enters the county of Drayton Bassett, flowing by Tamworth, which takes its name from it, Hopwas, Tamhorn, and Elford, and falls into the Trent, near Wichnor.

The Sow rises near Newcastle, and falls into the Trent below Stafford.

The Penk gives name to Penkridge, through which it passes, rising in Cuddleston hundred.

The Tern rises at Maer, and taking a south-west course, falls into the Severn, near Wroxeter.

The Blythe gives name to Blithbury, and falls into the Trent.

Within the county are some remarkable pieces of water, as Ladford-pool, Eccleshall Castle-pool, Hammerwich reservoir, New, and Maer-pools, and Aqualate.

The navigable Canals are numerous in this county. Dr. Congreve of Wolverhampton, proposed a junction of the Trent and Severn<sup>1</sup>.

The numerous and medicinal springs, the minerals, the botanical herbs, and its other natural productions, are enumerated at great length by Plot and by Shaw.

<sup>1</sup> His plan is annexed to one of the printed editions of Erdeswick.



The Watling-street and Ikenild-street pass through this county.

The Watling-street enters it at Fazeley, and in a western direction, passes to the county of Salop. The Ikenild-street enters it between Burton and Tutbury, passes through Streethay, to the south of Lichfield, towards Handsworth and Warwickshire.

The Tumuli are very numerous. The chief are on Watling-street, at Cat's hill, which has been supposed to be a contraction of Canuti tumulus, Calves' Heath, Sardon, Offlow near Swinfen, Harlow Greave, Calwich, near Okeover Church, on Wever Hills, near Leek and Warslow, on Eaton Hill, Elford, Barrow Hill, Borrow-cop Hill, Lichfield, Kinver and Compton, and Caudon.

At Ashford Heath, King's Swinford, is a Roman camp, called Wolverhampton church-yard. There is a Roman work at Morton, south of Wrottesley. The hills at Seisdon appear like bastions, and make it probable that it was once a fortification, but whether of Roman or British construction is uncertain. Relicks of warlike instruments have been found in the lows on Womborne Heath. In 911, at Wednesfield, Edward the Elder defeated the Danes in a battle, in which two of their kings, two earls, and nine other chiefs, were slain; memorials of it are to be seen in South-Low-field; in North-Low-field the barrow has been levelled.

Cannock Heath, to which Sutton Colfield was united, is supposed to have been the residence of the Druids. Near Aldridge was a small common, lately inclosed, to this day bearing the name of Druid's Heath. The eminence called Knave's Castle, on Cannock Heath, near

Hammerwich, has been also marked as their habitation, before it became a Roman or a British station.

This county was a part of the ancient Cornavii, and one of the seventeen counties of the kingdom of the Middle Saxons, or Mercia. On the partition of the kingdom between Edmund Ironside and Canute, it fell under the government of the latter. By their buildings and religious foundations the Saxons have left numerous traces. They had camps at Kinver, and Bury Bank near Stone. They had castles at Tamworth, Dudley, Wednesbury, Kingston Hill near Stafford, and in Beaudesert Park. Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, who died in 912, had large possessions here; as had Leofwina earl of Chester and earl of Mercia, the husband of Goddeva, who liberated Coventry, and Algar, their son, the father of Edwin, who was slain by William the Conqueror, as recorded in Domesday book.

William the Conqueror divided the extensive possessions of the Mercian earls in this county, between his partizans, Hugh de Montgomery earl of Arundel, Robert de Stafford, Henry de Ferrers, William Fitz-Ansculf, and Nigel, ancestor of sir Roger Gresley, bart. The bishop of Chester, to whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction this county was subject; the abbeys of Westminster and Burton, the church of Rheims, the canons of Stafford, and of Wolverhampton; earl Roger, and several other thanes, besides the king, were the other landholders. In the reign of Henry I. Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury, ravaged this county, in favour of Curthose; and great changes have gradually taken place in property and families. Many great families have been ruined at different periods by revolutions in

the government, and by their adherence to the losing side. Some were active partizans in the wars between Maud and king Stephen. Many were sufferers in the tedious and destructive contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. But in the reign of Hen. VIII. there was the greatest change of property, when the religious houses were dissolved, and granted by him to different persons. In the civil war between king Charles and the parliament, this county associated on the side of the latter; and it was impossible for men of property to preserve their neutrality'. Many estates were now

<sup>1</sup> In the act for an assessment for six months, from the 25th of December 1649, for the maintenance of the forces raised by authority of parliament for the service of England and Ireland, at the rate of ninety thousand pounds per month for the first three months, and at the rate of threescore thousand pounds for the last three months (passed 7 Dec. 1649); the county of Stafford, with the city of Lichfield, was assessed at the sum of £1200. for the first three months, and at £800. for the last three months. The commissioners for the county were:

Sir William Brereton, bart.

John Harwood, of Stourton.

Thomas Crompton.

Matthew Morton.

Edward Manwaring.

Henry Stone.

John Chetwood.

Thomas Parks.

Alexander Wightwich.

Richard Flyer.

Edward Broughton.

Richard Pyott.

John Whitehalgh.

George Bellot, of Uttoxeter.

wasted, and very few were acquired. The lands of the bishop, and dean and chapter were surveyed and valued, and sold at a few years' purchase<sup>1</sup>. At the restoration,

William Pinson, of Wolverhampton.

Timothy Edge, of Horton.

Thomas Moseley.

Thomas Gent, of Leek.

John Goring, of Croxston Abbey.

William Turton, of Alderwas.

Thomas Hadghead, of Wilwidgh.

Thomas Foley.

Edward Danvers.

Thomas Cornwallis, of Ettingsals. Esquires.

For Lichfield.

The Bailiffs for the time being.

Mr. Saxon.

Mr. Minors.

Mr. Mot.

In a similar act in 1650, were added,

William Bagot.

Thomas Andrews.

William Jolley.

Daniel Watson.

Edward Ashenhurst. Esquires.

<sup>1</sup> The following enumeration of Parks was made, about the time of the restoration, by sir Simon Degge: Those marked with an asterisk had deer in them, about the time of the civil war.

Tutbury, the king's.

\*Agardesley, the king's.

Castlehay, the king's.

\*New Park, the king's.

Stockley, the king's, after

\*Barton, the king's, after sir  
Ch. Bromfield.

Mr. Chute.

Rolleston, the king's, after

\*Rowley, the king's, after sir  
Tho. Leigh.

Mr. Poell.

\*Hanbury, the king's.

\*Highlyns, the king's.

the cavaliers, who had suffered in the royal cause, were very sparingly rewarded; and since that time, the common causes of the change of property have been, either the failure of issue, or the prodigality of the possessor.

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| *Hamstall Ridware.                  | *Horseley, sir John Peshall.  |
| *Sherrold, the king's.              | Blore, the Bishop's.          |
| Bromley, Mr. Archbold.              | Willowbridge, the earl of     |
| *Bagot's, sir Edward Bagot.         | Shrewsbury.                   |
| *Seney (Sinai) the lord Paget.      | Stafford, lord Stafford.      |
| *Wichnor, Mr. Offley.               | *Tixall, lord Aston.          |
| Horecross, Mr. Wells.               | *Ingestrie, Mr. Chetwind.     |
| Calton, Mr. Will. Chetwynd.         | *Ellenhall, Mr. Cope.         |
| Hawkes New Park, Skeffington.       | *Broughton, Mr. Broughton.    |
| *Fisherwick, Skeffington.           | Bromley, lord Gerard.         |
| *Wolseley, sir Will. Wolseley.      | *Madeley, Mr. Offley.         |
| *Haywood, lord Paget.               | *Chartley, sir S. Shirley.    |
| *Teddesley, sir Ed. Littleton.      | *Stone, Mr. Crompton.         |
| *Pillaton, sir Edw. Littleton.      | *Birchwood, Mr. Goring.       |
| Ashmore, Mr. Ed. Leveson.           | *Sandon, Mr. Goring.          |
| *Hilton, Mr. Henry Vernon.          | *Blore, lord Newcastle.       |
| Beaudesert, lord Paget.             | *Okeover, Mr. Okeover.        |
| *Bentley, two parks, Mr. Lane.      | *Throwley, lord Ardglass.     |
| Dudley, lord Dudley.                | *Knipersley, sir John Bowyer. |
| *Wrottesley, sir Walter Wrottesley. | *Bradwell, Mr. Sneyd.         |
| Pepperhill, Talbot, earl of         | Shenston, Mr. Lake.           |
| Shrewsbury.                         | Knightley, Mr. Coke.          |
| Compton, Mr. Harwood.               | *Alveton, earl of Shrewsbury. |
| *Chillington, Mr. Giffard.          | Croxden, Mr. Pierpoint.       |
| *Brewood, the Bishop's.             | Bromshall, Mr. Greville.      |
| *Rowley, sir Thomas Whitgreave.     | *Wooton, sir Tho. Fleetwood.  |
| *Aqualate, Ger. Skrymshire.         | Park Hall, Mr. Whitehall.     |
| *Norbury, Mr. P. Skrymshire.        | *Chedleton, Mr. Jolliffe.     |
| *Stoke, Mr. H. Heveningham.         | Mr. Skrymshire's New Park.    |
|                                     | *Loxley, Mr. Kinnersley.      |
|                                     | Ipstones.                     |
|                                     | Sedgeley, lord Ward.          |

Whilst feudal tenures subsisted, and the courts of wards and liveries were in use, accurate information might have been obtained, of the change and descent of property. The solemn inquisitions were deposited in

|                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Creighton.                   | *Offley.                  |
| Enville, lord Stamford.      | Drayton Basset.           |
| *Weston-Lizard.              | Bonninghall.              |
| *Cheadle, duke of Newcastle. | Patteshull, sir — Astley. |
| *Lynesley, Mr. Draycote.     |                           |

These families have been owners of estates ever since the Conquest :—

|            |             |             |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Biddulph.  | Brereton.   | Corbyn.     |
| Aston.     | Coyney.     | Comberford. |
| Noel       | Draycote.   | Wirley.     |
| Harcourt.  | Bagot.      | Okeover.    |
| Mountford. | Cotes.      | Rudyard.    |
| Wolseley.  | Wightwick.  | Peshall.    |
| Broughton. | Wrottesley. | Congreve.   |

These are ancient families, that now (1660) enjoy estates :

|            |              |               |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Manwaring. | Chetwind.    | Macclesfield. |
| Erdeswick. | Chetwood.    | Giffard.      |
| Gray.      | Wilbraham.   | Astley.       |
| Vernon.    | Fitzherbert. | Heveningham.  |
| Leigh.     |              |               |

These are good ancient families :—

|             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Bowyer.     | Littleton. | Degge.      |
| Lane.       | Rugeley.   | Thicknesse. |
| Kinnersley. | Arblaster. | Minors.     |
| Egerton.    | Grosvenor. | Degge.      |

Of the ancient families thus enumerated, who were owners of estates about the time of the Conqueror, how few remain ! Wolseley, Bagot, Wrottesley, Okeover, now (1820) reside upon the spot where the mansions of their paternal ancestors, through all their successive generations, have stood. The cas-

these courts called *Inquisitiones post mortem*, which were taken by the king's escheator after the death of the possessors, who inquired, on the oaths of a jury, of what lands they died seized, who were the heirs, of what age, and by what tenure they held them. At the Restoration these courts were abolished, and the historian must now depend, for the most part, on his own personal inquiries.

Besides the Sovereign and his family, England, amongst the Anglo Saxons, had three distinct orders, Thanes, Ceorles, and Bondsmen, or slaves.

The thanes were of different degrees of nobility, consisting of bishops, priors, and abbots; dukes, earls, and viscounts. These titles were very seldom allowed

tellated walls, with their lofty turrets and massive bastions, to repel the attack of the invading foe, or the treacherous neighbour; the shining armour; the richly-coloured glass, with all the heraldic ensigns of baronial splendor, no longer remain. The loud horn, which called the powerful knight, with his numerous retinue, to the sports of the chase, no longer blows; and the minstrels and the dance, which closed the toils of the day;—all are passed away; leaving behind only a faint shadow of former greatness, in the more meretricious and luxurious refinements of modern decoration. Cotes resides at Weston, but yet possesses the land of his paternal ancestor. Gresley, of Drakelow, no longer holds his paternal inheritance in this county, but resides upon the spot on which his illustrious ancestor was placed, in Domesday Book. Wightwick, Wirley, and Broughton, yet possess some portion of their inheritance, but have migrated to other counties. Coyney, Dudley, Ferrers, and Kynnersley, possess their lands by female descent. Basset, Macclesfield, Heveningham, Hillary, Noel, Harcourt, Welles, Draycote, Comberford, Peshall, Arblaster, Astley, and Rugeley, are extinct in the county.



to descend to the next heir. The viscounts were sheriffs, chosen by the county: they had civil jurisdiction, and collected the royal revenue. The inferior clergy, and larger landholders, who held of the Crown, or of the greatest thanes, formed the second class. The third class were those proprietors of land, sufficient for their support. Some of their lands were called Boclands, because they were conveyed by written evidences. Those were called demesne lands which were adjacent to their mansions, and cultivated for domestic use. Folkland was either held by an hereditary tenantry, who attended their lord in peace or war; or was held by an inferior tenantry, who cultivated it, paying a rent in those articles of provisions, which were required for the supply of their lord's house. The greatest thanes possessed an absolute jurisdiction on their estates. All civil and criminal matters were determined at their hall-mote, with the consent of their socmen. They owed their services to the sovereign at home and in the field: they contributed towards the building and defence of his castles, and towards the repairing of bridges and roads.

The Ceorles were merchants, traders, or little freeholders. To elevate them to the third class of thanes, they were either to obtain an office in the royal court; to possess learning sufficient to qualify them for the priesthood; to obtain from an earl or duke five hides of land, a gilt sword, helmet, and breast-plate, as a reward of their courage: to make three voyages to a foreign shore, in a ship freighted by themselves; or, in any manner, to possess five hides of land, upon which was a church, a kitchen, a bell-house, and a great gate or lodge. These had the same privileges as those who

were of the third class by birth : their lives and property were held in equal estimation ; and their *weregild*, or testimony, was of equal weight in courts of judicature.

Bondsmen, or slaves, constituted the third class, and were menial servants, or mechanics in the lord's service. The villains, men settled in villages, belonged personally to the lord, who transferred them with the estates : their lands are still called copyhold, held by inferior tenure. By obtaining their liberty they became Ceorles, and enjoyed the rights of freemen ; but, for the sake of distinction, were called Freolætans.

At the Conquest, the title of Duke, which had been held by William in Normandy, was discontinued. The Earls possessed nearly the same power as before. The second order of thanes became barons, having about ten manors ; which, under the former system, had constituted a tithing. A certain number of knights fees, being a certain quantity of land, made a barony. Though the Viscounts changed their name for Shire-reeve, or Sheriff, the office was the same. The lesser Thanes became Vavasors. From these the gentry of England, not of foreign extraction, are descended. Their lands were called Vavasories. The services from the great landholders was now called grand serjeanty ; and, from the smaller landholders, petty serjeanty. Knights' service remains nearly in its former state. The Ceorles took the name of freemen ; and from these, and the junior branches of the Vavasors, the great mass of the middle rank of the English are at this time composed. In the bondsmen there was little change, and from them the great majority of the lowest order of Englishmen now descend.

Reliefs, which were compounded for by William the Second in money, acknowledged some hereditary right to land. Baronial, and other lands, were made hereditary by Henry the First, who permitted mothers, or nearest relations, to become guardians to minors. The nobles were now allowed to dispose of their daughters in marriage, without the consent of the Sovereign; who, in return, gave the same privileges to their vassals.

The names of the French<sup>1</sup> and Norman settlers in England, in the time of Henry the Second and Richard the First, chiefly end in *ville*; those of Anjou, in *lere*; those of Guienne, especially near the Garonne, in *ac*; and those of Picardy, in *cour*. The Norman names generally begin with *beau, de, des, la, da, de la, saint, and fitz*, and often include in them *champ, mort, mont*.

From the Conquest to the time of king John, the country was for the most part in the hands of strangers, and the language of the courts was in French. In the reign of Henry the Third, this distinction in the people gradually ceased. The Anglo Saxons no longer viewed the Normans and the House of Anjou with suspicion

<sup>1</sup> In the Sheriff's *Turn*, so called from the French word *tour*, (*viciis*), sat the bishop, the earl or ealderman, which was held twice in the year, long before the Norman Conquest, and in which grants and contracts were made on particular occasions, as appears by an original deed (penès Walt. Wrottesley, baronettum, an. 1662), bearing date 4 Edw. I. in which Alice, the daughter of William de Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, in Staffordshire, in her pure widowhood, bestows all that land which her father gave in frank marriage with her unto one Henry Fitzhugh, and which thus concludes:—Data apud Wlvrenehamptone, &c. coram domino Bogone de Cnovyle, tunc temporis vicecomite Staff. et Salop, et magnum Turnum suum, &c.

and hatred, and the English language was in general use. They who had adopted the Christian names of their Norman masters, as William, Henry, Richard, instead of Edgar, Alfred, Egbert, or Ethelred, now assumed surnames. They also borrowed their family names from towns and manors in England, which generally end in *ford, field, den, ley, ham, ly, down, well, hurst, hill, wick, sted, bury, worth, ing, low, ton, borough, ter, land, try, thorp, &c.*

In all the relics we have of the time of Edward I. taste and elegance are remarkably conspicuous. The best artists of Italy were employed in the erection of his castles and crosses. The martial dress of the nobles became more costly. Their arms were depicted on a loose coat, worn over their armour, and upon the caparison of their horses. A badge, worn on the top of their helmets, was the origin of crests, which afterwards was placed over their arms on a helmet. Wives had their arms impaled with those of their husbands, and the label distinguished the arms of the son from those of the father.

The titles of knight and of esquire, of Norman origin, became more common. Alfred knighted his grandson Athelstan. The larger proprietors of land were knighted by Edward the First, who conferred the same distinction on his eldest son, together with three hundred of his attendants, sons of earls, barons, and knights. In the next reign, at the battle of Bannockburn, seven hundred knights were present. About this time the order of Knight Banneret was created, the honour being conferred upon the achievement of some great action upon the field of battle. They are termed *milites vexilliferi*,

and were distinguished by having a square shield, and bearing their arms in a banner of the same form.

At the Conquest, earldoms had been the highest dignity which the younger sons of the sovereign had enjoyed. Edward III. revived the superior title of Duke; and that of Marquess was introduced by king Henry VI. in the person of William de la Pole. Knight-hood had now become general; every head of a family, and often, as may be observed in this county, several sons received it. By the influx and circulation of wealth, and the increase of commerce, surnames now became general, even amongst the lower orders, who assumed them, not from places, as that would have been offensive to their superiors, but from trades, offices, games, birds, quadrupeds, insects, fish, trees, flowers; shrubs, herbs, rivers, colours, metals, minerals; from wall, hedge, house; from their local residence, as at-hall, at-well, at-wood, at-field; from implements of agriculture, war, furniture; from the properties of body and mind, as strong, short, wit, love; and from the baptismal name of father and mother, often with the addition of the word, son. Other names are derived from countries, in remembrance of their origin; others, from dress, money, divisions of time, &c. Many ancient names are extinct; and many are so transformed, as scarcely to bear any resemblance to their original meaning. In this county, Hugh was a common Christian name, from the earls of Chester of that name, who had great estates in the adjacent county. In the middle age, the name of Robert was so much in use, from the earls of Stafford, and afterwards the name of Walter, from Walter, viscount Hereford, and Walter, earl of Essex,

men of the greatest power and estate in the county, that there was scarcely an ancient family, which had not adopted these names.

In the reign of Henry IV. the Order of the Bath was established, which was superior to Knights Bachelors, but not so high as Bannerets. The title of Esquire was scarcely found in any deeds before the time of Richard the Second, and then this distinction was obtained from attending their lords with arms or shields, and were called *Armigeri* and *Scutiferi*. None were stiled by the title of Gentleman before the reign of Henry the Sixth, and even then it was unusual. The hereditary use of arms was not generally established till Henry the Third, when the son no longer varied from the coat of his father.

The custom of taking titles from surnames<sup>1</sup>, and not from places, began after the Restoration. An hereditary order of Baronets was instituted by James I. Viscount Cranburne, in this reign, was the first of that title who was permitted to wear a coronet. Charles II. gave it to barons.

It cannot be expected, that similitude and propriety in the orthography of the names of places and persons can always be observed. The variety of spelling in manuscripts and histories, and in other records, public and private, renders it impossible. The names of places, which occur in this Volume, from Domesday Book and

<sup>1</sup> In later times, to the great abuse of heraldry, many, who had been advanced to a degree of fortune, however mean their extraction, have assumed names without any legal title. This practice is only common in Britain; on the Continent, it never takes place.

other authorities, are often different from those in common use, which they are supposed to describe. This difference appears to have been owing, as well to the mistakes of the Norman scribes, who derived their information from the Saxon inhabitants, as by the great change worked by the lapse of ages in the very names themselves. It requires some knowledge of the ancient history of the several places, often of the provincial dialect, and not unfrequently the aid of conjecture, to fix the names to the places which they are intended to describe. There is yet more variety in the names of persons. Fathers and sons and brothers have often altered the mode of spelling their name, to distinguish the different branches of the same family, and others have again resumed the more ancient spelling of their names. The different ways in which the name of Littleton has been spelt will illustrate this remark: De Luttelton, De Litelton, De Littelton, Luttelton, Luttelton, Lutleton, Luttelyngton, Letelton, Littleton, Litleton, Lyttleton, Littelton, Litelton, Lytelton, Lyttelton. And at this time, the descendants from the same common ancestor, at Teddesley and at Hagley, differ in the orthography of their names, Edward John Littleton, and lord Lyttelton. The variations of the spelling will generally be found to be numerous, according to the antiquity, distinction, or great possessions, of the family denoted by it<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The variations of the name of Perceval, earls of Egmont, as they occur in records, are twenty-nine in number; and it is remarkable, that, through eight successive generations, only one person wrote the name the same as his father. The names of Bromwicham, Percy, and many others, have also been variously written.



The genealogies of families have sometimes been held in too mean estimation, when it is considered that men whose ancestors have been famed for their public qualities, as orators, statesmen, and warriors, as eminent in philosophy, learning, and the polite arts, may be stimulated to similar pursuits. Relationship of family, extended by the preservation of pedigrees, promotes a chain of association and benevolence, which often affords assistance and support to every link of it. The statutes of many public foundations enjoin a preference in the election of their members to particular consanguinities. Many endowments for the education of youth in the Universities and in schools, and many offices of trust, and honour, and emolument, are confined to kindred by the founders and benefactors. Many estates are lost to their legitimate owners from the inadequacy of their pedigrees to trace and authenticate their titles to them. And those only who have no pedigree to boast, make ancient descent the subject of their ridicule and contempt.

According to the legend, several thousand men were massacred in the place upon which the city of Lichfield stands, as martyrs to the Christian faith, in the persecution under Diocletian. Christian-field, near Stichbrook, seems to mark the scene of this slaughter; and Borrowcop may have been the sepulchral monument of some chiefs who fell in the conflict. Lichfield was made a bishop's see by Oswy, after he had conquered and slain Penda king of Mercia, in memory of these martyrs.

St. Bertelline, the son of a king of this part of the country, and the scholar of St. Guthlac, with whom he lived till his death, retired to an island then called Bethiney, and led the life of a hermit. Ridiculed for

the severity and sanctity of his life, he abandoned this solitude, and removed to the more mountainous part of the country, where he died. Upon Bethiny was afterwards built the town of Stafford.

St. Wulfade and Rufinus having been converted to Christianity by St. Chad, were slain by their father Wulfere king of Mercia, who, struck with remorse at his barbarous cruelty, became himself a convert to the same faith; banished all idolatrous worship from his dominions, and promoted St. Chad to the see of Lichfield.

Many men of high station, and eminent for their piety and patriotism, genius and learning, were natives of this county.

William Dudley bishop of Durham. Edmund Stafford<sup>1</sup>, brother of Ralph first earl of Stafford, and bishop of Exeter, died in 1419. Edmund Audley, successively bishop of Rochester, Hereford, and Salisbury. Thomas Swinnerton, of Swinnerton, died in 1554. Richard Turner, died at Basil, in exile, in queen Mary's reign. Richard Caldwell, an eminent physician, and president of the College of Physicians, died in 1585. William Giffard, of the Chillington family, archbishop of Rheims, died April 4, 1629. William Fenner, a theological writer, rector of Rochford, Essex, died in 1640. Thomas Allen, at Buckenball, whom Camden stiles plurimis et optimis artibus ornatissimus. Isaac Walton, at Stafford. Charles Cotton, the poet, at Beresford. Elijah Fenton, the poet, at Shelton. Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, at Stanton. Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary; Richard Smalridge, bishop of Bristol; Gregory King, herald and political

<sup>1</sup> The birth-place of this prelate has been disputed.

economist; Thomas Newton bishop of Bristol; and Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, poet, moralist, and critic; were born at Lichfield. Richard Hurd, successively bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester, at Congreve near Penkridge. These are names of the highest celebrity in the republic of letters, and the ornaments and instructors of their country.

Nor must those illustrious natives, Anson and Jervis, be omitted, who were ennobled for their gallant naval services, whose names will be remembered with veneration, and whose achievements will be recorded with admiration and applause in the imperishable annals of their country.

Many natives of this county have been dignified with the highest stations in the law, and others connected with families who possess property in it. Martin de Patshull, 2 Hen. III. and Egidius de Erdinton, 36 Hen. III. were justices in the courts at Westminster or itinerant. Thomas Littleton, the celebrated judge, lived temp. Hen. VI. Will. de Shareshull, William Basset, John Inge, and Roger Hillary, were among the eight judges of the Common Pleas, 12 Edw. III. In later times, Parker, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, a native of Park-hall; and Parker, who was a native of Leek, was raised to the dignity of lord chancellor, and created earl of Macclesfield.

The earliest historians of this county after Leland, the father of English antiquaries, was William Camden; who, in his *Britannia*, has written an account of Staffordshire; the English translation of which by bishop Gibson is in the hands of every reader. Sampson Camden, his father, was a native of Lichfield, and





Joseph Potter sculp. del. 1877.

F. Audinet sculp.

*Monument of Sampson Erdeswick in Sandon Church,  
in the County of Stafford.*

Published Feb. 20. 1878 by J. Nichols & Son.

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settled as a painter in London, residing in the Old Bailey, where his son William, afterwards by way of eminence surnamed the learned, was born May 21, 1551. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and at St. Paul's school, and became a servitor at Magdalen college, Oxford; from which he removed to Broadgate hall, and afterwards to Christ Church. From Oxford he was elected second master of Westminster school, and, in 1592, head master. He was Clarenceux king at arms, and founder of the professorship of modern history at Oxford. His works are numerous, learned, and valuable. He died at Chislehurst in Kent, Nov. 19, 1623, aged 73. Arms: Or, a fesse between six cross-lets Sable.

Sampson Erdeswick was the son of Hugh Erdeswick, esq. descended from an ancient family at Sandon in this county, where he was born. He became a gentleman-commoner of Brazenose college, Oxford, in 1553-4; where he laid the foundation of his future eminence and usefulness. He afterwards retired to the possession of his patrimony, and devoted his time to the pursuit and encouragement of elegant learning. He began his "View" or "Survey" of Staffordshire, about 1593, and continued it to his death. The work was not published during his life; but he is supposed to have made a second draught of it before his death, free from some mistakes into which he had fallen in the former. His MSS. fell into the hands of Walter Chetwynd, of Ingestrie, esq. a gentleman not less devoted to antiquarian inquiries, and equally disposed to exert his abilities and his time for the public benefit. The printed edition by Curl, was from the earlier MS. Loxdale

had seen several copies which contained the same blunders, which caused him to believe that they were all transcribed from the same, which had been used by some person who could not decipher the hand-writing of Erdeswick, or was completely ignorant of the subject; and in which the plainest narrative has been frequently confounded. The copies, however, in many instances, vary from each other, not only in the orthography but in the language, and even in the topographical arrangement. In his examination of the MSS at Ingestrie, Shaw could not find the original "Survey;" and was satisfied that it was not amongst the Chetwynd papers, and probably not extant. But he discovered three other manuscript volumes, consisting of extracts from ledger-books, old deeds, church notes, parochial memorials, and pedigrees, in the hand-writing of Erdeswick, Burton, sir Simon Degge, Ferrers of Baddesley, and Chetwynd; besides many papers transcribed by that ingenious herald Gregory King.

Erdeswick is also said to have written "Collections of Genealogies, Monuments, Arms, &c." mentioned by Anthony à Wood; the same probably which yet re- at Ingestrie.

It is said that he wrote "The true use of Armoury," published under the name of W. Wyrley, an. 1592. But Wood in his life of Wyrley contradicts this supposition, and endeavours to prove that it was the production of Wyrley. "This person," says he, "having from his childhood had an excellent genius for arms and armory, was entertained in the family of Sampson Erdeswicke, of Sandon, esq. called then by some the antiquary of Staffordshire; where, making a consi-

derable progress in heraldical and antiquarian studies, under his inspection, published a book under his own name, entitled, 'The true use of Armory, shewed by history, and plainly proved by example, &c. Lond. 1592. qto.' reported by some to have been originally written by the said Erdeswicke; but he, being an ancient man, thought it fitter to have it published under Wyrley's name than his. However the reader is not to think so, but rather to suspend his thoughts (being only a bare report, that came originally from Erdeswicke's mouth) and to know this, that Wyrley was an ingenious man, and fit to compose such a book; and that Erdeswicke being so often times crazed, especially in his last days, and fit then for no kind of serious business, would say any thing that came into his mind; as 'tis very well known at this day among the chief of the College of Arms." Sir William Dugdale seems to be of a different opinion. In his little book, called "The antient usage of bearing of arms; Oxon:" he says, "Beginning with what was published in print by Mr. Wyrley, a Staffordshire gentleman, an. 1592 (34 Eliz.) and intituled 'The true use of Arms,' but written by Sampson Erdeswicke, then of Sandon in that county, esq. whose deserved fame, for his great knowledge in these commendable studies, is still fresh and flourishing in all these parts." In a note he also says, "I was assured by Mr. William Burton, of Lindley in Leicestershire, that Mr. Erdeswicke did to him acknowledge he was the author of that discourse; though he gave leave to Mr. Wyrley (who had been bred up under him) to publish it in his own name." Under such a master Wyrley was doubtless well skilled in those studies; but it can scarcely be sup-



posed that he was the author of the book published in his name, because it was printed in 1592, whilst he was an inmate in the house of Erdeswick, and before he entered at Baliol college, which was not till 1595, though he was then twenty-one years of age; and because Erdeswick, who was a man of singular modesty, did not publish any of his works himself; and if he was so impaired in his understanding, he might probably be incapable of publishing it himself. Wyrley was his amanuensis, and Erdeswick mentions him when speaking of the town of Dudley: "there is," says he, "in the other church-yard, a monument with Saxon characters (as I take them) whereof I caused Wyrley to take a note, and send the same to Mr. Camden to Westminster."

Our author is also said to have written a poem, published by Wyrley, on two celebrated captains, sir John Chandos and sir John Grayllie<sup>1</sup>.

Erdeswick was a man of learning and great accomplishments, of steady judgment and remarkable industry: Camden calls him, *venerandæ antiquitatis cultor maximus*. Fuller says, "he was descended of right worshipful and ancient family;" and acknowledges that he was much assisted by him in his researches, not only respecting this county but antiquities in general. Burton, in a preface written by him in 1604, speaks highly of his work; and adds that even then it was not known into whose hands the MS. had fallen, though he had been informed that it was in the possession of sir Thomas Gerrard, knt. the papers relating to whose family

<sup>1</sup> Ashmole's Order of the Garter, &c. Prince's Worthies, p. 248.

now belong to Hugo Meynell, esq. "Exemplo," says Burton, "amici mei, singularis et unice colendi viri literatissimi et ornatissimi Sampsonis Erdeswick, de Sandon, Staffordiensis; qui accuratissime, quantum unquam aliquis comitatus Stafford. et Cestriæ descripsit; opus grande, doctissimum, laboratissimeque navatum: sed heu dolendum! immaturâ præruptus morte, in lucem non edidit, sicut in animo esset suo, cujus consilii ego testis etiam esse possim; quod opus in cujus nunc latet manibus incertum est; audiavi nuper quod penès esset Tho. Gerrard militem; utinam in lucem propediem prodiret in perpetuam reipublicæ utilitatem."

Erdeswick was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Dikeswell, and, secondly, to Maria Neale, widow of sir Everard Digby, whose son was an unfortunate victim of the Gunpowder Plot. She was daughter of Francis Neale, esq. of Prestwold in Keythorp in Leicestershire. There is a portrait of her at Gothurst, co. Buckingham, now the property of the descendants of the lord keeper sir Nathan Wright, whose son purchased it. She is represented in a black dress pinked with red, has a high foretop adorned with jewels, a thin upright ruff, kerchief, a farthingale, with gloves in her hand.

Erdeswick died April 11, 1603, and was buried at Sandon. Against the north wall of the chancel is a handsome monument, erected to his memory by himself in his life-time, representing a colossal figure of himself, in a recumbent posture, and dressed in a jacket, with short skirts, and spurs on his legs. In two niches above, appear his two wives kneeling. It has the following remarkable inscription:

Ricardus de Vernon, Baro de Sibroc, 20 Will'mi Conquestoris, Pater harum familiar' de Vernon, Holgreve, et Erdeswik, 1086.

Hoc sibi spe in Xpo resurgendi  
posuit Sampson Erdeswik, armiger,  
qui gen. recta serie ducit a  
Ric'o de Vernon, barone de  
Sibroc tempore Gui' Co'qst.

Huius ffilii' et heres Hugo de Verno'  
duxit filia' et herede' Rainaldi  
Ballioli d'ni de Erdeswik et  
Holgreve deder't filio Mattheo  
cujus ffilii' inde dict' fuit de  
Holgreve.

Vernon. Malbanc. | Vernon. | Vernon. | Balliote. | Vernon. | Holgreve. | Holgreve.

Vernon. Mandevill.

Ricardus ffilius junior Matthæi de Holgreve tertii cum pater  
illi Erdeswik dedisset nomen de Erdeswik sibi assumpsit et pos-  
teris reliquit, et ex altera herede Guil' d'ni de Leighton Tho-  
mam de Erdeswik genuit cujus pronepos Thomas quartus acce-  
pit in uxor Margarita unica filia' et heredem Jacobi Stafford

Holgreve. Bunbury.

Stafforde. Vernon.

de Sandon militis cujus proavia fuit AVda, una filia' et he-  
redu' Warini ultimi baronis de Sibroc, proav' vero Guil' Staf-  
ford, ffilius secund' Hervæi Bagod ex Melic'eta baronissa  
Staffordix, quæ fuit proneptis Roberti primi baronis Staffordix  
qui Anglia' Guil' Conquestore ingressus.

Holgreve. Leighton.

|  |                     |  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Stafford. Walkelin.   Stafford. Stafford.  | Erdeswik. Stafford. | Erdeswik. Minshull.   Erdeswik. Clinton. |
|  | Erdeswik. ....      | Erdeswik. ....                           |
|  | Erdeswik. ....      | Erdeswik. ....                           |
|  | Erdeswik. Basset.   | Erdeswik. Basset.                        |
|  | Erdeswik. Harcourt. | Erdeswik. Harcourt.                      |
|  | Erdeswik. Grey.     | Erdeswik. Grey.                          |
|  | Erdeswik. Lee.      | Erdeswik. Lee.                           |
| <p>Sampson Erdeswik. Elizabetha Dikeswell.</p> <p>Elizabetha uxor prima fuit filia secunda et una trium heredum Humfridi Dikeswell de Church Waver in com. Warwici, armigeri, ex qua quinque suscepit filias Margaretam nondum nuptam, Helenam uxorem Thomæ Coyne, de Weston Coyne, in comitatu Staffordia, armigeri, Elizabetham, Mariam, et Margeriam, omnes superstites necdum enuptas.</p>                         |                     |  |
| <p>Sampson Erdeswik. Maria Neale.</p> <p>Maria uxor secunda fuit filia secunda genitæ-tuna heredu' Ffrancisci Neale de Kaythorpe in comi-tatu' Lecestræ, armigeri, quæ illi peperit Richardum, et Matthæum, filios, et Jehena' filiar' ut priori marito Everardo Digby armigero 14 liberos enixa est, è qui-bus Everardus, Joannes, Georgius, Maria, Elizabetha, Ffrancisca, et Christiana, nunc sunt superstites.</p> |                     |  |
| <p>Vernon semper viret. Anno Domini 1601.</p>  |                     |  |

Arms of Erdeswik : Argent, on a chevron Gules five bezants. Also : Or, a fesse Azure.

Of William Burton, the historian of Leicestershire, a memoir is given in Granger's Biographical History, vol. II. p. 32, and in Nichols's History of Leicestershire. He died at Fald in the parish of Hanbury, in this county, April 6, 1645, aged 70. He married in 1607, Jane, daughter of Humphrey Adderley, of Weddington, co. Warwick; by whom he had one son, Cassibelan, born Nov. 1609, who translated Martial into English. He consumed the latter part of his estate, and died Feb. 28, 1681, having previously given his father's collections to Walter Chetwynd, for his use in the Antiquities of Staffordshire; and which papers were amply used by Shaw, in his History. This eminent Antiquary was the occasion of sir William Dugdale's writing his History of Warwickshire, which he undertook upon reading the "Description of Leicestershire." The Catalogue of Religious Houses in England, with their valuation in Speed's Chronicle, is attributed to Burton. Bishop Kennet stiles him "the best topographer since Cambden." He was brother of the learned author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy."

William Wyrley, was the son of Augustine Wyrley, of Nether Seile, in Leicestershire, and grandson of William Wyrley, of Handsworth, in this county; descended from an ancient family. He was born in Staffordshire in 1674, and early noticed by Erdeswick, to whom he was amanuensis; under whose eyes, and perhaps from whose writing, he published "The true use of Armory shewed by History, and plainly proved by Example, Lond. 1592, qto." The poem on the "Exploits of Sir John Chandos, and Sir John Grayllie," printed by him in 1592, a curious historic performance, is also said to have been the production of Erdeswick. He entered

at Baliol College, in 1595; and whilst at Oxford, he employed himself in collecting the arms and inscriptions in churches; and in extracting from the registers of monasteries. He became, in 1604, Rouge-Croix in the College of Arms, and died in 1617-18, aged 43. His MS Collections were numerous, several of which were in the possession of Mr. Sheldon, of Beoley, co. Warwick, and many of them are in the library of the Herald's College. He accompanied Burton in his survey of the churches in Staffordshire, and other counties in 1603, and 1608. In the same library is a beautiful copy of the result of their labours in this way, with arms, monuments, and antiquities, neatly drawn.

Sir William Dugdale, knight, was the son of James Dugdale, gent. and Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Swinfen, a younger son of William Swinfen, of Swinfen, in this county. He was born at Shustock, in Warwickshire, Sept. 12, 1605, and educated by Thomas Sibley, clerk, curate of Nether-Whitacre, and afterwards by Mr. James Cranford, at the free-school, Coventry. He studied the law under his father, who was an attorney, and married March 17, 1622, at an early age, Margery, second daughter of John Huntbach, of Seawall, in Byshbury, in this county, gent. by whom he had one son and three daughters, the youngest of whom married Elias Ashmole. He resided for one year at Fillongley, co. Warwick; when, his father having bought of sir Walter Aston, the seat and manor of Blythe, in the parish of Shustock, he sold his house at Fillongley, and, in 1626, went to Blythe. His literary life has often been written; and his works contain an invaluable treasure of antiquarian learning. He died in universal esteem and venera-

tion, Feb. 10, 1685-6, and was buried at Shustock, under a large altar monument. At Blythe, is an excellent half-length portrait of this celebrated antiquary; from whose indefatigable labours, all his successors in similar pursuits derive inexhaustible aid. He is dressed in black, with a bundle of MSS. in his hand, painted at the age of sixty, by Peter Bosselar, in 1665. Here is also a portrait of his wife. Sir William Dugdale's directions for the search of records, and making use of them in order to an historical discourse of the "Antiquities of Staffordshire," have been published by Mr. Ives, in his select papers.

Elias Ashmole was the only child of Simon Ashmole, of Lichfield, saddler, eldest son of Thomas Ashmole, saddler, twice senior bailiff of that city. Wood styles him "the greatest virtuoso and curioso ever known or read of in England." He was an able botanist, of various knowledge in the study of antiquity, a physician, a herald, a chemist, and astrologer. The incidents of his life are minutely described in his "Diary." By his portrait, drawn by Neve, in 1664, in his herald's coat, he appears to have possessed a handsome person, with long hair; a view of Windsor is in the back ground. In his Museum at Oxford, there is a painting of him. The engraved portraits of him before his "Fasciculus Chemicus," is inscribed "Elias Ashmole, Mercuriophilus Anglicus." There is a quarto engraving of him by Fairthorne; a copy of which by Vandergucht is prefixed to his "Antiquities of Berkshire." He was the first collector of engraved portraits. His MS Collections relating to the Antiquities of this county have been of important assistance to every succeeding historian. He was buried







WALTER CHETWYND, ESQ<sup>R</sup>  
OF INGESTRE.

*Engraved by Henry Meyer from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely  
In the Possession of Earl Tullot.*

*Published & sold also by J. Nichols & Son.*

in Lambeth church, where is the following inscription: *Hic jacet inclytus ille et eruditissimus Elias Ashmole, Liechfeldiensis, armiger: inter alia in republica munera, tributum in cervicias contra rotulator, fecialis autem Windsorensis titulo per annos plurimos dignatus; qui post duo connubia in uxorem duxit tertiam Elizabetham, Gulielmi Dugdale, militis, garteri, principalis regis armorum, filiam. Mortem obiit 18 Maii, 1692, anno ætatis 76. Sed durante musæo Ashmoleano, Oxon. nunquam moriturus.* This inscription is on a black marble slab, at the east end of the south aisle, on the north side. Near it is an achievement set up for him, bearing, Quarterly, Sable and Or, the first quarter on a fleur de lis of the second, impaling Dugdale, viz. Argent, a cross moline Gules, and a torteaux; with this motto, *ex una omnia.*

Walter Chetwynd was descended from a long line of ancestors, seated at Ingestrie, from the time of the marriage of sir John Chetwynd with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Philip de Mutton, who inherited that estate in the reign of Edw. III. He was a gentleman, possessed of many elegant accomplishments, a lover of antiquities, and a liberal patron and encourager of learned men. He was *venerandæ antiquitatis cultor maximus*; a character, which bishop Nicholson applied to him, as Camden had before to Erdeswick. He had searched the herald's, and other public offices, the Cotton, and many public libraries; and was possessed of numerous surveys, *inquisitiones post mortem*, pedigrees of families, monumental inscriptions, neat drawings of monuments, and whatever was useful for the formation of a county history; and, if he had lived, the county of Stafford

would have been as much indebted to his laborious researches, as the county of Warwick is to sir William Dugdale. To him the world are obliged for Plot's Natural History of this county. He introduced him into the county, and liberally contributed to the work by his patronage and advice. Concerning the Chetwynd MSS. which now remain at Ingestrie, the reader is referred to Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 25 of the advertisement; and to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVIII. p. 921. and vol. LXXI. p. 17. 126. 321. Of these papers Shaw made very copious use. In this brief memoir, it cannot be omitted, to the honour of this benevolent and accomplished gentleman, that he was at the sole expense of re-building his parish church at Ingestrie, the foundation of which was laid 1673, in an elegant and uniform manner. In the chancel are the arms of Chetwynd in painted glass. Over the entrance is a small tablet of white marble, with this inscription: Deo opt. Max. Templum hoc à fundamentis extructum Walterus Chetwynd (Walt. fil. Walt. equ. aur. Nepos) L. M. D. D. D. anno æræ Christianæ 1676. It was consecrated with great solemnity by bishop Wood, in August 1677; the dean of Lichfield preaching the sermon. During the time of this service the generous patron offered upon the altar, the tithes of Hopton, as an addition to the rectory for ever. He died without issue in 1693. His portrait by sir Peter Lely is at Ingestrie; and by the favour of earl Talbot, has been permitted to be engraved for the embellishment of this work.

Robert Plot was born in 1641, at Borden, in Kent; educated at Wye in that county; became a student at Magdalen-Hall, Oxford; and afterwards was a member

of University College, where he became LL.D. He was Fellow, and in 1682, Secretary to the Royal Society. In 1683, he was appointed by its founder the first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and was nominated first Professor of Chemistry. He resigned these offices in 1690. In 1687, he was secretary to the Earl Marshal: in 1688, he was Royal Historiographer: in 1695, he was appointed Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, and Registrar of the Court of Honour. He published several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; in 1677, his "Natural History of Oxfordshire;" in 1685, "Tentamen Philosophicum de origine Fontium;" and in 1686, his "Natural History of Staffordshire." He died at his seat at Sutton Barne, in Borden, April 30, 1696, of the stone, at the age of fifty-three, and was buried in the church of Borden; where, on a handsome monument, is a long inscription to his memory, and which has been printed in the last edition of his "Oxfordshire:" there he is described as "*Historiâ Naturali Oxoniæ et Staffordiæ illustris; Cantii natalis soli Antiquitatibus (si fata sivist) illustrior extiturus: felicissimus Vetustatis scrutator; naturæ indagator singularis; pietatis in Deum, in regem, in ecclesiam, et academiam, cultor integerri-mus: sibi solum imperiosus, aliis omnibus quam facilimus; qui Vesicæ doloribus diutinè tortus, mortalitatem non famam exit.*"

Alexander Plot, of Stockbury, Kent, where his family had settled temp. Edw. IV.

Robert Plot, of Borden, bought the manor of Sutton Barne.

William Plot, died April 20, 1669, æt. 63. . . .

F. Colebrond, = Robert = Rebecca, daughter of Ralph Sherwood, of London, widow of Henry Burman, married at Canterbury Aug. 21, 1690, died March 5, 1713, aged 51.  
 of Borden, Plot, the historian.  
 supposed wife, married in 1669.

1. Sarah = Robert = 2. Anne Tong, of Borden, married Ralph Pigeon. Plot. Feb. 20, 1720-1, buried October 7, 1783. Sherwood.

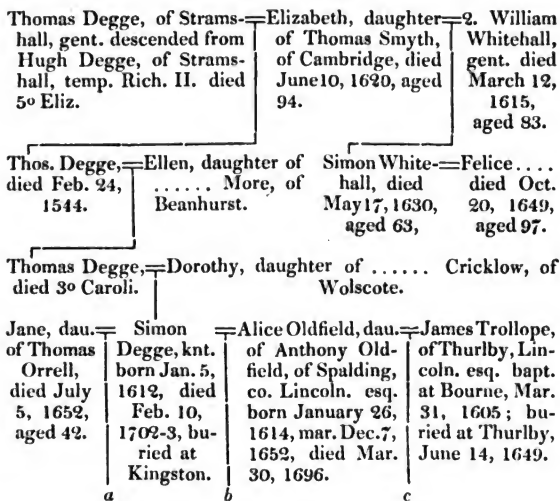
Robert, Mary, died an Robert Plot, Mary Sherwood, born baptized Oct. 20, 1715, infant. born July 13, 1723, Feb. 1724, married Oct. 20, 1715, Rebecca, married John Palmer of Southwark, died May 14, 1716. 1746, s. p. buried October 9, 1735. Frances. died s. p.

Frances, the youngest daughter of Robert Plot, son of the historian, married Robert Nye, at Minster, and had one daughter, Eleanor; she married, secondly, Thomas Napleton, of Upchurch, by whom she had no issue. Eleanor Nye married John Taylor, of Rainham, by whom she had ten children, who are the only descendants of her celebrated ancestor. She possessed, in 1795, as the only relick of her family, a large portrait of her grandfather.

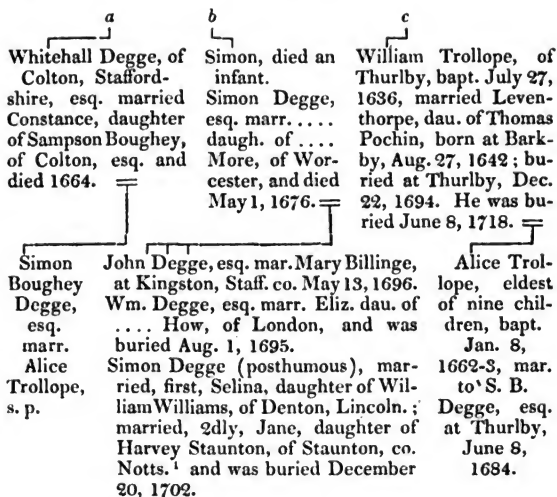
Arms: Vert, three quaterfoils Argent, each charged with a lion's head erased Sable.

Of Sir Simon Degge, knt. the civilian, little is known. He was born at Uttoxeter, Jan. 5, 1612, and educated in the law, in which profession he was much distinguished. He practised in Doctors Commons as a civilian, and became one of the justices of Assize for

North Wales<sup>1</sup>. He lived to the great age of ninety-two, and was buried at Kingston, in this county. In a letter, dated Aug. 27, 1702, he says that he had "seven brothers and sisters, all living together, not long since, and the youngest was sixty years of age." He was an industrious investigator of the antiquities of his native county; but has been charged with an erroneous representation of them, in his letter to George Digby, esq. of Sandon, after the perusal of the original copy of Erdeswick, which indeed contains reflections on several families in the county, not warranted by the facts.



<sup>1</sup> In 1661, he was elected Recorder of Derby; in which town, at the ancient mansion called Babington Hall, he resided; and, in 1673, he was sheriff of that county.



John Huntbach, nephew of sir William Dugdale, was of Fetherstone and Seawall, near Wolverhampton, employed his talents in the inquiry into the antiquities of that part of the county, and collected papers relating to the families and property in the hundreds of Seisdon, which were the foundation of Dr. Wilkes's collections. His additions to Erdeswick, it is supposed, are in the possession of sir John Wrottesley, bart.

Richard Wilkes was the son of Richard Wilkes, of Willenhall, who lived upon his own estate, and whose ancestors had been seated there from the time of Edward the Fourth. He was born March 16, 1690-1, and was

<sup>1</sup> The rev. Staunton Degge, in 1774, succeeded to a portion of the manor of Sissinghurst, in Cranbrooke, co. Kent, which he sold to Galfridus Mann, esq.

educated at a school at Trentham. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1710, where he took his degrees in Arts, and was distinguished as a scholar and mathematician. After having taken deacon's orders, and occasionally officiated in the church, he turned from the profession in disgust at the manner in which preferment is usually bestowed, and commenced the practice of physic at Wolverhampton. Here he published a Treatise on the dropsy. In 1725, he married Rebecca Manlove, of Lees Hill, near Abbot's Bromley, and went to reside with his father at Willenhall. Being a widower in 1756, he soon afterwards married Mrs. Frances Bendish, sister of sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. who died at an advanced age, in 1798. Dr. Wilkes died in 1760. He was an eminent and skilful physician, and a diligent and inquisitive lover of antiquities. His pedigree is in Shaw. His collections, consisting chiefly of copious extracts from Domesday, and from Hurdsman's and Loxdale's additions to Erdeswick, were sold by his executor, the rev. .... Unett, of Stafford, in 1768, to the rev. Thomas Fielde, master of Brewood School, for 200l.; which, together with other useful papers of Wilkes, were used by Shaw in his History.

Thomas Loxdale was vicar of Leek till 1735, and then preferred to the rectory of Tixall. His collections relating to the Antiquities of the County, in the possession of Mr. Loxdale, of Lithwood, near Shrewsbury, were used by Shaw. They consisted of additions to Erdeswick, from old deeds, charters, and from the papers of Walter Chetwynd, with the histories of several parishes in Pyrehill and Cuddleston hundreds, with nu-



merous pedigrees and copies of deeds in the hundreds of Totmanslow.

George Tollet, of Betley, esq. the ingenious commentator of Shakespeare, was an ardent lover of antiquities. He contributed to the collection of papers in the hands of Mr. Fielde, and was possessed of the copy of Erdeswick, with Hurdsman's additions. Hurdsman was of Spot Grange in 1689, and of Stone in 1696.

Bishop Lyttleton's papers, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, containing his History of Over Arley, Clent, and Brome, have been printed in Shaw's History. The MS collections of that learned antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, relating to this county, are in the Bodleian library, and, as well as Dr. Vernon's additions to Erdeswick, were examined by Shaw. Pennant, in his journey from Chester to London, has given an interesting account of the places which he visited in his progress.

Robert Smyth, a learned and industrious antiquary, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, became rector of Woodston, in Huntingdonshire, and a member of the Gentlemen's society at Spalding. He made copious collections for a History of the Sheriffs throughout England, from the earliest records. He greatly assisted Carter, in his History of the Town and University of Cambridge, in 1753. Many of his valuable MSS. yet remain. His additions to Erdeswick are peculiarly valuable, and display a perfect knowledge of his subject. He was accustomed to bathe every morning in the river, near Peterborough Bridge, and in the pursuit of this habit lost his life, Sept. 15, 1761. He was buried in the church-yard of Woodston, with this in-

scription: "In memory of the rev. Rob. Smyth, thirty-three years rector of this parish, a sincere honest man, and a good Christian. His utmost endeavours were to benefit mankind, and relieve the poor. He was a laborious and correct antiquary; died the 15th of September, 1761, aged 62 years."

Stebbing Shaw was the son of the rev. Stebbing Shaw, rector of Hartshorn, co. Derby; born in 1762; educated at Repton in that neighbourhood; and in 1780 became a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he was elected Fellow. He was also Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and succeeded his father, in 1799, in the rectory of Hartshorn. His earliest production, in 1787, was the "Diary of a Tour to the Highlands;" in which tour he was accompanied by his pupil, sir Francis Burdett, bart. In 1789 he published a "Tour in the West of England." He was joint editor of the "Topographer" with sir Egerton Bridges, which was published in 1789-91. In 1798 the first volume of his "History and Antiquities of the County of Stafford," was printed; and, in 1801, the first part of the second volume. To an ardent fondness for antiquarian pursuits, and great skill in topography, he possessed also a sufficient knowledge of drawing, which he readily used in the delineations of churches, monuments, mansions, and antiquities. For this history he had accumulated a large mass of materials, the laborious investigations of all the preceding antiquaries who had made collections for a similar purpose. To the useful papers of Dr. Wilkes, and the valuable collections of Walter Chetwynd, he was much indebted; and he had access to the muniments of all the ancient families in the county,

to the inexhaustible treasures contained in public libraries and official records; and he had the good fortune to obtain possession of the Stafford MSS. which had been supposed to have been lost. These thirteen folio volumes consist of transcripts of ancient deeds, court-rolls, letters, household book, &c. belonging to the great barony of Stafford, chiefly in the hundreds of Pirehill and Cuddleston, and were collected by Henry lord Stafford, who was keeper of the records in the Tower, according to Stow, in the time of queen Elizabeth, and a nobleman of much learning. These volumes are now in the possession of lord Bagot. The two volumes which, with patient and unwearyed industry, Shaw lived to publish, are highly valuable, not merely from their excellent typography, their variety of beautiful engravings, the laboured and numerous genealogical tables, but for the interesting notices of past times, drawn from the earliest records, and from other stores which have escaped the wreck of ages, and which, but for his indefatigable exertions, might have been buried in oblivion. He died in the prime of life, Oct. 28, 1802, much regretted for his many amiable qualities, a few pages only of the second part of the second volume of his History of the County having passed through the press.

Theophilus Buckeridge, the son of Wild Buckeridge, gent. and Theophila, daughter of Mr. George Hand of Lichfield, was born at Lichfield, July 22, and baptized at the cathedral church Aug. 1, 1724. He was educated at the grammar-school in that city, under the rev. John Hunter, grandfather of Anna Seward, justly celebrated for her ingenious poetical productions.



W. Del.

B. Reading Sculp.

Theophilus Buckeridge, M.A.





Under the same master, Thomas Newton bishop of Bristol; lord chief justice Willes; lord chief baron Parker; Mr. justice Noel; lord chief justice Wilmot; sir Richard Lloyd, baron of the Exchequer; Dr. James, the inventor of the Fever Powder; Hawkins Browne, the ingenious poet; David Garrick; and Dr. Samuel Johnson; received the rudiments of their education. Such a constellation of eminent persons it is seldom the lot of one man to educate. From this school he became a member of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. Having entered into orders, he obtained, in 1748, the perpetual curacy of Edingale, and, at an early period of life, married Margaret, daughter of the rev. Josiah Durant, rector of Hagley in Worcestershire, the husband of his father's sister. His wife died Feb. 4, 1793. At Hagley he had frequent invitations to the mansion of the accomplished lord Lyttelton, where were occasionally assembled the most eminent statesmen and wits of the age; and to the hours passed in this elegant and classical society he was accustomed to recur with peculiar delight. During his residence at Edingale, he devoted much of his time to the study of the antiquities of his native county. He was one of the earliest correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1746 he corrected and explained an inscription on marble then recently discovered among the ruins of the Friery in Lichfield, which was engraved in vol. xvi of that publication, and which is now placed against the wall of the remaining buildings of the house. In 1752 he sent to the same publication a short account of the antiquity of the bridge at Burton upon Trent, and of the church of Farewell. In a letter from dean Lyttelton,

afterwards bishop of Exeter, to Dr. Wilkes, dated Hagley, Oct. 3, 1753, he says, "I have wrote to Mr. Buckeridge at Lichfield (to whom I have sent my folio Staffordshire MS.) and desired him to send it to the George, at Wolverhampton, directed to you; it contains several miscellaneous matters relating to the county at large, and particularly the arms in church windows before the year 1600." In another letter, dated Hagley-hall, Aug. 9, 1755, he says, "Mr. Buckeridge of Edinghall has made several collections from the registers at Lichfield, &c. which, I believe, he would gladly put into your hands." He employed himself about this time in correcting the innumerable errors in Erdeswick's "Survey of Staffordshire," printed in 1723: he compared it with many copies in public and private libraries; with some papers of Erdeswick in his own hand-writing; with the collections of Wyrley, who was the amanuensis of Erdeswick; and with many other MSS. and printed authorities, from which he extracted some charters to which Erdeswick refers, and he compared the names of places with the Conqueror's survey in Domesday-book. He thus laid the foundation of this edition of that celebrated antiquary. To Shaw's history he contributed an engraving of St. John's hospital in Lichfield; who acknowledged also the value of his communications. For Churton's "Life of Bishop Smith," the founder of that hospital, he presented another view of it, and communicated a list of its masters. From his papers, extracted from the episcopal registers, and communicated by his son, Lewis Buckeridge, esq. the editor of this volume was enabled to give a more accurate account of that institution in his "History of

Lichfield." In 1760 Mr. Buckeridge was presented to the consolidated rectories of Gresham and Barsingham in Norfolk. In 1769 he was collated by bishop Eger-ton to the mastership of St. John's hospital in Lichfield; in 1779 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Tong, co. Salop; and in 1771, by Thomas Anson, esq. to the rectory of Mautby in Norfolk; but he made the house belonging to his mastership his constant residence for the remainder of his life. In 1784 he was appointed by Dr. Smalbroke, chancellor of the diocese, his principal surrogate, the duties of which he performed with remarkable regularity and ability, and in which he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present archdeacon of Coventry. He died at Lichfield on the 23d, and was buried at Edingale, near his wife, on the 29th of December, 1803, leaving three sons, the survivors of a numerous family; Charles, archdeacon of Coventry and first canon-residentiary of Lichfield; Richard (in whose favour, in 1791, he had resigned the curacy of Edingale), rector of Beighton in Norfolk, and vicar of Stone in this county; and Lewis. Arms: Or, two pallets between five cross crosslets fitchée in saltire Sable.

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It may assist the future historian of this county, to enumerate some of the papers and records, which relate to it, and are to be found in the public offices.

Heraldic Visitations of this county were made in 1528 9, by Benolte, Clar. which is in the College of Arms.



1563, by Flower, Norroy; also in the College of Arms.

1583, by Flower. It is written by Glover, and signed by those gentlemen who invited him. It is in the library of King's College, Cambridge.

1614, by St. George, Norroy: it consists of ninety-seven pedigrees, fifty of them north of Trent. It is in the College of Arms.

1663, by Dugdale.

In the Library of King's College, is "The first Booke of Escocheons taken fourth of that rare MS. in the custody of Mr. John Digbie, de Sandon, in com. Stafford, an. Dom. 1623;" being an alphabet of arms, in blazon, containing 4334 coats. Ashmole, who accompanied Dugdale in his Visitation, made a collection of arms, which is now in his Museum at Oxford. Mark Noble had the funeral monuments of all the hundreds in this county, except one, taken by himself. Gregory King<sup>1</sup>, who was clerk to sir William Dugdale, tran-

<sup>1</sup> Gregory King was a native of Lichfield. His father had "a fair house, garden, and orchard, without the north gate of that ancient borough." He was educated by Mr. Bevan, the master of Lichfield school. At fourteen he was conversant with the Greek and Latin languages, and with the Hebrew grammar; and was now recommended by Dr. Hunter, of Lichfield, to sir William Dugdale, who took him into his service; and bishop Hacket intended to have sent him to the University if this employment had not offered to him. He accompanied Dugdale in his Visitations, and tricked the arms of Staffordshire, which yet remain in the College of Arms. During his Visitations in 1662 and 1666 he took prospects of towns, castles, and remarkable houses, in the counties through

scribed and embellished his beautiful Visitation of Staffordshire, which is now in the College of Arms.

In 4630, Harleian MSS. is a curious account of many Staffordshire families.

which he passed. In 1667 he was in the service of lord Hatton, the patron of Dugdale, a nobleman of uncommon skill and knowledge of antiquities, but, unfortunately for the world, whose valuable papers have been ignorantly and wantonly destroyed. In 1669 he returned to Lichfield, and employed himself in the humble occupations of a school, in painting signs, coaches, and achievements; and in instructing the registrar of the dean and chapter, and other persons, to read ancient records. He was now invited by Walter Chetwynd of Ingestrie to transcribe his family muniments, which he did in a vellum book. In 1669 he became steward to dowager lady Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley; and afterwards resided with her father, George Digby, of Sandon, esq. till August 1672. From Staffordshire he now went to London, where he renewed his friendship with Dugdale, which was of great service to him. He engraved three or four of the plates in Ogilvy's Book of Roads. He published a map of Westminster in 1675. He planned some of the principal squares and streets in London; and all those which stand upon Soho Fields were formed by him. He now removed from his house in the centre of James-street, Covent Garden, to the corner house of the long piazza next that street. In 1677 he became Rouge Dragon. In 1682 he resided in the College of Arms, and was appointed registrar, and in 1690 Lancaster Herald. He was a man of very useful and various abilities, a good herald, antiquary, and political economist. He died Aug. 29, 1712, aged 63, and was buried in the chancel of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf; where is an inscription to his memory. Natus Lichfeldiæ, 13 Dec. 1648. Denatus Londini, 29 Aug. 1712. Æt. 63 annorum, Oct. mens. et 16 dierum.

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It may seem ungrateful to pass by, without acknowledgment, the favours and encouragement which the Editor has received from his friends, as well as from others, whose attachment to genealogical and topographical history, or whose regard for the soil on which their progenitors once flourished, has naturally implanted in their intelligent minds that love of ancestry which often incites to honourable and virtuous pursuits.

He is indebted to earl Talbot for permission to copy the portrait of his relation, Walter Chetwynd, for the use of this work ; to lieut.-general Dyott for his liberal contribution of an excellent engraving of his ancestor, sir Richard Dyott, knt. ; to the rev. Charles Bucke-ridge, D. D. archdeacon of Coventry and first canon residentiary of Lichfield, as well for the voluntary use of his father's papers, as for the contribution of a portrait of his father ; to his friend, the rev. Henry White, of Lichfield, who kindly obtained from the rev. J. Bonney, of Sandon, the loan of an accurate drawing of the monument of Erdeswick ; to William Hamper, esq. for the use of three copies of Erdeswick, with notes of sir Simon Degge, knt. and of the rev. Robert Smyth ; and to Samuel Pipe-Wolferstan, esq. for the liberal use of his copy, with his own notes and observations upon Erdeswick, valuable both to the genealogist and to the antiquary.

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Mr. Buckeridge consulted the following copies of Erdeswick :

A copy in the possession of the rev. . . . . Darwell, vicar of Haughton in this county ; a copy in the Bodleian library, containing few parishes, and is to be found in Dodsworth's Collections ; a copy in the possession of Mr. James Bowen, a herald-painter of Shrewsbury ; a copy among the Chetwynd papers, a transcript of which was taken from it by Richard Bolton, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, an. 1702, and was in the possession of Rowland Cotton, esq. of Etwall, co. Derby ; a copy said to have been taken from sir William Dugdale's, with some additions, by John Huntbach of Featherstone.

At the end of Huntbach's copy are the arms of the lords Stafford and Audley, Devereux earl of Essex, Sutton baron of Dudley, and lord Paget ; borough of Stafford, and city of Lichfield : also an alphabet of arms, blazoned, of the Staffordshire gentry ; another catalogue of arms, copied from Glover's Visitation of this county, 1583, according to the hundreds ; and a catalogue of arms belonging to the ancient nobility and gentry of the county, taken from old seals and church windows by Huntbach himself.

Other copies may be found in public and private libraries. Hurdsman's copy was in the possession of George Tollet, esq. of Betley. William Hamper, esq. is possessed of three copies. Dr. Charles Lyttelton dean of Carlisle, afterwards bishop of Exeter, had a

copy interspersed with his own remarks, and his MSS. are in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. The copy in the possession of Samuel Pipe-Wolferstan, esq. is probably a transcript from the last draught of Erdeswick himself, and is enriched with numerous elaborate notes by this eminent antiquary, who may be called, in the language of Burton, applied to Erdeswick himself, "*singularis et unice colendus vir literatissimus et ornatissimus.*"

## THE ANTIQUITIES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

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WHEN William the Conqueror had wholly subjected this kingdom, he cantoned out the several counties amongst those noblemen that came over with him, and were serviceable to him in the conquest thereof. And this county of STAFFORD, he cantoned to these persons following; viz. to Robert de Toni, who was afterwards created the first baron of Stafford (and he, and all his successors, called by the name of Stafford ever after) he gave eighty-one lordships<sup>1</sup>. To Roger de Montgomery he gave thirty lordships<sup>2</sup> in this county and Shrewsbury, and a great many in that county and Wales, &c.; and in the second year of his reign, anno 1067, created him the first earl of Shrewsbury. To William Fitz Ansculfi he gave five and twenty lordships<sup>3</sup> about Dudley, and created him the first baron of Dudley; and to Henry de Ferrariis he gave seven

<sup>1</sup> Some copies of Erdeswick say 74.

<sup>2</sup> Some copies say 29.

<sup>3</sup> Some copies say 27.

lordships, besides the castle and borough of Tutbury, and created him the first earl of Derby, anno 1090<sup>1</sup>.

Most of the north part being given to Robert de Stafford, we will begin there first, at the head of the famous river Trent<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Others to whom he gave lands, or who previously possessed them, are omitted in some copies; viz.

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| The Bishop, 67.                  | William Corbution, 1, containing 10 hides. |
| The Abbot of Westminster, 1.     |  |
| The Abbot of Burton, 9.          | Trustine, 1, containing 5 hides.           |
| Ecclesia S'ti Remigii, 3.        | Ricardus Forestarius, 9.                   |
| Ecclesia Stafford, 3 hides.      | Rainoldus de Balgiale, 4.                  |
| The Church of Wolverhampton, 12. | Radulphus fil. Huberti, 2.                 |
| Sampson, 6.                      | Nigellus, 4.                               |
|                                  | Tayni Regis, 20.                           |

<sup>2</sup> “ Staffordshire is bounded on the north by Cheshire, on the east by Derbyshire, on the west by Shropshire, and on the south by Worcestershire and Warwickshire. It is about 44 miles in length, 27 in breadth, and 140 in circumference: having in it one bishopric; one city, viz. Lichfield; four corporations, viz. Stafford, Newcastle, and Walsal, mayor-towns and Tamworth a bailiff-town; and sends members to parliament, two knights for the shire and two citizens for Lichfield, two burgesses for Stafford, two for Newcastle, and one for Tamworth.

“ It hath in it five hundreds, viz. Pirehill, Totmanslow, Cuddleston, Seisdon, and Offlow, 130 parish churches, and 15 market-towns. It hath in it one forest called Needwood, the chase called Cannock-wood, and about 32 parks; and it is watered with no less than 24 rivers or brooks of name, besides several small rivulets.

“ This county is divided by the famous river Trent into north and south, or rather into north-east and south-west parts: the north-east, subdivided again into moorlands and woodlands, lying between Trent, Teyne and Dove, is, by some, called the middle part of Staffordshire. The moorlands is the more northerly mountainous part of the county, lying betwixt Dove and Trent, from the three shire-heads, southerly, to Draycote in the Moors, and yieldeth coal, lead, copper, rance, marble,

<sup>1</sup> Trent hath its first spring in the moorlands, between Bidulph and Norton, and divideth the shire almost into two equal parts, north and south; the north being divided into moorland and woodland.

and mill-stones. The woodlands are the more southerly, level part of the county, being from Draycote to Wichnor, Burton, &c. Between the aforesaid rivers, including Needwood-forest, with all its parks, as also the parks of Wichnor, Chartley, Horecross, Bagots, Loxley, Birchwood, and Paynesley (which anciently were all but as one wood, that gave it the name of woodlands), producing salt, black marble, alabaster, with great quantities of excellent timber; and both moorlands and woodlands produce as goodly cattle, large and fair spread, as Lancashire itself, and, the graziers say, will feed better. It produces also as good corn of all sorts, as any county; and abundance of coal, ironstone, &c. besides other commodities, as wool for the clothing and felt-making trade; and hemp and flax for linens; that, all things being considered, this county seems to be *Terra suis contenta bonis*, a county that can as well subsist of itself as any of the kingdom."—DEGGE.

<sup>1</sup> The copy of Erdeswick, in the possession of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, Esq. of Statfold, which is the most correct transcript that I have seen, introduces the work in the epistolary form, omitting the preceding paragraphs. It is supposed to have been addressed to Camden, although in different parts Camden is mentioned in the third person: "Sir, having disposed with myself to take a further view of the shires of Stafford and Chester (according to promise), I have set down what I have found or can yet learn; and have thought it a very commodious way to follow the rivers, as you have done. And, therefore, to omit the seating of both the shires, and adjoining them to their neighbouring countries (that matter being by you very well disposed), I will begin first with Staffordshire; and in that with the river Trent, which taketh its beginning in the north-west part of the shire, and runneth from thence first southward, then south-east, then plain east, and so bending towards the north-east, entereth into Derbyshire, and leaveth Staffordshire."

Some have thought that the word "you," means Camden; pointing to his account of Staffordshire in the *Britannia*. But



Bidulph being in the confine of the shire, joineth upon Cheshire, within less than two miles of Congleton, and is a goodly manor; where Francis Bidulph, lately deceased, a gentleman of an ancient house, and taking his name of the place, hath lately there builded a very state-like and fair new house of stone.

In the 20th of the Conqueror, Bidulph was in the king's hands.

The Bidulphs do derive themselves from one Ormus le Guidon, I think the son of Ricardus Forestarius; who held of the king, as it appears by the record called Domesday, these manors following; viz. Turroldesfield, now Thursfield (and Nigellus, Gresley's ancestor, of him), Witemore (now called Whitmore), Normanescote Heneford (now Hanford), Hancese (which I take to be Hanchurch), Claiton, Dulmesdene (now Dimesdale), Clotone (or, rather Cnotone), Redbaldestone and Estendone. I have seen evidence to prove that Ormus was lord of the manors of Buckenhall, Dorlaweston (vulgariter Dorlaston) juxta Stone, Fenton-Culverde, Bidulph, Tunstall, Chaddersley, Chelle, and Normanscote.

This Ormus lived either in the Conqueror's time, or in the next succeeding age. He had issue Robert, Edward, Thomasin, and, I think, Alured. Robert<sup>1</sup> mar-

such an idea seems clearly done away by several other passages; as in the art. Trentham, Audleigh, Penkrich, and Dudley-castle; all of which speak of Camden in the third person.—S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> "Robert, his son, born of the daughter of (Nicholas) Beauchamp, sheriff of Staffordshire." For this, we have the following authority:—"Hæc est conventio que facta est inter Gaufrid. abbat<sup>m</sup>. Burton, et Ormum de Derlaveston. Facta est autem in capitulo coram fratribus concedentibus ipsis monachis. Concessit ei abbas, id est, ipsi Ormo et filio ejus, Roberto nomine, nato de filia Nicholai vicecomitis, et accepit hominagia utriusque. Concessit, inquam, eis Derelavestonam pro ix sol. quoque anno, ita firme, ut nunquam eam perdant,

ried Mabilia de Perpant, and had issue Raufe, that died without issue; and Alina, married to Ingenulfus, son of William de Greseley, both knights; who by him had issue Robert de Greseley, that died without issue;

neque pro presentibus, neque pro futuris monachis, vel aliis hominibus. Ipse autem Ormus vel idem filius ejus debent hospitari abbatem quando voluerit, et debent eum juvare de suo sicut dominum suum cum opus habuerit, et debent ei invenire vel seipsos, vel homines ejus, si necesse fuerit. Cum vero mortui fuerint, deferentur eorum corpora sepelienda apud Burtonam, et multum honorifice recipientur a monachis. Debet autem cum eis afferri et tota pars eorum pecunie quantamcumque habuerint, et in omnibus rebus et in omnibus locis. Similiter et de uxore Ormi fiet quando morietur: corpus ejus recipietur cum tota parte sua, et cum magno honore sepelietur Burtonie. Hujus concessionis et conventionis testes sunt, primum ipsum capitulum, id est, Suegnus prior, &c."

A conventio follows, in like words, from the same abbot Gaufrid to Robt. de Derelaveston, "et heredi ejus. Concessit, inquam, ei Derlavestonam in fed-firmam per xxx sol. quoque anno, et per servitia et bonitates quas faciebat pater ejus: videlicet, debet hospitari honorifice abbatem cum venerit in partes illos conducere et reducere salvo conductu monachos et clientes eorum, quando ibunt sive ad Cestriam sive ad Wich pro aliquo mercato; dare de suo competenter abbati quando requisierit eum abbas. Debet etiam servire Ecclesie fideliter et defendere terram monachorum à malefactoribus secundum posse suum. Cum vero mortuus, &c. Debet autem afferri cum illo dimidia pars totius substantie ejus, in omnibus rebus quas habuerit in Derlavestona: similiter fiet et de uxore ejus, si habuerit uxorem. Hujus, &c. ipsum capitulum, id est, Suegnus prior, Edwinus (sub) prior, &c."

Another from the same Abbot G. to Rad. de Derlaveston. "Concessit ei abbas, id est, ipsi Radulfo, et cetera per eadem verba sicut in proxime precedenti carta. Hujus concessionis et conventionis testes sunt, primum ipsum capitulum, id est, Edwinus prior, Jordanus sub-prior, &c."

Another, from abbot Robert to the same Radulf, in the very same words as that to Robert above, except that the witnesses are "Jordanus prior, Briennius sub-prior, &c."

Petronella, married first to Henry de Audeley, by whom she had issue James; and after to sir Rob. Sugenhall, knight, who had issue Dionisia; and she had issue Fe-

Lastly, one to Robert de Gresleye. "Ego Bernardus, abbas Burton, et totus ejusdem loci conventus, concessimus huic Roberto de Gresleya, ipsi, et heredibus suis, terram de Derlaveston, tenendam in feudum et hereditatem singulis annis pro lii sol. et servitium Rad. de Caldewalla pro v sol. annuatim reddendis et pro libero servitio sui corporis: medietatem hujus census reddet ad festum Sti. Johannis Baptiste, et alteram medietatem ad festum Sti. Martini, et pro suis predictis terris prefatus Robertus et heredes sui debent hominagium et fidelitatem abbatibus et ecclesie Burtonie." *Registr. Burton*, folios xx, xxi, xxiii. b.

Erdeswick, who appears to have seen the Burton Abbey Register, seems to have assigned to "Nicholas, the sheriff" of Staffordshire (so he calls him, and he probably was the Nich. vic. Staff. or N. de Stafford vicec. in two writs of Hen. I. after-noticed) the name, Beauchamp, from finding it in a document inserted on some pages between the original folios iiii, v, and vii, of the Register, which is a narrative of as late date as the time of Abbot Thomas, 1280-1305, of the gift of Chote's, (Coton, parish of Lullington, Derbyshire), first by earl Morcar, and then (by the Conqueror); of the abbey's loss of it, and of abbot Thomas's unsuccessful suit for it. This story states, that Robert, abbot 1150-59, passed away Cotes "Nicho' vicec. Stafford," and that in time of abbot Roger 1172-82, "Deforciator ejusdem ville mortuus est, filio suo, sct. Stephano de Bello Campo, relicto infra ætatem." But the whole is incorrect and inconsistent here, and in other points with itself, and with better authorities; for it exhibits two writs of Hen. I. issued in the suit with Nich. vicec. and witnessed, one by Henry earl of Warwick, the other by Gifford bishop of Winchester; which two died 1123, and 1129, so long before abbot Robert's time; the latter writ too is in the original part of the Register, fol. v. and on the same page one of Stephen, which names the claim of Stephen de Beauchamp. The probability is, that Stephen de Beauchamp was as the *Monast. Angl.* I. 805. makes him, brother to William, and they sons to Walter de Beauchamp, of Elmley: as the two former joined

licia, married first to Henry de Verdon, and after to Thomas, brother of Adam, Dominus de Leighton, in Cheshire. The lands were so divided, that Ingenulfus de Greseley and Alina gave Tunstall, Chatterley, and Chell to Henry de Aldeley, husband to Petronella; and Darleston, Fenton, and part of Biddulph<sup>1</sup>, which was not given away before, was allotted to Dionisia, mother of Avisia, wife<sup>2</sup> of Henry de Verdon. Henry Verdon and Avisia had issue Henry, who had issue Henry, who, as I think, had issue Emme, his daughter and heir, married to John, lord of the manor of Whitmore; who had issue Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, married James Boghey; which James and Elizabeth had issue John, who had issue James, who had issue Robert, father of Humphry Boghey; father of Robert, whose sole daughter and heir (Alicia by name) was married to Edward Manwaring, a third brother of sir Ra-

in giving to Bordesley-abbey the Worcestershire town, Osmaresley, one of the possessions, by Domesday-book, of Urso d'Abitot, Walter's father-in-law. Stephen possibly was related by his mother to Nich's. vicecomes, or perhaps a son-in-law (like Ormus), and so might have a claim under him. In one Coton narrative (for the story is twice-told, with a few variations, in the above pages) it is said, that "*D'na Hermelina que fuit uxor dicti Stephani de B. fuit dotata de s'a parte,*" scil'. of Coton.—S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> The manor is yet in possession of the family of Mainwaring. The manor-house was garrisoned, in the civil war, on the side of the parliament. This village presents some curious remains of antiquity. The bridestones consist of eight upright free-stones, two of which stand within a semicircle, formed by the other six. The outside stones are six feet from each other. Near them is the pavement of an artificial cave, composed of fragments of stone, about two inches and a half thick. Two large unhewn free-stones, about eighteen feet long and six high, form the sides of this cave.

<sup>2</sup> There is much confusion in this account of the Biddulphs. The copies of Erdeswick are all at variance.

nulf Mesvillwaring, of Pever, in Cheshire, knt.; which Edward and Alice had issue Edward Manwaring, now lord of Whitmore, Nether-Biddulph, Ansedeley, vulgariter, Annesley<sup>1</sup>, and a part of Buckenhall. Stephen de Wiverston and Dionysia had issue Henry de Wiverstone, that died without issue, and Felicia married to Robert de Wellsborne, and after to Thomas, brother to Adam, lord of the manor of Leighton, in Nantwich, or rather Acton parish in Cheshire. Roger de Wellsborne and Felicia had issue Richard, who had issue a son, called Philip de Brael. Alina, before spoken of, gave to Roger, the son of Edward, her uncle, as I take it, Middle-Biddulph; to Thomas, her other uncle<sup>2</sup>, Biddulph-

<sup>1</sup> Anslow. Sir John Verdon, knt. lord of Ansley, Biddulph, and Bucknall, had two daughters, Johanna and Ermitrude, who married Ralph de Hooton, and was seized of the manors of Darlaston, Biddulph, Bucknall, and Annesley. Darlaston was given to Ermitrude upon the partition, and the rest to Joan: as appears by a deed of partition in French in the custody of Edward Mainwaring, esq. dated 28th Jan. 11 Ric. II. to which are witnesses, Henry Delves, John Hinckley, Roger Swinnerton, Thomas de Podmore, and Thomas de Thicknesse.  
—DEGGE.

<sup>2</sup> “Alina, d’na de Derlavestun, filia et her. Rob’ti. fil. Horm. Tho. fil. Horm. avunculo meo et heredibus superiorem Bidulph et tenementum, q’d. vocatur Culverds-Fenton. Test. Viviano de Stock, Edw. de Bidulf presb., Ad. de Aldithlegh, Rob. de Swinerton, Nic. de Tidnesour, et Ric. et Rad. fil. ejus, Isabella Pantun, Alic. de Blortont, le Halimot de Bockenall, et le Halimot de Culverdslaw, et multis aliis viris et mulieribus.

“Alina, d’na de Derlaveston Rog. filio Edw’di mediam Bidulph cum Fulwod, scil. de Slideford-siche ad Rutrind-bruc, sicut rivulus descendit in Davenhichell et in Hambidulph church-furlong, et medietat. de . . . . qua’ Simon prius tenuit, et 2 bovat. quas Will. fil. Matildæ et Will. Buloc prius ten. Test. Eutrop. Hastang, Ada de Aldithle, Anselm. de Bello Campo, Tho. de Bidulf, Hen. fil. ejus, Alured de Gnipsley.” Erdeswick’s transcript of Bidulph deeds in Chetwynd’s Extract, vol. B, p. 293.—S. P.-W.

superior, and Normanscote; and to Alured (as I think, her third uncle) Knipersley. For Biddulph is divided into divers hamlets, viz. Nether-Biddulph, Middle-Biddulph, Over-Biddulph, and Knipersley: so as the manor was divided into four several men's hands. Roger, the son of Edward, had issue Thomas Biddulph; who had issue Roger; who had issue William; who had issue John; who had issue Robert, who married Cicely, the eldest daughter<sup>1</sup> of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Henry Biddulph, knt. who sold Normanscote to Henry de Aldithelegh, who gave it in liberam eleemosinam to the abbey of Hilton.

Henry Bidulf was the son of Thomas Bidulf, knt. son of the afore-named Ormus. Of him and Cicely came Robert; who had issue William; who had issue Richard; who had issue another Richard; who had

<sup>1</sup> Thus it appears that Robert of Mid. Biddulph married Cecily, heir or co-heir of Thomas of the Over-town of Biddulph; which description in a vellum roll, quoted by Dr. Thomas (in his Dugdale's War.), and, after him, by Wotton's and Kimber's prints, has been made into "daughter of Tho. Overton, de Overton, who bore a cross Gu. which the Biddulphs quarter." It is a circumstance of no moment (these supposed arms of Overton being totally unlike those used as the Biddulph paternal coat) whether Robert and Cecilia were both Biddulphs, or whether she was an Overton, or (according to a bad copy of Erdeswick) a Verdon; as nothing was so common as different lines of families varying their arms. The vellum gives no date nor voucher, nor does it correct the common prints, nor add any junior lines of the Elmhurst Biddulphs. Shaw gives the dates in such a way, that, of two supposed brothers, the elder, Richard, is made to leave a widow, 32 Hen. VI. 1454; whilst the other, Simon, is meant to have been shewn to have been buried (as in fact he was) in 1579; but he has left this latter date standing on the wife's side of the matrimonial parallel lines, and in the very place for her name are the words "Degge's MSS."—S. P.-W.

issue a third Richard; who had issue <sup>1</sup> a fourth Richard; who had issue Francis; who had issue Richard, now living, anno 1598<sup>2</sup>.

Nether Biddulph is now possessed by Edward Manwaring, son of Edward Manwaring, third brother of sir Randolph, of Pever. The father married Alice, the sole daughter and heir of Robert Boghey, by whom Edward, the son, inherits the same, by deriving himself as heir to his mother, and, as I take it, from Henry Verdon and Felicia his wife.

Knipesley was given, as I said before, to Alured, and was possessed by a race of gentlemen, who take their name of the place, about the beginning of king Henry the Third's time. Robert, of Knipersley, had issue William, the 29th of Hen. III.; who had issue Robert, 24th Edw. I.; who had issue William, 2d Edw. II.; who had issue Robert; who had issue William; who had issue Robert; who had issue Katherine, Thomas Bowyer having married her. She was the last heir of the last Robert Knipersley. About 2 Rich. II. Robert Bowyer at the first entered himself into Knipersley armory, but now of late his heirs have invested themselves into new armory. Thomas Bowyer and Katharine had issue William, who had issue another William, who had issue Thomas; who had issue John, who had is-

<sup>1</sup> In art. Leacroft, Erdeswick is contradictory to this, calling "Thomas Biddulph, father of Francis, father of Richard, now living."—S. P.W.

<sup>2</sup> I understand, the descendants of this eldest line of Biddulph to be those of Burton-park, Sussex; whether still possessed of any lands in Biddulph, I know not.—S. P.W.

Francis Biddulph, who married Isabella, dau. to sir Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, kt. built, t. Eliz. a fine house of stone at Biddulph. From them is descended John Biddulph, of Burton, co. Sussex, esq. who is still lord of Biddulph.

Arms of Biddulph: Vert, an eagle displayed, Argent; also Argent, 3 sodering-irons, Sable.

sue William, father of John, now both living, anno 1598<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Huntbach.

This John Bowyer, son of William, appears to have been afterwards knighted. His grandson John was created a baronet in 1660; and the baronet's male line ended in sir William, his youngest surviving son, the fourth baronet. Sir William had four daughters, his co-heirs; the eldest, Mary, married Charles Adderley, of Hams, co. Warwick; another, Dorothy, was first wife of sir Thomas Gresley, bart. and mother to sir Thomas and sir Nigel, baronets; another daughter was Jane, wife of Leftwich Oldfield, of Leftwich, co. Chester, who had by her two daughters, one married to . . . Wynne, of Congleton, clerk; the other to . . . Ravenscroft; and sir William's other daughter, Anne, married first sir John Bellot, of the co. of Chester, baronet, and afterwards Rowland Port, of Ilam; but dying issueless, left her share of the Knipersley estate to sir Nigel Gresley, her nephew, married also to her grand-niece Elizabeth Wynne. Sir Nigel, who already enjoyed his mother's share of Knipersley, now became owner of two-fourths; and his son, sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, baronet, marrying to his first wife his uncle sir Thomas's only child, heiress of the Gresley estate, if she too possessed from her father any thing in Knipersley, that part also came, with the other shares, into one hand. The present Charles Bowyer Adderley, of Hams, probably in right of his grandmother, the above Mary, first wife of Charles Adderley, has very considerable estates lying near to (though perhaps not within the township of) Knipersley. S. P-W.

One of the family of Bowyer was governor of Leek, on the side of the Parliament, in the civil war. Sir Thomas Gresley, who married one of the coheirs of sir William Bowyer, died July 31, 1736. A canal was made by sir Nigel Gresley, grandfather of the present sir Roger Gresley, baronet, for the purpose of conveying coals from this place to Newcastle. Sir William Bowyer, knt. in 3 Ch. I. and sir John Bowyer, knt. and bart. in 15 Ch. II. were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Bowyer: a lion rampant between three cross crosslets, fitch, Gules. Arms of Knipersley: a cross, with a sword in dexter Argent, a chevron between nine ermine spots.



Trent, following its course, leaveth Stanleghe, a little village a little eastward from it. Of this small village do all the great houses of Stanley take their name; which seemeth to me to be descended from the Audeleys, by their paternal ancestor, Adam de Audeleghe. For I have seen the copy of a deed importing so much, as may appear by a copy thereof, which you may see here following:—"Adam de Audeleghe omnibus hominibus suis et amicis, Franc. et Angl. &c. salutem. Sciatis quod ego Adam, filius Ludulfi de Aldelegh, do, et concedo, Will' de Stanlegh, filio Ade. avunculi mei, tot. Stanlegh, cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. Præterea, do eidem Will'o dimid. Balterdalliam, &c.; has autem predictas terras do ei et heredibus suis in Excambium propter villam de Thalk, &c. His testibus, Hen. de Preyers, Rob. de Audelegh, Adam capell<sup>o</sup>, Rogero de Bagenhall, Ric. fratre suo, Phil. capell<sup>o</sup> de Lee, Will'o de Weloc, Adam fr̄e Willm'i de Stanlegh, Tho. fr̄e ejus, &c." Whereby you may see, that Adam de Aldelegh, the son of Ludulfus, who was the son of another Adam de Audelegh, calls Adam<sup>1</sup> the first son of Adam de Audelegh, being brother of Ludulf, and father of William de Audelegh, his uncle; and did give to William, the son of Adam de Stanley, his uncle, all Stanley, and half the town of Bagenhall, in exchange for the town of Talk.

Sir Rowland Stanley<sup>2</sup>, of Hooton in Cheshire, of whose

<sup>1</sup> Read (perhaps) "calls Adam, son of the *first* Adam." And it may be observed, in opposition to Erdeswick, that the grantor does not name his uncle "Audelegh," or describe him "son of Adam de Audelegh;" but says, simply, "Ade avunculi mei:" and "avunculus," perhaps, most frequently means *maternal* uncle." S. P.-W.

<sup>2</sup> Some copies say, "Sir Edward."

Stanley is now the property of Parker, earl of Macclesfield.

descent you may read, where I speak of Cheshire, and out of whose house the earls of Derby, and the rest of the house of Stanley do descend, is yet unto this day owner of Stanley. The place seems to take its name of the nature of the soil, which, though it be in the moorlands, is yet a rough and stony place, and many craggy rocks are about it.

Norton<sup>1</sup> is the next village that receives Trent through it. Ulviet held Norton of Robert de Statford, 20 Conq. and I find a record, that, immediately after, one Robert, the son of Randolf<sup>2</sup>, held Alfreton and Norton; which Robert founded the house, *de bello capite*<sup>3</sup>, in Derbyshire, and had issue William, lord of Alfreton; who had issue William, baron<sup>4</sup> of Alfreton; who had issue Robert; who had issue Thomas, that died without issue, and Alice, married to William, the son of William de Chaducey<sup>5</sup> vulgè Chaworth; Ameritia, the wife of Robert Lathom: and Letitia, that died without issue. I take it for most certain, that this is the Norton the record speaketh of; for I find one only escutcheon in the church, and that so old, that I think it to be set up by some of the old barons of Alfreton, whose mark it was, being charged with Azure, two chevrons Argent; though I know that both Chaworth and Lathom used it, after they had married the heirs of Alfreton, as their particular armory. There are in Norton churchyard divers monu-

<sup>1</sup> Niwetone. Domesday.

Domesday says, as printed in Shaw, "Godric<sup>1</sup> et Ulviet tener'"; i. e. in the time of king Edward. S. P.-W.

<sup>2</sup> Randolf, the son of Robert. Mr. James Bowen's MS copy. He was a herald at Shrewsbury.

<sup>3</sup> Or, Beau Chief.

<sup>4</sup> Here our author does not agree with Dugdale; who has William the baron, father to Thomas, and no William the second, and Robert. Smyth.

<sup>5</sup> Caduciis. T. B.

ments of freestone, each of them having a cross engraven upon the tombs; and under the corner of the cross, the figure of an arming-sword; but writing there is none, unless it be under the lower part of the stones, as I have seen some to have been. 19 Edw. II. William de la Mere, knight, was owner of Norton; but since then, one moiety came to the barons of Stafford, and the other to the Audleys; by what title I know not; but now these present barons have sold the same<sup>1</sup>.

Trent having passed Norton, leaveth Bagenhall, a village removed from it eastward more than a mile, where is a chapel. 20 Conq. Robert de Stafford held Bagenhall<sup>2</sup> of the king. Of some part of this village it would seem that about king Stephen's, or Henry Second's time, one Ivo de Pantune was owner thereof; for I have seen a deed importing this much, viz. Ivo de Pantune omnibus hominibus suis, &c. salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Ade de Aldithele et heredibus suis terram illam in Baggenhall, quæ est de tenura mea, habend' et tenend' de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et heredit', &c. Test'. Alex' Pantune, Will'o Purcell, Rog' fil' Liulf', Sar' de Chella, et curia mea tota; salvo jure Petri filii Siwardi; et etiam teste Hugone de Clivenhall, et Matheo et Alano de Bagenhall, et aliis. This village, though it hath not of late been possessed of any man of note of that name, yet I find Testes to a very antient piece of evidence, which was made before king Henry Third's time, that one

<sup>1</sup> The manor was given by Robert Fitz-Randolph to the monastery of Beauchief, co. Derby, which he had founded; which gift was afterwards augmented by Thomas de Chaworth, with other lands in this manor. Arms of Alfreton: Azure, two chevrons, Or.

<sup>2</sup> Erdeswick must have read "Bagenhale," what has been now printed "Bughale." Could this latter rather be Burgh Hall, which is near to Halloughton, now Haughton? "pertinet ad Halstone." Domesday. S. P-W.

of the Bagenhall's hath been seated amongst and before some of the chiefest men that lived in the shire; as may appear by a brief of the same deed, here presented<sup>1</sup>: "Will'us de Chetilton, omnibus hominibus suis et amicis, &c. salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, &c. Phil<sup>o</sup> de Dracote, &c. Test. Hen' de Furneaux, Thomas de Erdington tum vicecom', Hen' de Lega<sup>2</sup>, Rad' de Prestwood, Ada de Aldelega, Hen' de Davestone, Rog' de Bagenhall, Will<sup>o</sup> de Verdon, Hen' de Munkstone<sup>3</sup>, Galfrido de Sortforlong<sup>4</sup>, et tota curia mea." But since then all the name of them have been brought down, I know not how, unto the plebeian estate, until this our present age, that two brethren of that surname, sons of John Bagenhall, born at Barleston<sup>5</sup>, the one Ralfe, the other Nicholas, were for their valour, Raufe at Musselborough, and Nicholas in Ireland, both of them advanced with the honour of knighthood; the son of which sir Nicholas, Henry by name, tracing his father's steps, is also advanced to the same dignity<sup>6</sup>.

There is also a house in Bagenhall, called Greenway, that hath been possessed by a race of gentlemen called by the same name.

From Norton, Trent passeth to Hilton, sometime an abbey<sup>7</sup>, founded, as I take it, by the lord Audelegh's

<sup>1</sup> This deed is cited to shew the antiquity of the family of Bagnall.

<sup>2</sup> Hen. de Lega was under-sheriff, 6 Ric. I. and several years after sole sheriff, 15 John, &c. At the time of witnessing the deed, he is styled Vic. Smyth.

<sup>3</sup> Muckston. MS. Chetwynd.

<sup>4</sup> Shortfurlong. Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Other copies say Newcastle.

<sup>6</sup> Arms of Bagnall: Barry of six Or and Ermine, over all a lion rampant Azure.

<sup>7</sup> Hilton Abbey was founded in 1223 by Henry de Audley, 17 Hen. III. near his castle of Helegh, and endowed by him

ancestors about the beginning of king John's time ; of which I can say nothing, except that verse,

“ Quas sacras ædes pietas construxit avorum,  
Has nunc heredes devastant, more luporum,”

might be well verified of the possessor, as he is descended from so near an heir to the founder.

From Hilton, Trent passeth to Buckenball; Chetell held it before the Conquest, and 20 Conq. it was in the king's hands. 9 Edw. II. Theobald, and Vivian de Verdon, were lords of it; and 14 Edw. III. Elizabeth dom. de Burwash, one of the daughters and heirs of Theobald de Verdon, son of Theobald, wife of Bartholomew de Burwash, was lady of two parts of Buckenball; as appears by a brief here under written: “ Elizabetha domina de Burwash, &c. Ade de Hull de Buckenham duas partes terræ quæ fuit Henrici de Abbiley in Buckenball: et mihi, ratione minoris ætatis Thomæ filii, et heredibus ejusdem Henrici detinebat habend' usque ad

with lands in pure and perpetual alms. Whilst this abbey was in the patronage of the Audley family, the monks had from them numerous donations, particularly from Elizabeth, relict of Nicholas, the last lord Audley of his line. She obtained a licence, 19 Ric. II. for the abbot and convent of Blanchland in Normandy to transfer to her, purchased of them, the lordship of Cameringham, and the priory, alien, standing there, and belonging to their house; which she settled upon the monks of this abbey in pure alms for ever. By her will, dated Sept. 30, 1400, she bequeathed her body to be buried in the choir of this abbey in her husband's tomb, and gave also to the monks 400 marks to buy lands for their own use. It was suppressed by king Hen. VIII. who afterwards exchanged it and other abbey lands with sir Edward Aston, for certain estates which had descended to him from William de Maer, who lived soon after the Conquest, and had them by gift from Radulfus filius Camerarii. It is now the property of Walter Sneyd, esq. 1819.

plenam ætatem Thomæ 14 Edw. III." But in the mean time, between the conquest and Edward II.'s time, there was lord of it one Alanus de Buckenhall, from whom the Allens of this country, as they say, trahunt originem; and from whom is descended Thomas Allen<sup>1</sup>, a man of Oxford, so well known for his virtue, knowledge, and learning, that he needs not any commendation of mine.

Trent approaching near Stoke, receiveth a brook, coming first from the north-west. This brook hath its beginning something above Tunstall, and passeth between Tunstall and Chadisley. Ricardus Forestarius held Turvoldfield<sup>2</sup>, vulgariter Thursfield (now called New-Chapel), (whereof I take Tunstall to be a member), of the king; and Nigellus, Gresley's ancestor, of him, 20 Conq. as I have said before. I take it that Ricardus Forestarius had issue Ormus, who had issue Robert, the father of Alina, his only daughter and heir, who was married to Ingenulphus de Gresley, the younger son of William, the son of the aforesaid Nigellus: which William gave to the said Ingenulphus for his preferment, Tunstall, whereby it came to pass that Henry de Aldeleghe had given him before by Ing. de Gresley and Alina his wife, Tunstall, Cheddersley, Chell, and Normans-

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Allen, a celebrated mathematician, was born in 1542, and died in 1632. Selden says he was a man of the most extensive learning and consummate judgment, the brightest ornament of the university of Oxford. Camden calls him, *plurimis et optimis artibus ornatissimus*. Burton, who wrote his funeral sermon, stiles him "not only the Coryphæus, but the very soul and sun of all the mathematicians of his time."

The manor of Buckenhall is now the property of John Sparrow, of Bishton, esq. Arms of Burwash, or Burghurst: Gules, a lion rampant, queue fourchée Or.

<sup>2</sup> Thursfield remained in the posterity of the Gresleys, till it became one of the manors which Hen. III. confirmed to Henry lord Audley. It now belongs to Walter Sneyd, esq.

cote; the consideration I know not, except it were in frank-marriage.

The present lord Audeley sold two parts of Tunstall, Chadesley, Little-chell, Bulwardlene, Sneads, Beanhurstleys, Stode, Morelowe, and divers others, to Ralph Snede and others; and the other three parts, the earl of Bath, who hath them by descent, still retaineth. Chelleparva hath been used as a member of Tunstall.

This brook, hastening towards Trent, passeth between Bulwardslene, which it leaveth on the north-east bank, and Wlstantone on the south-west bank.

20th Conq. Tanio held Bulwardslene<sup>1</sup> of Robert de Stafford. In the time of Henry III. Henry de Audeleigh was lord of Bulwardslene, in the possession of whose heirs it continued until this present lord Audeleigh sold it.

Wlstanton<sup>2</sup>, the king held 20 Conq. It should seem that about the establishing the County Palatine, or

<sup>1</sup> Burslem is now a populous market-town and distinct parish. The church is ancient, with a square tower. This district, which is distinguished by the name of the Potteries, reaches from Lane-end, on the north-east of Newcastle, to Goldenhill, four miles to the north-west of it, including an extent of ten miles. This manufacture is perhaps superior to any of its kind in Europe, and does not yield in elegance and usefulness to the celebrated potteries of China.

Here has been some wide difference in the readings of Domesday. Shaw prints "*Ipse R. tenet in Barcardeslim*," &c. but has nothing of any then sub-tenant. Lower down, however, in the same column, he has "*R. tenet in Bradellie dim. hid. et Tanio de eo*." S. P. W. Perhaps "one of the Tayni."

<sup>2</sup> Wolstanton descended from the earls of Lancaster to John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, and at length duke of Lancaster. It is divided into north and south. The north side comprehends the townships of Chell, Wedgwood, Bryeryhurst, Stadmonslow, Thursfield, Oldcote, Ravenscliffe or Ranscliffe, and Tunstall: the south side, Wolstanton, Knutton, Chesterton, and

Duchy of Lancaster, it was annexed to the liberties thereof, and so continued; but the reason or means I cannot tell.

This brook, hasting towards Trent, leaveth on the north-east bank, Shelton<sup>1</sup>. Scelfitone was in the Conqueror's hands, 20th of his reign.

Of Stoke<sup>2</sup>, I can report no more, but that the parson of the parish is the best man in the town, being lord thereof, and it being one of the best parsonages in the country. It is a marvel (so many religious houses being near it), how it escaped in all ages the covetousness of them, it resting still, according to the first institution of parsonages, not appropriated.

Trent keeping on his course, leaveth on the east bank, Fenton<sup>3</sup>. Alwardus, one of the Tayni, held it of the king, 20th Conq.; and in Henry III.'s time, William de Erdington held it in fee farm, and was lord of part of it, in right of Philippa his wife, as I take it; but whose daughter she was I know not.

Chatterley. The church is ancient, having a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a tower, on which is a spire, at the east end of the north aisle. It contains several monuments to the family of Sneyd.

<sup>1</sup> Shelton is remarkable as the birth-place of Elijah Fenton, an ingenious poet of the last century, whom Pope honoured with an epitaph, and whose life has been written by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

<sup>2</sup> Stoke is now a market-town. The church is an ancient edifice, of the Saxon stile of architecture. Its numerous hamlets have been separated by an act of parliament from this their parent parish; and since the time of Erdeswick have grown into considerable importance in commerce, manufactures, and population.

<sup>3</sup> Jeremiah Smith, esq. in 2. Geo. III. and John Smith, esq. in 57 Geo. III. were sheriffs of the county. This estate now belongs to the latter. Arms: Or, an eagle's wing Gules, on a chief indented Azure a mullet between two cressets Argent.



Handford<sup>1</sup> stands half a mile eastward from Trent. 20 Conq. as I said before, Ricardus Forestarius held Heneford of the king. Rauf de Cnoltone held a great quantity of it in Hen. III.'s time. Thomas Corbett, a gentleman, hath now seated himself in Hanford.

Trent under Hanford on the west-side receiveth Newcastle-water, which taketh its beginning near Talk<sup>2</sup>, a town before spoken of, where somewhat more easterly stands Bradwell<sup>3</sup>, the seat of Raufe, the son of sir William Snead, knight, who is the fourth man from the raiser of that family, William by name, a citizen of Chester. This William, the Chester man, was the son of Nicholas, the son of Richard; to which Richard, or Richard his father, the lord Audeley gave Bradwell, as I have heard, in fee-farm. William had issue Richard Snead, learned in the laws, who had issue sir William, before spoken of, who had issue Raufe Snead, now of Bradwell. This Raufe, by virtue of his affability, cour-

<sup>1</sup> Hanley is become a populous market-town; and its church, founded in 1788, is remarkable for the elegance of its structure. Ridghouse was purchased by Josiah Wedgwood; and has furnished, under him and his descendants, a profusion of the most elegant porcelain, and deserved the name of Etruria, given to it by its ingenious proprietor.

<sup>2</sup> Talk was part of the ancient possessions of the Stanleys. It was obtained of them by Adam, the son of Lydulphus de Audleigh, who gave to Adam de Stanley all Stanley, and half the manor of Bagnall, in exchange for it. The chapel was built in 1749.

<sup>3</sup> Bradwell is said to have been purchased by Sneyd temp. Hen. IV. where this family had a handsome seat, in which they resided before they removed to Keel. William Sneyd, esq. 3 Edw. VI. and sir William Sneyd, kt. 6 Mary, were sheriffs of the county. This estate is yet the property of their descendants. They are lords also of Keel, Chatterley, Tunstall, Hilton-abbey, Bermesley, Brerhurst, Stadmerslow, Great and Little Chell, Wedgwood, and Thursfield.

tesy, and in all good sort increasing his patrimony, sheweth that the first advancer thereof obtained his wealth, whereby this house is come to this estate, by lawful, good, and praiseable means, for otherwise, you know, God would punish the sins of the parents upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation, and the third heir should scarce enjoy the patrimony<sup>1</sup>.

A little lower stands Chesterton<sup>2</sup>, where are to be seen the ruins of a very ancient town or castle, there yet remaining some rubbish of lime and stone; whereby may be perceived that the walls have been of a marvellous thickness; and the name doth also argue some town, or rather castle, there to have been seated, as also by the decay thereof, which may seem to be occasioned by the building of Newcastle; it did also give cause, whereupon as I take it, it took the name of Newcastle, though the walls thereof begin to follow the others, shewing themselves also very ruinous, and almost as little to the view, as the others do, but that they stand in a great lake or pool, as the others do not, whereby this may be better seen.

Less than a mile south-west from Chesterton, stands Apedale, the seat of the Delves. The first Delves I

<sup>1</sup> Our author here alludes to the following line:

“De male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius hæres.”

Between Bradwell and Newcastle is Dimsdale, once the seat of the Bretts. Arms: Argent, on a chevron Azure three bezants. Arms of Sneyd: Argent, a scythe and snead Sable, with a fleur de lis of the second.

<sup>2</sup> Chesterton was anterior to the Conquest, and a town and fortress of some strength. It belonged to Ranulf earl of Chester, 17 John. Camden saw the ruins and shattered walls; but Plot, in 1680, could discover few traces of them. It began to decay so early as the time of Hen. III. who granted it to his younger son, Edmund earl of Lancaster, and he is supposed to have built another castle, called Newcastle, at a short distance from it, and thus neglected the more ancient edifice.

find any thing of, was one Richard Delves; he lived about Edw. III.'s time, and had issue Henry, who had issue John 19 Ric. II., who had issue Richard, who had issue sir John Delves, knt. Rauf, a priest; and Henry, a third son. Sir John Delves, knt. had issue another sir John, who had issue Helen, his only daughter and heir, who was married to Robert Sheffield, knight, and recorder of London, and from him is descended Robert Sheffield, of Butterwich, his son; who had issue Edward, first lord Sheffield, who was slain at Norwich; who had issue John lord Sheffield, father of Edmund lord Sheffield, which liveth now, and hath sold Apedale, and all his other lands in com. Stafford<sup>1</sup>.

About two miles lower than Apedale, south-east, is the Newcastle-town, of which I can find nothing in the book of Domesday; whereby I conjecture it hath been built, and hath the liberties it now hath, since that it came to the earl and duke of Lancaster, and that, before, it was reputed but as a member of Wlstaneton, and now is governed by a mayor, and having the liberties usually granted to ancient boroughs; it also sendeth two burghesses to the Parliament house<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Lands in Apedale, and in Podmore, near it (and in Thickenesse, a place not observed in maps of Staffordshire) came in 1565, by the same title with Stotfold, to Humphry Wulverston, or Wolfreston. And a scrawled MS. "Account of Audley parish, by Richard Parrot, 1773," (among Shaw's papers) says, "Woolversions sold Podmore, which had been a distinct lordship from Apedale, to one Grosvenour; who sold it to Bowyer, of Knypersley, who had before purchased the lordship of Apedale." This explains how sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, among his portions of the Bowyer estates, possessed both Apedale and an "old house called Podmore hall." S. P.-W.

Apedale is famous for its iron ore. The family of Delves were originally from Delves-hall near Uttoxeter.

<sup>2</sup> Of the more ancient castle scarcely a vestige remains, having fallen to decay upwards of three centuries. In the time of Leland only one tower of the ancient edifice remained. The

Newcastle-water being past the town a mile, leaveth half a mile westward Knotone, which I take to be Clotone or rather Cnotone, mentioned in Domesday-book, and said to be held by Ricardus Forestarius; this should be meant; and I rather think it should be so; for that all' the towns holden by the said Richard lie about Newcastle, as near as Knotone: and besides, there is not any town of that name spoken of in the book, and named to be in Staffordshire. In Henry III.'s time, Raue Knotone held 36 yard lands in Knotone, Apesdale (now, I think, Hanchurch), Haswich, Clayton, Hanord, and Whitmore. And I find that one Richard

first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry I. and was confirmed with additional privileges by Q. Eliz. and Chas. II. A mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, and 24 common councilmen, hold courts for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. It first sent two members to Parliament in 27 Edw. III. and the right of election was determined March 21, 1792, by a committee of the House of Commons, to be in the freemen residing within the borough. This town had formerly four churches, of which, since the barons' wars, only one remains, having a square embattled tower. It was a chapelry to Stoke, and is now, by Act of Parliament, a parish in itself. At the south end of the town was a monastery of black friars, but no trace of it is visible. Leland, Itin. VII. p. 36. Plot saw here a solid block of stone, raised from a quarry, which exhibited the petrified skull of a human being; probably of some malefactor, who had been executed there; the spot where it was found being still called Gallows-tree, in memory of its ancient appropriation.

The town, in 1756, gave the title of duke to Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which at his death, in 1768, by limitation of the patent, devolved to Henry earl of Lincoln, who married his niece; and he dying Feb. 22, 1794, was succeeded by his son, Thomas third duke, who dying May 17, 1795, was succeeded by Henry the present and fourth duke.

<sup>1</sup> Heswick should have excepted out of the Newcastle vicinity, Edbaldestone (Rodbaston), in Culvestan (i. e. as written elsewhere in the Staffordshire Domesday, Cudolvestan) hundred and perhaps Estendon, p. 4. S. P-W.

Bromley married a daughter and heir of Cnotone 35 Edw. I. which Richard had issue by her Raufe, who had issue another Richard, who gave to John Delves the third part of Barlemore, lying in the fee of Cnotone, 11 Edw. III. of whose descent you may see more when I write of Ashley.

Newcastle-water being past Cnotone, entereth into Trent, which leaveth Claytone almost half a mile west. Ricardus Forestarius held Clayton, supposed to be called Claytone-Griffin, 20 Conq. I can say no more of Clayton, except that Ralph Cnotone is said to have part of his 36 yard lands in this Claytone.

More than a mile from Newcastle westward<sup>1</sup>, stands Keele<sup>2</sup>, where Ralph Snead hath built a very proper and fine house of stone. In the same town also dwelleth a gentleman of the surname of Brett<sup>3</sup>.

Trent having received Newcastle-water, passeth on to Trentham<sup>4</sup>, (whereof I know no more than Mr. Camden hath said, except that it was in the king's hands 20

<sup>1</sup> MS Chetwynd.

<sup>2</sup> This house, the residence of Walter Sneyd, esq. is built in the stile of architecture which prevailed in the time of Q. Elizabeth; the west front of which, by Michael Burghers, is engraved in Plott. Keel House was ordered by the Parliament to be demolished by Capt. Barbar's soldiers, Feb. 29, 1643. The manor was parcel of Tutbury Castle, 1 Edw. III. Ralph Sneyd, esq. 18 Elizabeth, and 37 Elizabeth, and 19 James I. William Sneyd, esq. 16 Ch. II. Ralph Sneyd, esq. 6 Geo. I. and Walter Sneyd, esq. 54 Geo. III. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, and the sned or handle in bend sinister; on the dexter side of the handle a fleur de lis Sable.

<sup>3</sup> It was the antient seat of the Bretts of Dimsdale, who were also lords of Knalton. T. B.

<sup>4</sup> Trentham was antiently called Tricengham. Of this antient abbey St. Werburgh was appointed abbess by her brother king Ethelred, and here she died in 683. In the time of Henry I. it was rebuilt or refounded, by Ranulf the second earl

Conq. and that I find a record, that the prior and convent of Trentham held the same in proper use, and that

of Chester, for canons of St. Augustine. At the dissolution it had seven religious, and was valued at £121. 3s. 2d. per annum. 30 Hen. VIII. it was granted by the king to Charles duke of Suffolk. It afterwards came to the family of Leveson. Lady Catherine Leveson died here in 1673, who was a great benefactress to this parish : she was the wife of sir Richard Leveson, upon whose death without issue, his sister and co-heir carried the lordship by marriage to sir Thomas Gower, bart. whose descendants were elevated to a peerage, and who yet continue to reside here. Sir John Leveson Gower, the fifth baronet, was created baron Gower of Sittenham, co. York, March 16, 1702; his son became viscount Trentham, and earl Gower July 8, 1746; and his son marquess of Stafford, Feb. 28, 1786. The house is modern, built after the model of the Queen's Palace in St. James's Park. A view of the antient house is given in Plot.

The first of this family upon record is Richard Leveson, who was seated at Willenhall, co. Stafford, 27 Edw. I. From him descended Richard Leveson of Prestwood, esq. who had three sons; John, who died without issue; Nicholas, lord mayor of London, died in 1539; James. John, great grandson of Nicholas, died without issue male, but left two daughters, Christian, who married sir Peter Temple, of Stow, bart. and Frances, the wife of sir Thomas Gower, bart. who inherited Lilleshull and Trentham. From these two females spring a numerous race of peers of Great Britain. James Leveson, the younger brother of Nicholas, the lord Mayor, was a merchant of the staple at Wolverhampton and Lilleshull. By his first wife he had a daughter, Mary, wife of sir George Curzon, of Croxall, who became his heir. From her descended the duke of Dorset, and the earl of Thanet. By a second wife he had two daughters; Elizabeth, married to sir Walter Aston, and Joyce, to sir John Giffard of Chillington, knight. John Leveson, esq. 3 Eliz., Thomas Leveson, esq. 33 Eliz., were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Trentham: Sable, a saltire engrailed Or. Arms of Leveson: Azure, a fesse nebule Argent and Sable, betwixt three bay leaves slipt Or; also three laurel leaves stript Or. Arms of Gower: barry of three Argent and Gules, a cross flore Sable.

they entered the same tempore regis Rufi per Hugonem veterem com. Cestriæ in puram et perpetuam elemosinam), and so leaveth Barleston eastward, and Tittensour westward, both lately the inheritance of the barons of Stafford, and not long since sold by this present baron. I find, 20 Conq. Helgotus held Bernulveston of Robert de Stafford; and that in Richard I.'s time one Gilbert held it, and in king John's time, Philip Holgate held the same, and had issue Johannes filius Philippi, who was lord of it in Hen. III.'s time; and 9 Edw. II. Hugo de Hulpham<sup>1</sup> (I think it should be Holgoth) was lord of it; who, as I take it, descended from Johannes, fil. Phil. Holgate, and they from Holgate that held it of Robert de Stafford, in the Conqueror's time. Now the countess of Shrewsbury hath it, as a purchaser from the lord Stafford<sup>2</sup>.

Tittensoure was held 20 Conq. of Robert de Stafford, by one Stenulphus. Ivo, or Eudo, de Tittenshover, held the same, by one knight's fee, of the barons of Stafford, in the beginning of Henry III.'s time, or before; and Roger de Tittensour was lord thereof 9 Edw. II.; but by what means Barlaston (which the earl of Stafford was owner of 47 Edw. III.) or Tittensour came to the lord Stafford from Holgate or Tittensor, I know not.

Trent, being past Barlaston and Tittensor, enters between Cubleston and Darlaston, leaving the one on the east and the other on the west.

Cubleston is a goodly large manor, containing these

<sup>1</sup> See article Bubbington, the same guess (a bad one) at the orthography of the then owner of that place also. The title is rightly deduced, as here, from Helgotus; but instead of "Hugo de Hulpham," Shaw's print (at least) of the *Nomina Villarum* 9<sup>o</sup> Edw. II. makes "Roger Corbet" the Berlaston owner. S. P. W.

<sup>2</sup> Barlaston is now the property of the family of Mills, of which Thomas Mills, esq. was sheriff of the county, 27 Geo. II.

hamlets following: viz. Mayford, Oldinton (vulg. Olton), Berryhill, Cotwaldeston, Mathershall, the Spot-Grange, Snellhall, and Woodhouses.

I can find nothing of Cubleston in the book of Domesday, unless I should think that Cobintone (which Rainold de Balgiote, 20 Conq. held of earl Roger de Montgomery) and this Cublestone, should be all one: which I am the rather induced to think, for that Hales was also holden of Roger Montgomery by the said Rainold Balgiote. And immediately after<sup>1</sup>, I find that one Pantulf held both Hales and Cubleston; but that Cubleston (whether it were Cobinton or not) should at that time contain so many hamlets (as I have said it now doth) I cannot believe<sup>2</sup>.

For, first, though I find that the church of St. Ebrulfe held, of the same Roger, Oton (which may be this Oldinton, or Olton<sup>3</sup>), and that Helgote held of him

<sup>1</sup> It does not appear from what authority Erdeswick obtained this information. We have no record from 1086, when Domesday was finished, to a great roll of the Pipe for one year (about the 5th of Stephen); the series of Pipe Rolls, complete from the 1st of Hen. II.; and the *Liber Niger-Certificationes*, 12 Hen. II. He might perhaps have derived his authority from the register, or leiger-book, of some religious house. The line taken by Domesday, in enumerating the lands of Comes Rogerius, would point rather to Chillington; which, unless it be here meant, is not noticed, though so extensive a property—"Claverley, Nordley, Alveley, (which are now in Shropshire,) Cobintone, and Halas." S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Cubleston, called also Culmsdon, was a manor of Rob. de Stafford, and in Domesday held under him by Holgate. It belonged to the Pantulfs, and passed by marriage from them to the Trussels. The Verdons bought it; and from them, by marriage, it passed to the Stanleys.

<sup>3</sup> It is more probably Onne. This interpretation agrees with the Conqueror's Confirmation Charter, in the Monasticon, II. 966. "S. Ebrulfo Rogerius, comes Scrobesburix, dedit Oth-



Mayford; yet, I find that Cotwaldeston was then in the king's hand, and so was Woodton and Sneshala<sup>1</sup>, which I take to be Woodhouses and Snellhall, before remembered.

I find, the 8th of Rich. I. and 2d of king John, Hugo de Pantulf, or Pandolfe, was lord of Cubleston; and after him, William Pantulf, or Pantune, was owner of it 9 Edw. II. This William had issue two daughters, his heirs; Matilda, married to Raufe Boteler; and Rosia, married to William, the son of Richard Trussel, who had issue by her William Trussel, that in his mother's right was lord both of Cubleston and Mayford; which William, or some of his posterity, builded there a stately and goodly house of stone, whereof several ruins do yet remain. Since then the Vernons of Haddon, in Derbyshire, were lords of it, I think, as our lawyers say) by perquisition; whereof the last, sir George, left two daughters his heirs, Margaret and Dorothy;

nam et Merestonam, in Estaforde-scira. Guarinus, vicecomes, dedit Newtonam et ecclesiam de Halis, cum decima decimamque de Guestona, in Estaforde-scira; et hæc dominus ejus Rogerius comes concessit." Rainold Balgole is the Domesday tenant, in capite, of Westone and Niwetone. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Some copies read Shuneshala, which should properly have been Cuneshala. Woodton, instead of being Woodhouses, in Cubleston, was perhaps Wootton-under-Weever. It seems to be, that no such place as Cubleston is found in Domesday, or that Cobitone must be the place. Besides the two members of that manor, Meaford and Cotwaldston (in Domesday, Cote-woldestune,) he has omitted Modredeshale, with something, imperfectly expressed, "*in Codeuðalle quæ ibi p'tinet*," held under earl Roger, by Witts. Over this name, Witts, in Cressvale (Cresswell) *juxta Stafford* (in *Stadford una vasta masura*) the first of four towns held by him, appears in minute letter the name "Pantul;" shewing Witts to be the ancestor of the family, which, in an early age afterwards, held both Sheriff-Hales and a manor named Cubleston or Cublesdon. S. P-W.

Margaret, who had in the partition Cubleston, was married to sir Thomas Stanley, knt. second son to Edward, earl of Derby, and father to Edward Stanley, now owner thereof<sup>1</sup>.

Then, on the west side, leaveth Darlaweston, now called Dorlaston, where, on a goodly large steep hill, be the ruins of a very large house, or rather, as may seem, of some small town. The report of the country is, that this place was some time the habitation of Wulfereus, king of Mercia; and, to confirm the same, I have seen an old deed, which intreateth of the foundation of the priory of Stone, and affirmeth as much; which is not unlike; for that Stone, where his son Wolfradus was martyred, is but a mile off. There are two Darlastons in Staffordshire; of the other, I mean to speak hereafter, where the place requires.

This Dorlaston was held, 20 Conq. by the abbot of Burton, and given to one Ormus de Guldene and Robert his son, born of the daughter of Nicholas Beauchamp, sheriff of Staffordshire, who had issue Aliva, wife of Ingenulfus de Gresley; who had issue Hawvisia or Avicia, Dionisia de Darlaston, and Petronilla.

Avisia was married to Henry Verdon, who had issue Henry Verdon<sup>2</sup>, who, 9 Edw. II. was lord thereof; but

<sup>1</sup> The manor of Cubleston is now (1819) the property of Thomas Swinnerton, of Butterson, esq.

<sup>2</sup> In page 6, it says, that "Dionisia had Darlaston and Fenton." The fact probably was, that neither Avisia nor Dionisia had it, as the original partition of their father Engenulf de Gresley's inheritance, but their other sister, Petronella, wife of Robert de Sugenhul. From original deeds, now lying before me, the said Robert and Petronella his wife (stiling herself, in the earliest of them, daughter of Engenulf de Gresley), grant lands in Suartlincote, co. Derby, to Petronella, fil. Domini Henr. de Verdun, a daughter, it may be, of the elder Petronella's sister Avicia, Robert de Sugenhul being stated by Erdeswick to have had no issue by the said elder Petronella. By

who have been owners of it ever since, I cannot yet learn; more than that James Collier, in Hen. VIII.'s time, purchased the same, almost all Stone (being a thoroughfare from London into Ireland, Cheshire, and Lancashire, and a pretty market-town,) and also a very good farm, lying within a mile southwards, and within two miles of Stone.

It<sup>1</sup> was some time a grange\* (and was to them given by Robert de Baskerville, and confirmed by Hugo de Lacy),

other succeeding originals, Petronella, daughter of Henry de Verdon, knt. grants the same Suartlincote lands to Henry de Verdon, junior. And at Purific. 22<sup>o</sup> Edw. I. and Mich. 32<sup>o</sup> Edw. I. Henry de Verdon grants in Swartlingcote, by the stile "Dominus de Derlaxton;" and, again, "de Derlaston." But, whether he was lord of Derlaston by lineal descent from his ancestress Avicia, or in consequence of some gift like that of Suartlincote, from her sister Petronella, Erdeswick, in giving it to Dionisia, seems incorrect.

<sup>1</sup> About ninety years after Erdeswick's writing, James Collyer, of Darlaston, gent. sold Darlaston manor (to be paid for March 25, 1686) to William Jervis, of Meaford, gent. owner of the estate of Chatculme, or Chatkill, in Eccleshall parish, and representative of a family long seated there, which descended, in all appearance, from Robert Gervays de Chatculme 18<sup>o</sup> Edw. III. and he from Robert, fil. Gervasin de Standon, about sixty years before; both which Roberts, with Gervasius de Standon himself, appear as testes in earl Talbot's volume (marked A.) of Extracts, by Chetwynd (p. 210-212), and in Chetwynd's Pyrehill. It was through his mother, William Jervis became head of the family, she being of the elder line heiress of Chatkill. Her husband was a second son of the junior branch, then of Ollerton, co. Salop, but now subsisting, in its direct chief representative, at Cheswardine, in that county. William Jervis, being childless, devised his estate to John Jervis, eldest son of his next but one brother, John, (sir Humphry Jervis, of Dublin, the second brother, having only daughters). John Jervis, of Darlaston, grandson to the eldest of six sons, whom

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\* The "good farm" was a grange, &c.

belonging to the abbey of Cumbermere, being called Earl's Hyde; which name, as I take it, was given it by reason it was at the Conquest the lands of comes Rogerus Montgomericus, and contained a hide of land; as if one might say, it was the earl's hide. James Collier, before spoken of, had issue Robert Collier; who had issue James Collier, deceased, who sold Stone and Barlaston' to his father-in-law Robert Needham, of Shainton, in Shropshire; and Earl's Hide to his brother, Christopher Collier, also deceased.

that devisee had by the grand-daughter and heir (but not heir in estate) of John Swynfen, of Swynfen, esq. (Member of Parliament for Tamworth, in king William's reign,) dying issueless March 4, 1802, gave his estates to the eldest son of his heir-male, Swynfen Jervis; which Swynfen is grandson to Thomas, fourth of the six sons. John, earl of St. Vincent, is the younger and survivor (1819) of two sons of Swynfen Jervis, barrister-at-law, formerly of Meaford; the fifth of the same six sons. S. P. W. John Jervis, esq. 7 Anne, was sheriff of the county. At Bury Bank are the ruins of an ancient fortress: its area is 250 yards in diameter. It is a remarkable relic of Saxon antiquity, and may have constituted a sort of prætorium. Wulfere, king of Mercia, 656—675, is supposed to have resided here: hence its old name Wlfercester. Plot conjectures it was the sepulchre of the Mercian monarch, and that the adjoining town was hence called Stone. Arms of Jervis: Sable, a chevron Ermine between three martlets Or.

' Probably Burweston." Barlaston, p. 12, "now the countess of Shrewsbury hath it." On the other hand, Darlaston (if that be meant) must have returned, for some period, from Needham to the Colliers. Arms of Collier: Argent, upon a chevron Azure, three bunches of acorns Or, between demi unicorns Gules.

Yarlet was purchased by a younger son of Colliers; and now, like other church-lands, is changing its master, being upon sale. MS. Degge. The brass head of a Roman venabulum, or hunting-spear, was found here; whence, it is supposed, that it was a Roman station.

I can find nothing of Stone in Domesday Book, unless I should think it to be Sceon<sup>1</sup>, which was then in the king's hands; and so it may be well, if a man but conceive that the C is mistaken, and should be a T.

In Stone was some time a nunnery, founded by Erminda, wife or daughter of the aforesaid Wulferus, king of Mercia, which so continued till about the Conquest, when one Enisan (by the advice of his kinsman<sup>2</sup>, Gef-fry de Clinton, chamberlain to the king,) changed them for canons, whose son Ernald ratified the same; and then it was given to the barons of Stafford, and was much increased by the said barons and earls of Stafford afterwards, whose burial-place for a long time it was; for there lie buried most of them; as, Robert, first baron, after the Conquest, and Avicia, his wife; Nicholas, second baron, and Matilda his wife; Robert, third baron, and Anastasia<sup>3</sup> his wife; Herveius Bagott,

<sup>1</sup> The Domesday "Sceon," from the whole of the places set down immediately before and after it, under Terra Regis, must be Shene, a chapelry in the north-east part of the parish of Alstonefield. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> This passage should run to the effect following: "Geffry de Clinton (paying him the purchase) gave it to the canons of Kenilworth (of Geffry's foundation) whose son Ernald ratified the same gift" or sale. The Stone-priory itself was hardly after-given to the Staffords; though they, being chief lords of the granter Enisan, might become patrons, and so buried in it. And Erdeswick states below, that it continued till the general dissolution. Monastic. Angl. II. 127-8. S. P-W.

<sup>3</sup> "Avicia," not Anastasia. So, not only the monkish verses in Monastic. Angl. II. 126, but also a deed of Robert, the third baron himself. Copy in Rydeware Chartulary (Mr. Gresley's), No. 74. S. P-W.

Wulfere, the first Christian king of Mercia, founded here a college of secular canons about 670, as an atonement for the murder of his sons, Wulfad and Rufin, whom he had slain with his own hands, on suspicion of their conversion to Christ-

fourth baron, in right of his wife Milicent, daughter and heir of the last before-named Robert; Hervey Bagott, son of Hervey and Milicent, fifth baron, and Petronella his wife; and also Robert, his son, sixth baron, and both his wives; which Robert obtained the freedom of the house from Kenelworth, to which, before, it was subject: also Nicholas, his son, seventh baron; and also the heart of Hugh, second earl of Staf-

tianity. After he had renounced Paganism, and become a convert to the Christian faith, he built several churches and religious houses, and, among others, Peterborough abbey. In the place where he killed his sons, Ermenilda his wife, daughter of Egbert king of Kent, founded here a nunnery; and at Burston a chapel, which, Erdeswick says, was standing in his time. The nunnery was of the order of St. Benedict, and continued till after the Norman Conquest, when Enysan de Walton, who came over with the Normans, took possession of this demesne, re-established the religious house, and made it a cell to the abbey of Kenilworth. His son having forfeited it to the king, it was given by him to Robert de Stafford. About 1260, by this family it was separated from Kenilworth, except the right of patronage and a yearly pension. Many magnificent tombs, which belonged to this great family, rested in the church of this priory till the dissolution, at which time they were removed to the Augustine friery at Stafford. A fragment of this priory is yet visible on the road side, at the southern extremity of the town; and at the formation of the road, about half a century ago, several subterranean passages, connecting the buildings, were discovered, and parts of this building formed the foundation of the present parsonage-house. At the dissolution it was valued £119. 14s. 11d. The church is modern, dedicated to St. Wulfad. In the church-yard is a spacious cemetery of the Jervis family. The site of the priory was granted 30 Hen. VIII. to George Harpur; from whom it passed by purchase to the Cromptons; and from them, by purchase, to the noble family of Gower, who now possess it. William Crompton, esq. 39 Elizabeth, and Thomas Crompton, esq. 5 Anne, were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Or, upon a chief vert, three broad arrow-heads of the first.

ford, son of Raufe, the first earl of Stafford, who died at Rhodes; and also the body of Philippa, his wife, was buried at Stone. Now the said priory and demesnes thereof are in the possession of William Crompton; which William was son of one William, a merchant in London, *ex humili loco natus*, who purchased the said priory presently after the dissolution thereof<sup>1</sup>.

Trent, having taken its course by Stone, passeth between it and Walton<sup>2</sup>, and then between Aston<sup>3</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> By some monumental remains at Stone, compared with the Staffordshire visitation, 1614, William Crompton seems to have been succeeded, lineally, by a second William, and two Thomas Cromptons: the last of whom died Dec. 1, 1673, leaving an only surviving son, Morton Crompton, by Eleanor, daughter of sir George Morton, of Dorsetshire, knt. S. P-W.

"Crompton and Collier, at the dissolution, bought all the priory at 1500 pounds each: the one had, as is commonly distinguished, the church-lands, and the other the priory-lands. Collier is vanished; and two of the Cromptons successively have sold five hundred pound a year of this; and this, no issue." Degge.

Near Stone is a large tract of ground called Stonefield, upon which William duke of Cumberland drew up his army in 1745, in daily expectation of an engagement with the rebel forces of the Pretender, Stuart. Through Stone passes the canal navigation between the Trent and the Mersey, begun in 1766.

<sup>2</sup> In the time of Hen. II. Walton was possessed by Eutropius de Hastang, as heir to his mother Maud, who was daughter and heir of Humfredus, who held it of Henry de Ferrers, 20 Conq. It seems to have been soon alienated; as, in the same reign, Alicia de Walton held it, who married Peter Giffard, a descendant of the Giffards, dukes of Buckingham, whose posterity had, and still have, their seat at Chillington.

<sup>3</sup> Near Aston, in Pyrehill, which gives name to the hundred. There was a large mansion at Aston, of the Heveninghams. It was carried, by a female of that family, to sir James Simeon, who rebuilt it. In a retired covert, sir James Simeon built a

Stoke, and Aston and Burweston: all which, or the most thereof, at this day, the lands of Walter Hen-

large mausoleum for the interment of himself and his family. The manor passed from Walter Heveningham, who left two daughters, by marriage with the younger, to sir James Simeon, bart. It afterwards became, together with the Pipe estate, the property of Edward Weld, of Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, esq. the descendant of a daughter of the Simeon family. It was sold, a few years ago, to John Jervis, earl of Saint Vincent, the illustrious admiral, who is (1819) the present possessor.

1. Walter Heveningham, by the daughter of Corminall, of Cornwall, anno 1020, had four sons and one daughter.

2. Sir Walter, his son, married the daughter of sir Geffry Carel, knt. had three sons and two daughters.

3. Sir Robert, his son, married the daughter of the earl of Warren, had three sons and four daughters.

4. Sir Robert, his son, married the daughter of sir William Daughtry, knt. had four sons and one daughter.

5. Sir Ralph, his son, married the daughter of Faulk Bohun, who was the fourth son of the earl of Hereford.

6. Sir William, married Cicil, daughter of earl Daubeny, the founder of St. Neot's, had four sons and two daughters.

7. Sir Reginald, his son, married Joan, daughter of . . . . Feoburne, knt. had three sons and one daughter.

8. Sir Richard, his son, married Maryel, daughter of sir John Blount, knt. had four sons and two daughters.

9. Sir Peter, his son, married Phillis, daughter of sir John Langley, knt. had four sons and two daughters.

10. Sir William, his son, married Cassandra, daughter of sir Richard Verdyne, knt. had four sons and one daughter.

11. Sir Andrew, his son, married Joyce, daughter of Richard Brame, had six sons and three daughters.

12. Sir Philip, his son, married Lore, daughter of sir . . . . Ufford, knt. had three sons and one daughter.

13. Sir Robert, his son, married . . . . daughter of sir . . . . Morley, knt. had six sons and four daughters.

14. Sir Richard, his son, married Alice, daughter of . . . . West, had five sons and two daughters.



ningham, descended from the Henninghams of Suffolk ; for Walter was the son of Christopher, who was the

15. Sir Philip, his son, married Ffoyne, daughter and coheir of sir . . . . Grevile, knt. had seven sons and three daughters.

16. Sir John, his son, married . . . . daughter of sir . . . . Hastings, knt. had four sons and four daughters.

17. Richard, his son, married Mary, daughter of Philip Barmingham, had four sons and two daughters.

18. Sir John, his son, married Joan, daughter and heir of sir John Gissing, knt. had two sons and one daughter.

19. Sir John, his son, married Joan, daughter of sir . . . . Rossiter, knt. had five sons and three daughters. He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 2 Hen. IV.

20. Sir John, his son, married . . . . daughter and heir of sir John Redisham, knt. had four sons and two daughters. He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 2 Hen. V.

21. Sir John, his son, married Alice, daughter of sir John Savile, knt. had two sons and three daughters. He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 16 Hen. VI.

22. Sir Thomas, his son, banneret, married . . . . , daughter and heir of . . . . Yarde, had two sons and two daughters.

23. Sir John, his son, married . . . . , daughter of sir Ralphe Shelton, knt. had five sons and three daughters. He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 10 Edw. IV.

24. Sir Anthony, his son, married Catharine Calthorpe ; and, after her death, Mary Shelton : had three sons and six daughters.

25. Henry Heveningham, married the daughter of sir Edmund Wyndham, knt. had no issue.

26. Sir Arthur Heveningham, knt. married the daughter of . . . . Hanchett, had seven sons and five daughters.

27. Sir John, his son, married Katherine, daughter of Lewis, lord Mordaunt, and after her death Bridget, grandchild of sir William Paston, knt. had five sons and ten daughters. He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 2 and 15 Hen. VIII. This elder branch remained in Suffolk.

28. Erasmus, younger son of sir John, the 23d in the pedigree, married Mary Moyle, daughter of Walter Moyle, esq. of Kent, by Isabella, daughter and coheir of John Stanley, son and heir of sir Humphry Stanley, of the house of Derby.

son of Erasmus, a younger brother of the house of the Henninghams, of Suffolk ; which Erasmus married Mary,

29. Christopher, son of Erasmus, was born about April 1540, married Dorothy Stanley, daughter of William Stanley, of the house of Derby, younger brother of Christopher's great grandfather, John Stanley. This seems to be not impossible, as to dates. There is evidence that Christopher and Dorothy were, at least, so near in blood, as to be married by dispensation from Rome. This Christopher, 26 Eliz. died seized of the manors of Clifton-Camvile, Pipe, and Aston ; also of lands in Sandon, Hordewick, Tamworth, Wiggington, Coton, Lichfield, Haunton, and Harlaston, with the advowson of the church of Clifton.

30. Sir Walter, born 25 July, 1562, son and heir of Christopher, married Anne, daughter of . . . . Fitzherbert, of Norbury. He was sheriff of this county, 7 James I.

31. Nicholas, son and heir of Sir Walter, married Elizabeth Bowes, daughter of sir John Bowes, of Elford, by his second wife, Susannah Cave, daughter of sir Thomas Cave, of Stamford ; had issue Walter, Simon, and Christopher.

32. Walter, son of Nicholas, was baptized in the Pipe Hall by Mr. Christopher Gill, sexton, 29 October, 1608 ; had no male issue, but two daughters. Christopher died unmarried. One daughter married Walter Fowler, esq. the other married sir James Simeon, and carried the Aston and Pipe estates with them. Margaret, daughter of sir James Simeon, married . . . . Weld, esq.

33. Simon, second son of Nicholas, married, and had issue John and Henry (who both died without issue), Christopher, and Dorothy.

34. Christopher married Mary, daughter of William Brooke, of Haselour, esq. and had issue four sons, Henry, Walter, Christopher, and Brooke ; and one daughter, Henrietta-Maria. Henry was baptized at Elford, 8 Feb. 1693 ; Walter was baptized 22 Jan. 1695 ; Christopher was baptized 6 Dec. 1698 ; Brooke was baptized at St. Mary's, Litchfield, 11 Jan. 1700.

35. Henry, eldest son of Christopher, married Mary Ledwood, at St. Mary's, Litchfield, 13 Feb. 1714-15.

the daughter of Walter Moyle, of Kent, and Isabella his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Stanley, son and heir of sir Humphry Stanley, knight and banneret, and Ellen his wife, daughter and heir of sir James Lee, knt. son and heir of William Lee, of Knightley, and Maud his wife, owners of Aston, Burweston, and Walton; but how they were all united, or how they came to be the possession of William Lee and Maud his wife I cannot yet learn, neither how they came to be divided; for, 20 Conq. they were all lands of Robert de Stadford'.

Of more ancient time, that is to say, about 34 Hen. III. Walton and half of Aston were the lands of sir Richard Venables, knt. younger son of sir William Venables, baron of Kinderton; which sir Richard had issue Thomas Venables, who had issue William, who lived about 15 Edw. III. The other half of Aston, and half of Burweston, continued from Henry the Third's time till Edward the Third's time, in the possession of a race of gentlemen called Marshall, all the names of whom were Robert; a thing to be misliked (though many, I know, affect their parents' names), considering that if any matter should fall to be in controversy, whereby a man should be forced to plead his descent, it would be very difficult to make proof thereof, and to know which was the donor or the donée, and to distinguish one from the other; where, if they be of several names, the descent will be easily found out; so that a man may plead it, and be in no danger by laying down his descent.

Arms of Heveningham: Quarterly, Or and Gules, a border Sable, charged with escallop shells Argent; also, quarterly, Or and Gules, a border engrailed Sable, bezanty.

<sup>1</sup> *Id est*, taking Sandon-parva to be this Burweston. There is no Burweston in Domesday, except one in the Terra Epis-copi; yet Erdeswick, inconsistently, distinguishes Burweston from Little Sandon. S. P. W.

Stoke was the inheritance of the Hinckleys, a race of knights in this county'; but how they were allotted, or how it came to the possession of William Leigh and Maud his wife, I cannot yet learn, neither how they came to be divided; for, 20 Conq. they all were the lands of Robert de Stafford.

Trent, having passed between Walton and Stoke, and after between Aston and Sandon, leaving Aston southwards and Sandon northwards, which taketh its beginning within little more than a mile of Stone, following Trent for a space; but being cut off by Burweston, cometh not to the banks again, till Trent be past both Aston and this Burweston, which, I suppose was some time a member of Sandon; for that the Conqueror gave to Robert de Stafford, *virgatam terræ in parvâ Sandon*, which I take to be this Burweston, being to this day holden of the barony of Stafford; and so are no other lands in Sandon, but all holden of the queen, as of her honour of Tutbury, a member of the duchy of Lancaster.

Sandon contains these hamlets; viz. Great Sandon, Little Sandon, Hardwick, Smallrise, Dracote, the two Leighs, Newton, and Cresswell; and, I suppose, hath of ancient time, before the Conquest, also contained this Burweston<sup>2</sup>, which standeth west from Little Sandon, and Little Sandon also west from Great Sandon, where ever was the seat of the manor, and where the parish church now standeth. I take it, that it was called Dur-

<sup>1</sup> Arms of Hinckley: Argent, on a bend Sable, cotticed Argent, three escallops Or, between three lions rampant Or.

<sup>2</sup> Burweston, now Burston, is the site of an ancient chapel, erected in memory of Rufin, second son of Wulfere, who was slain at this place by his father, in consequence of his conversion to the Christian faith. This chapel, which was standing in the time of our Author, is now levelled with the ground.

weston, or rather Furweston, as being further west from Great-Sandon than Little-Sandon.

In this Burweston was sometime a chapel, a place in old time, visited for devotion.

The report is, that Wolferus, the pagan king of Mercia, seeking to tyrannize over the Christians, and finding Wolfadus and Rufinus his two sons, to exercise the Christian religion, in his cruelty sought also to persecute them; but they seeking to escape persecution by flight, Wolfadus was soon taken, and martyred at Stone; but Rufinus, the younger, escaped further, and sought to hide himself, where lately this chapel stood, being in those days a place full of groves and woods (for all Sandon, at the time of the Conquest, which was long after this age, was forest lands): and being there found, was martyred in the same place.

Sandon, 20 Conq. was in the king's hands, but presently after it was given, as I think, to Hugh earl of Chester, who passed it over to William, baron of Wich Malbanc, who had issue Hugh Malbanc, who founded the abbey of Cumbermere; and had issue William Malbanc, who gave the churches of Acton, in Cheshire, Astonfield and Sandon in Staffordshire, with their chapels<sup>1</sup>, of Wich Malbanc, Minshall, Wrenbury, and Dereford, to the said abbey. William had issue four daughters, Philippa, Adena, Alditha, or Adeleia, and Elisia. Philippa was married to Thomas Basset, baron of Hedington, and had issue Philippa, wife of Henry earl of Warwick<sup>2</sup>, and Jone, the wife of Reginald Valtorta<sup>3</sup>, and after, wife of William de Courtenay; Adena, I think, died unmarried, but if she were, she had no issue, but gave most of her lands to Henry de Aldelego<sup>4</sup>, and

<sup>1</sup> Monastic. Ang. I. 765.

<sup>2</sup> Henry de Newburgh, T. B.

<sup>3</sup> Roger de Velatoft, perhaps, T. B.

<sup>4</sup> Alde de Legu, or Audley. T. B.

after to Waryne de Vernon; Alditha was married to Hugh de Altaribus, and had issue Hugo; which Hugo the son, granted all his lands in Cheshire, Buckinghamshire, and Staffordshire, to Waryne Vernon, his father-in-law, and Waryne Vernon, his brother, and to his heirs. Waryne Vernon, the father, had issue the said Waryne, the son; Raufe, a priest; Matthew, and Nicholas. The fourth sister, Elicia, was married, and had issue John de Wallena, who, I think, died without issue. Waryne Vernon, the son, had issue Waryne, who died without issue unmarried; and Margery, married to sir Richard Wilburnham, knight; Alditha, married, first to Hugh Beauchamp, of Bedford, and after, to sir William Stafford, second son of Hervey Bagott, and Millicent, baroness of Stafford, and, lastly, to sir William Janway; Roisia, a third daughter, was married to John Littlebury. But there did arise great suits between Raufe Vernon, the priest, and these sisters, for all the inheritance; the priest claiming as heir-male; and in the end it was compounded, that the sisters should have but the manor of Leftwiche, and other lands, amounting to the moiety of the barony of Sybroc; and the other moiety of the barony and lands, should remain to the priest. Sir Richard Wilburnham, and Margery his wife, had issue Maud, married to Robert Winnington, who had issue Richard, that was called Leftwich, after the name of his house (of this Richard comes the Leftwiches of Cheshire), and Agnes, married to Richard, the son of Graham, of Lostock<sup>1</sup>. Sir William Stafford and Alditha had issue sir William Stafford, knight, who had issue a third William, who had issue sir James Stafford, knight, and sir John Stafford, knight; sir James had issue Margaret, his only daughter and heir, married to Thomas

<sup>1</sup> Son of Graham de Leftwich. T. B.

Erdeswick, an. 12 Edw. III. Thomas Erdeswick, and Margaret Stafford his wife, had issue another Thomas, who had issue Hugh, Robert, Sampson, and Henry: Hugh, Robert, and Sampson, died without issue; Henry had issue Hugh, who had issue another Hugh, who had issue a third Hugh, and Sampson. Hugh Erdeswick the elder brother, died without issue; Sampson had issue Hugh, who had issue **SAMPSON, THE COLLECTOR OF THIS BOOK**<sup>1</sup>, AND ALL THAT IS HEREIN WRITTEN<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> An. Dom. 1595. T. B. See a short biographical memoir of our author in the preface.

<sup>2</sup> Before the Conquest, Sandon was the property of Algar earl of Mercia, but at the Conquest it fell into the king's hands, who bestowed it upon Hugh Lupus earl of Chester. From him is passed to William de Malbanc, or Nantwich, one of his barons. Adena, the great-grand-daughter of William, gave it to Warren de Vernon, whose daughter Alditha conveyed it to sir William Stafford, knight. Margaret, the daughter of one of the descendants of sir William, carried it, by marriage, to the family of Erdeswick, who possessed it from 12 Edw. III. till the time of James I. In his reign it was sold to George Digby, one of the grooms of the stole, by George Erdeswick, his half brother. The daughter of Digby carried it, in marriage, to Charles lord Gerard, of Bromley; whose grand-daughter by marrying William duke of Hamilton, carried it to the family of that duke; and it was sold, about forty years ago, by lord Archibald Hamilton, afterwards duke of Hamilton, to Ryder first lord Harrowby, whose son, the second baron and first earl is the present proprietor. Pennant says that a law-suit concerning this estate was the occasion of the fatal duel in November 1712, between James duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, which terminated in the death of both combatants. The present mansion was built by lord Archibald Hamilton, near the site of an antient large half-timbered edifice, the residence of our EMINENT AUTHOR, which was defended by strong walls and a deep moat, which moat is yet visible. On the summit of the hill is the church, which contains, amongst others, a handsome monument of freestone, against the north wall of the chancel,

Trent being passed betwixt Sandon and Enstone<sup>1</sup>, a great seat of the Beresfords, washeth also the banks of Salt.<sup>2</sup> 20 Conq. Gislebertus held Salt of Robert de Staf-

to the memory of **SAMPSON ERDESWICK**, the celebrated *Antiquary, and Author of this Book*, who died in April 1603. In the park is a column of the Doric order, erected to the memory of William Pitt, 1806.

Upon a plain marble altar tomb, in honour of George Digby, is the following inscription: "Si quis hic jaceat, roges, viator, **GEORGIUS DIGBY**, armiger. Vir, si quis alius, celebrati nominis, nobili clarus prosapia, sed vita nobiliori; quippe qui ipsum nobilitatis fontem caeno turbatum demum limpidum reddidit; hoc est, ut memet explicem, qui regis Jacobi purpuram maledicti Schopii dicerici foedatam obtrectatoris sanguine, retinuit; nec tamen homuncionem penitus sustulit, sed gravius stigma fronti incussit quam Henricus magnus libello, quo scilicet toto vitæ curriculo (utpote omnium contemptui expositus) sensit se mori; hujus egregii facinoris intuitu a Jacobo honoribus auctus est Digbæus. Meritis tandem annisque plenus vivere desiit, semper victurus, ipsis idibus Decembris a *χριστογονίας*, ætatis suæ **LXXXVI**. Tanti herois laudes licet non taceant historici, hæc saxa loqui curavit lectissima heroina Jana Baronissa Gerrard de Bromley, clarissimi Digbæi filia superstes unica."

Pennant relates the incidents to which this inscription alludes. Gaspar Scioppus was a German of great erudition, but of a turbulent temper. He became a convert to popery in 1599, and distinguished himself so furiously against his former religion, as to recommend the extirpation of its professors. He opposed Scaliger, Casaubon, and other protestant writers; and in his book intituled "*Ecclesiasticus*," 1611, he attacked James the First in an indecent manner. In resentment of this insult, Digby, and other followers of the earl of Bristol, the English ambassador to Spain, attacked Scioppus in the streets of Madrid, in 1614; where they supposed they had dispatched him. As soon as he recovered he removed to Padua, dreading another attack; and having shut himself up in his apartments during the last fourteen years of his life, he died in 1649.

<sup>1</sup> Enstone has a spring of weak brine.

<sup>2</sup> Salt is now the property of earl Talbot.



ford ; but because the same is now in contention, Chetwind claiming Salt as a member of his manor of Ingestre, and certain others of inferior estate, intituled themselves as lords in common of the said manor, every one *pro rata*, I will speak no more thereof.

Trent being past Sandon, entereth between Salt and Weston, which Weston, though it be a parish of itself, is yet reputed to be a member of Chartley, and is called Weston-upon-Trent.

Trent receiveth, on the north-east side, a pretty brook, which taketh its beginning at Hilwedeston, commonly called Hilderston. At the Conquest, one Vitalis held Heldulveston of Robert de Stafford ; and in Henry the Third's time, one <sup>a</sup>Robert de Hugeford was lord thereof; who had issue William, who had issue John Hugeford, who lived 21 and 31 Edw. III. : since then it came to sir John Delves, who had issue Hellen, his daughter and heir ; who married sir Robert Sheffield, knight, recorder of London, who had issue Robert, who had issue Edmund lord Sheffield, who had issue John lord Sheffield, who had issue Edmund, now lord Sheffield. John, the last lord Sheffield, sold it to Robert Collier, whose son, James Collier, sold it to his brother Christopher, and he lately sold it to sir Gilbert Gerrard, late Master of the Rolls<sup>1</sup>.

Arms of Erdswick. Argent, on a chevron Gules five bezants. Also, Or, a fesse Argent. There is, Carta Jacobi de Stafford militis, dat. apud Sandon, anno 27 Edw. III.

Arms of Ryder. Azure, three crescents Or, a wyvern's head Argent, thereon an ermine spot Sable.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Shaw's App. to his General History, XXV. and XV. where this passage is extracted from Test. de Nevill, and Lib. Feod I<sup>o</sup> Hen. III. S. P-W.

Vitalis was probably ancestor to Huggeford. Smyth.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Thomas Gerrard lived at Hilderston in 1566.

The said brook, passing from Hilderston, through Millwich, is called Millwich Brook.

Millwich is a fair lordship, consisting of Millwich, Garingshall, or Guarmittshall, commonly Guarshall, and Coton. Of Mulewiche, was lord in the time of the Conqueror, one Hugo; and in Henry the Third's time, Millwich, Garshall, and Coton, were equally divided between Robert de Millwich, and Geoffry de Nugent; and in 9 Edw. II. Hugo de Okeover, as I think, by inheritance, had Robert de Millwich's part. Geffry de Nugent having had issue Philip Nugent, who died, leaving two daughters; I think his part was divided between them, whereof one was married to Grendon, who had issue sir Robert Grendon, knight, and the other, as I take it, was married to Jordanus de Heckstall, who had issue Henry de Heckstall; in whose line it continued till Henry the Sixth's time; and then one Hugo de Heckstall had issue William, which William married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Bromley, by whom he had issue Humfrey Heckstall, that died without issue; Jane, married to John Bromley, of Baddington; and Margaret, married to Richard Petit; between whom it was divided. From the said John Bromley and Jone his wife, his part descended to sir Thomas Gerrard, now living, as you may perceive, by that I shall say hereafter; who sold it to Raufe Adderley; and he again sold it to John Orchard, of Garingshall<sup>1</sup>, now owner thereof, A. D. 1596.

Richard Petit had issue John Petit, who had issue Richard<sup>2</sup>, and John, who sold their interest to John

<sup>1</sup> John Orchard sold it again to Richard Hurlburt; which Richard had issue William and Richard, which William is now owner thereof 1654. Degge.

<sup>2</sup> Which Richard had issue one daughter, married to Richard Bowyer, which Richard Bowyer sold the same to Richard Ad-

Allen of Millwich, father of Richard Allen, now owner thereof, A. D. 1596. And after, John Petit had issue Thomas Petit, of Heckstall, father of Thomas, now both living, 1596. Grendon's part came to the earl of Stafford, who, in Henry the Sixth's time, gave the same to Raufe Macclesfield, with other lands, in exchange of Macclesfield's lands in Macclesfield, and other places in Cheshire; as I shall also remember hereafter, where you may see more of Macclesfield's line<sup>1</sup>. Okeover held this moiety until Henry the Sixth's time, or thereabouts; and then it came, I know not by what means, to one William Bradshaw, in whose line it continued until one William Bradshaw, in Henry the Eighth's time, sold it to sir John Aston, great-grand-father of the last sir Edward<sup>2</sup>.

shed, born at Torkinton, in Cheshire, and by trade an upholsterer; but leaving off his trade, was yeoman of the wardrobe to Thomas earl of Suffolk, lord treasurer of England, in king James's time, under whom he enriched himself; and was married to one Cassandra Green, a kinswoman to alderman Caudswell, who left her a good portion, with which he purchased the same land. This Richard Adshed had issue Thomas Adshed, unto whom he left the same estate; which Thomas sold it to John Crompton, second son, as I take it, to sir Thomas Crompton, knight, who is now owner thereof, 1654. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> Here Erdeswick again expresses his design to survey the county of Chester.

Arms of Petit: a chevron Gules, betwixt three bugle horns stringed, Sable.

<sup>2</sup> In whose line it continued till Walter lord Aston, father of the now lord Aston, 1654, sold the capital house, with the demesnes, to Edward Aston, now owner thereof; and the rest of the tenements, with the mill, except one in Coton, he sold to Ralph Baby, a merchant, who married a sister of the said Edward Aston (and having by her no issue, left the greatest part of the said tenements to Walter Aston, son of the said Edward), and the fee farm rent of the rest to the said Walter, now living,

This brook, not worthy of any particular name, being past Millwich, presently entereth into Gaiton, and is called Gaiton-brook. Of Gaiton was lord, in the Conqueror's time, one Ulricus<sup>1</sup>, and in the beginning of Henry the Third's time, one Gerebertus; which Gerebertus, as I think, had issue five daughters, between whom Gaiton was divided; of which the eldest, Agnes, was married to Thomas<sup>2</sup> Meverell; the second, Eleanor, to Robert Marchenton; the third, Isold, to Raufe Montjoy; the fourth, Jane, to John Grendon; the fifth, Amicia, to Richard Herbert, and had issue Isabella, married to Henry Kniveton<sup>3</sup>, and Agnes, married to

1654. About one mile from Milwich is Frodshall, a manor for a long time belonging to the Meverells of Throwley, which came to the lord Cromwell, viscount Letale, and first earl of Arglas, in right of his wife, the daughter and heir of Meverell; who built there a large house, which he and his son, the second earl, made their seat; but which, about 1660, was sold to sir Theophilus Biddulph, a silk merchant in Cheapside, London, a younger son of sir Michael Biddulph, of Elmhurst. Degge.

Coton came to the Mastersons of Cheshire, by what manner I know not. Thomas Masterson, in king Charles's time, sold the same to the afore-named Thomas Adshed, who left the same to Thomas his son; who sold the tenants every one his own tenement, and made them all freeholders, 1652. Degge.

Colton, perhaps, derives its name from *col*, in the Celtic and British language, *holy*. It was in the neighbourhood of Druidical worship, and the names Colfield, Coley, and Colwich, strengthen the supposition.

At Colton was born William Wollaston, a distinguished philosophical writer, March 26, 1659. He was educated at Lichfield, and, in 1674, admitted a pensioner of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. He died in October 1724, and was buried at Great Finsborough, in Suffolk, one of his estates. His chief work is "The Religion of Nature delineated."

<sup>1</sup> Goisbertus held Guiton of Willi'us, fil. Ansculfi. Domesday.

<sup>2</sup> William Meverell. MS Chetwynd.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Henry Knyveton, of Bradley, co. Derby. Smyth

Richard Draycote<sup>1</sup>. Meverell's part came to one Cotton, who sold it to Walter, late lord viscount Hereford. Marchenton's part descended to Montgomery; the last of which name had issue two daughters; one, Anne, was married to sir John Vernon, knight, who had issue Henry Vernon, who had issue John Vernon, now living, 1596: the other, Dorothy, was married to sir Thomas Giffard, knight, who had issue by her a daughter, Elizabeth, married to sir John Port<sup>2</sup>, who had issue three daughters; Elizabeth, the eldest, married to sir Thomas Gerard, knight; the second, Margaret, to sir Thomas Stanhope, knight; and the third, Dorothy, to sir George Hastings, now earl of Huntingdon, who had all three parts of Gaiton to his purparty, and most of Montgomery's also, except one tenement, which John Vernon hath lately sold to Walter Fowler<sup>3</sup>. Sir George Hastings hath sold his part to divers; his best farm to John Erdeswick, second son of Sampson Erdeswick, who had issue Walter and John, now both living, 1596: the rest to Sherrard, Dawson, and Goodwin, his tenants, of their three messuages. Montjoy's part came to Blount, lord Montjoy, and from him, I think, it came to Montgomery's hands again. John Grendon, and Joan his wife, had issue Thomas, who had issue Adam, who had issue

<sup>1</sup> Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 26, has these five coheirships (from a plea of 9<sup>o</sup> Edw. I.) as here; only naming Roger de Mercinton, instead of Robert, and Isabell Munjoy for Isold; and placing John and Johan Grendon between Kniveton and Draycote; as if the Grendons were the moiety-owners with one or the other of those two latter. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John Port, of Etwall, co. Derby. The third daughter of sir John Montgomery was Ellen, married to sir William Booth, of Dunham Massey.

<sup>3</sup> Second son to Bryan Fowler, second son of Roger Fowler, father of Walter, now living, 1596. Degge.

John Grendon, who had issue Ellen<sup>1</sup>, and Margaret (Ellen had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Trussel; Margaret, married to sir John Harcourt); Joan married to Thomas Littleton, by whom she had issue, William, Richard, and Thomas, and another daughter, Alice, married to William Rugeley, who had issue Frances Rugeley. Margaret, daughter of John Grendon, first was married to John Perwick, after to William Lagoe, and, lastly, to William Digby, by whom she had issue John Digby. But, in the end, all Grendon's part came by perquisition to John Hunt, of Lindon, in Rutlandshire, a lawyer; who gave it to John, his youngest son, who sold it to the said Walter Fowler. Kniveton's part came to Walter Blount lord Montjoy, and from him to Montgomery. Draycote's part came, I know not by what means, to one of the lords Ferrers of Chartley; from whom it is descended to Robert, now earl of Essex<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Ellen Grendon, by John Brown of Lichfield, 12<sup>o</sup> Hen. IV. had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Bracy, of Pembruge, co. Hereford (whose grand-daughter Margaret, married to John Harcourt), and a second daughter Alice, married to William Rugeley. The same Ellen, by William Burley, of Bromscroft, co. Salop, had Joan, married to Thomas Littleton, by whom she had issue, William, Richard, and Thomas, and another daughter, named Elizabeth, like the eldest, married to sir Thomas Trussell. These alterations are from the record, Mich. 23<sup>o</sup> Hen. VI. Com. Banc. rot. 451, as cited in earl Talbot's vol. (marked B.) of Chetwynd's extracts, p. 274; and from a folio pedigree of sir John Treford's coheirs (among the rest the Browns), drawn by Chetwynd from his own Grendon evidences, and given by earl Talbot to S. P-W.

Jone married sir Thomas Burley, of Bromscroft Castle in Shropshire, who had issue Jone, the wife of sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Frankley, in Worcestershire, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, temp. Edw. IV. Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>2</sup> Who died without issue; and his land in Chartley, Gaiton, Hickson, Weston, Grinley, Drointon, and all the Chartley-

Chartley<sup>1</sup>, containing five hamlets, viz. Stow, Am-brighton, Dreynton, Huntresdon, part of Heywood, and

Holme, came to sir Robert Shirley, baronet, now living, 1654. Degge.

And now lord Ferrers, baron of Chartley, by descent from his mother, who was sister and co-heir to Walter Devereux, the last earl of Essex of that name. Bishop Lyttelton.

Gilbert had Hickson in Henry the Third's time, whose daughter and heir, Amicia, had it; whose daughter, Isabel, carried it in marriage to Henry Kingston; from whom it passed to Walter Blount lord Mountjoy, and from him by the Draycotes, to the lord Ferrers of Chartley, from whom it descended to Robert Earl of Essex, from whom it came, with other lands, to sir Robert Shirley.

<sup>1</sup> Chartley is remarkable, as having been for some time the prison of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots; and here was a bed, wrought by her, during her confinement. Queen Elizabeth visited this house August 1575, on her way to Stafford. The ancient edifice was built round a court. It was curiously made of wood, the sides carved, and the top embattled, as represented in Plott's History. The arms of the Devereux, with the devices of the Ferrers and Garnishes, were in the windows, and in many parts within and without the house. It was destroyed accidentally by fire in 1781, and scarcely any thing but the moat which surrounded it remains to mark its site. Near to it, on the summit of an artificial hill, stand the ruins of the castle, built by Richard Blunderville, earl of Chester, in 1220, on his return from the Holy Land, to defray the charge of which, an impost was levied upon all his vassals. In the time of Leland, it had fallen to decay. "Chartley," says he, "the olde castell is now yn ruine; but olde Yerle Randol, as sum say, lay in it when he build Dieuleucres abbay. This castell standeth a good flite shot from the building, and goodly manor-place, that now is ther as the principal house of the Ferrers, and cam to them be similitude by marriage. Ther is a mighte large parke." Its present remains chiefly consist of the fragments of two round towers, and a part of a wall, which measures twelve feet in thickness. The loopholes are so constructed as to allow arrows to be shot in the ditch in a horizontal direction, or under the tower. The keep appears to have been circular, and fifty feet in diameter; a wall of brick

Weston-upon-Trent, is a goodly manor, and was the chief seat of the lord Ferrers of Chartley; but, as I take it, 20 Conq. Chartley was not so great a thing, for divers of the aforesaid hamlets were not then in the king's hands, as Chartley was, for you may find in the book of

having been raised on its foundations, and a summer-house erected upon them, which has been dilapidated by time. After the death of Randulf, the founder, this castle, with the estates which belonged to him, devolved on William Ferrers earl of Derby; whose son, Robert, having joined the barons in the reign of king John, was defeated at Chesterfield in 1266, and thus forfeited his estates to the crown. The king soon afterwards gave them to Hamon le Strange; but Robert again possessed himself of the castle by force, and the king commanded his brother, Edmund earl of Lancaster, to besiege it, who took it after an obstinate resistance. Ferrers was, however, pardoned; and though deprived of his earldom of Derby, was permitted to retain this castle. It remained in this family till the time of Hen. VI. when Agnes, heiress of William lord Ferrers, carried it by marriage to Devereux. Robert Devereux, the last earl of Essex, and the parliamentary general, dying without issue, Charles II. declared sir Robert Shirley (who was son of Dorothy, sister of the last earl), lord Ferrers of Chartley. This nobleman was afterwards created viscount Tamworth, and earl Ferrers. In 1754, the barony devolved on Charlotte, wife of George viscount Townshend, whose son George succeeded her in 1770; and in 1784 was created earl of Leicester, during his father's life, who was created marquis Townshend in 1787. Ranulf, earl of Chester, 5, 6, and 7 Hen. III. was sheriff of the county. The family name of Shirley was Sewel, before they exchanged with the prior of Tutbury for land at Shirley, co. Derby, which became their residence, and they assumed the name of Shirley. A copious history of the family of Shirley, written by sir Thomas Shirley, of Botolph Bridge, Huntingdonshire, is in the Harl. MSS. 4928. Arms of Devereux: Argent, a fesse and three torteaux in chief Gules. Of Shirley: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, paly of six Or and Azure, a canton Ermine; 2d and 3d, France and England quarterly, within a border Argent.



Domesday, that the bishop held both all Heywood and Hustedene; and Picot, Hustedene of him and Nigellus; and that the bishop likewise held Dreynton, and Nigellus of him. Not long after the Conquest, as I take it, Chartley was given to Hugh, earl of Chester, together with Sandon: which earl, passing Sandon to William, baron of Wich Malbanc, retained Chartley; for that it descended to the sisters of the last Ranulfe, earl of Chester; and in the partition it was allotted to William Ferrers, earl of Derby, whose son, Robert, though he lost Tutbury, and almost all the rest of his lands, except Holbrooke, yet retained Chartley, and left it to his son, sir John Ferrers, knight, who had issue Robert, who had issue sir John, who had issue sir Robert, who had issue Edmund, who had issue William, who had issue Agnes, his only daughter and heir, married to Walter Devereux, who had issue by her John Devereux, lord Ferrers de Chartley, who had issue Walter, viscount Hereford, who had issue sir Richard Devereux, that died before his father, who had issue Walter, earl of Essex, father to Robert, now earl of Essex, A. D. 1597. The last Ranulfe, earl of Chester, builded the castle of Chartley<sup>1</sup>, the ruins whereof begin to decay. The park is very large, and hath therein red-deer, fallow-deer, wild beasts, and swine.

<sup>1</sup> It is a question (*Carta Elizabethæ de Ferrariis, D'næ de Chartley, dat. apud Chartley, anno 45 Edw. III. dat dilecto servienti suo Rad'o Basset de Chedle, annualem reddit'—100 solid. pro bono servicio suo*), whether Chartley came to the earls of Chester much before the time of the last earl Ranulf. Lord Bagot has deeds, which I have seen (but have no notes), positively testifying, I believe, that it was for some time in the near descendants of that Herman whose younger grandson, John, junior brother to Almaric, was called (as Erdeswick rightly says, in Blythefield) "de Blythefield," and was ancestor of the Blythefields. It is wrongly, however, that Erdeswick puts Herman for the Domesday holder; for in that survey, we find earl Roger "tent Blidevelt" (not "Blithverwell") "et

Next Salt, adjoining upon Trent southwards, is Hop-ton, which town yet itself is seated much further from Trent than Salt is.

Rogerus de eo;" nor does Herman appear in any other article but "Ridware," as holding in that place three virgates under Rob. de Stratford. S. P-W.

Robert D'Evreux, earl of Essex, beheaded a few years after Erdeswick's mention of him, left a son, third earl, the parliament general; who, dying 1646, without issue, his earldom became extinct. The title of viscount Hereford went to sir Walter D'Evreux, male heir of the first viscount; and the Chartley barony was in abeyance between the last earl's two sisters, till Charles II. decided in favour of sir Robert Shirley, grandson to lady Dorothy, the younger of them (but possessed of Chartley on partition). His eldest son, Robert, died young (1699), but old enough to leave (by a second wife, Anne Ferrers, heiress of Tamworth Castle and Walton on Trent, and Bradburne in Derbyshire) a son and daughter. In 1710, the grandfather, lord Ferrars, not thinking of a grandson, too, dying before him, and issueless, obtained the higher titles of earl Ferrers, viscount Tamworth. The result of which was, that these latter, being limited, by the usual rule, to males, went to his second and other sons, not descended from Tamworth, nor having any thing to do with that estate. Neither could they have title to Chartley, either estate or barony, both going (by inheritance one, the other by settlement or devise,) successively to their elder brother's son and daughter. This daughter, however, lady Northampton, before her grandfather died, voluntarily (as her grandson, the second marquis Townsend, informed S. P-W.) gave up all she could of Chartley, namely, the estate, to one of her uncles, the then earl Ferrers, and viscount Tamworth. S. P-W.

The church of Stow is about two miles from the Trent. It was once remarkable for its numerous monuments in honour of the family of Devereux, only one of which yet remains, which is the tomb of Walter, first viscount Hereford, grandson of the first lord Ferrers of Chartley, who was descended from the great Norman family of De Ferrers, earls of Derby. His skill and bravery in the naval attack upon Couquet, in 1512, procured him from Henry VIII. the Order of the Garter, and his successor raised him to the dignity of viscount Hereford. His

20 Conq. Robert de Stadford held Abbeton of the king<sup>1</sup>. Rob'tus de Beke, filius et hæres Aliciæ de . . . , dominæ de Hopton, was owner thereof, and lived about Henry the Second's time<sup>2</sup>. You may see the descent of the Bekes, and by what means both Hopton and Tean came to Rowland Lacon, now lord of Hopton, where I speak of Teane.

monument was erected during his life, and is a beautiful model of sepulchral architecture. He died in 1558. On the chancel-floor is a brass plate, in honour of Thomas Newport, steward of the household to Walter, first earl of Essex, who died June 30, 1587. It was erected by Richard Bagot, esq.

<sup>1</sup> This is certainly "Abetone" (Apeton), the second named of the many members of Robert de Stratford's great manor of "Bradeleia." After three or four other towns, following Bradeley, the survey has "Hotone" (by some means wrongly so printed), and next "Selte," both held of the same Robert de Gislebertus. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Some copies omit the succeeding paragraph, and add: "from whence it descended by inheritance, after many descents, by a daughter, Maud by name, married to Richard Beston, alias Peshall, who had issue Humphry Peshall, who had issue sir Hugh Peshall, knt. who had issue Katherine, his heir, who was married to sir John Blount, son and heir of sir Thomas Blount, of Kinlet, in Shropshire, both knights, who had issue by her sir George Blount, knt. Elizabeth, a daughter, which was mother of Henry Fitzroy (illegitimate son of Hen. VIII.), duke of Richmond; and Anne, another daughter, married to Richard Lacon, of Welley. Sir George Blount had one only daughter, who is married to John Preston, of Sudbury, in Shropshire; but sir George gave both Hopton, and all his other lands, from his daughter and his brother Henry's son, to Rowland Lacon, now of Welley, his sister's son; why he did so, not being known."

Beacon Hill, near Hopton Heath, is remarkable for a vast collection of stones on its summit. Upon St. Amon's Heath, under this hill, a sharp action was fought, in the civil war, between a party of the King's forces, under the earl of Northampton, and the parliamentary army, commanded by sir John Gell and sir William Brereton, in 1643; in which, the Earl's

Next Hopton, on the same side Trent, and upon the banks thereof, lieth Ingestree, the seat of the Chetwinds of Staffordshire. 20 Conq. one Hugo held Ingestree<sup>1</sup> of Rob. de Stadford. About Henry the Third's

horse being shot under him, he was surrounded and slain. In this action, sir William Brereton related, that "capt. Middleton, capt. Baker, capt. Leeming, capt. Cressit, capt. Bagott, capt. Biddulph, a recusant in Staffordshire, were all slain."

<sup>1</sup> Hugo held three parts of a hide in 'Ticheshale,' and three hides in "Gestreon;" doubtless the second "in" being overlooked. S. P-W.

In the Chetwynd MSS. is the following clear account of the manner in which these estates passed from the Mittons to the Chetwynds. "Neare to Hopton, on the same side of Trent, lyeth Ingestrie, which Hugo held of Rob. de Stadford 20 Conq.; but whether he were paternal ancestor to the Muttons, who not long after possessed it, is hard to be determined. In the time of Henry II. Ivo (or Eudo) de Mutton was lord of Ingestre and Mutton. He gave certain lands in Ingestre to the priory of St. Thomas (then newly founded), and became a lay brother there, leaving his possessions to his son, sir Ralph de Mutton, knt. who was also lord of the manors of Gratwich, Rewle, and Rugge, co. Staff.; and of Drumheniskin, in the county of Louth (or Uriel), in the province of Ulster, in Ireland, which last was given him by Bertram de Verdon, a great baron in those times. This sir Ralph had issue Adam and Philip, both knights. To sir Adam, Henry de Audithlegh (or Audeley) in the time of Henry III. gave all the lands at Bre-redon, except Radmore; he and his heirs paying yearly a paire of gilt spurs, att the feast of St. James, for all services except forreign. This sir Adam was likewise a benefactor to the convent of St. Thomas, where he had the presentation of a canon granted to him and his heirs for ever, to celebrate Divine Service for the souls of sir Philip de Mutton, his brother, for the health of his own soul, and for those of his ancestors and successors. He bore for his arms, as appears by his seals, Frettie, with a canton; in allusion, I suppose, to the Audleys; a custom frequently used, in that age, by such as had a dependance on great persons. He died about the 40th Hen. III. leaving,

time it was the land of Eudo de Mutton, who had issue Raufe Mutton, his son and heir. Not long after it

by Isabella his wife, Ralph his son, then under age (who died not long after without issue); and Isabella, an only daughter, married to sir Philip de Chetwynd, co. Salop, knt. who, 56 Hen. III. was seized of Ingestre, Gratwich, and Mutton, all which were then certified to be held of the barony of Stafford by two knights fees and an half; as also of Drumheniskin, in Ireland: and after the death of sir Philip de Mutton without issue (which happened about 16 Edw. I.) Philip de Chetwynd, son of sir Philip and Isabella before mentioned, remained sole heir to that family, being, in his mother's right, possesst of Ingestre, &c. co. Stafford; whose son sir Philip, 2 Edw. II. obtained a charter of free warren in all his said lands; and by marrying Alicia, daughter and coheir of sir Ralph de Grendon, in Warwickshire, 35 Edw. I. became possesst of a fair estate in Grendon, Dordon, and Waverton, all which lands and lordships in the counties of Warwick and Stafford, except Ruggle (a part whereof is now enjoyed by a younger branch of this family) are, by a continued succession, descended to Walter Chetwynd, now of Ingestre, esq. 1679."

Walter Chetwynd, the antiquary, died without issue; when his estates devolved to captain Chetwynd, his near relation, whose eldest son Walter was member of parliament for the borough of Stafford from 1702 to 1722. In 1717 he was created viscount Chetwynd of Ireland; but dying without issue, in 1736, his next brother, John, succeeded him in his title and estates. He had a daughter, Catharine, who married, in 1748, the hon. John Talbot, and in 1767 inherited her father's estates, and the title descended to a younger brother of her father. John Talbot was third son of Charles, first lord Talbot, who who in 17.. became lord chancellor by the title of lord Talbot, baron of Hensol, co. Glamorgan, and died in 1737. He was lineally descended from sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, co. Worcester, who was third son of John, second and renowned earl of Shrewsbury. He was succeeded by his son William, who was advanced to an earldom by the titles of baron of Ingestrie and earl Talbot. He died in 1782, without issue male, when the earldom became extinct; but the barony

came to the possession of Philip Chetwynd by marriage, as I have heard, of the daughter of the said Raufe Mutton: which Philip had issue sir Philip Chetwynd, knt. 19 Edw. I. and 9 Edw. II. he was lord of Ingestree; who, as I take it, had issue a third sir Philip Chetwynd, knt. who died without issue, and sir William Chetwynd; which sir William lived 41 Edw. III. and had issue Roger Chetwynd, that died without issue, and Richard. In the race of sir William it continues unto this day<sup>1</sup>.

devolved to his nephew, John Chetwynd Talbot, who, in 1784, was created viscount Ingestrie and earl Talbot. His son, earl Talbot, 1819, lord lieutenant of Ireland, as heir of John, viscount Chetwynd, possesses this estate. The house is built in the stile of architecture which prevailed in the time of queen Elizabeth, the body of brick and the bows of stone, and stands on the declivity of a gentle eminence, in a handsome park. The church was built in 1676, in the place of one more ancient, which had fallen to decay, at the expense of Walter Chetwynd, esq. a gentleman highly distinguished, not more for his ancient family, his hospitality, and his piety, than for his skill in antiquities, and for his encouragement of the researches into the history of his native county. Over the portal, at the west end, is inscribed DEO OPT. MAX. *Templum hoc a fundamentis extractum* WALTERUS CHETWIND (*Walt. fil. Walt. Equit. aurat. nepos*) L. M. D. D. D. anno æræ Christianæ 1676. To this church he presented the tithes of Hopton. In the hall (says Pennant, is a picture of WALTER CHETWIND, in a great wig, and crossed by a rich sash. William Chetwind, 11 Rich. II. Philip Chetwind, 7 and 15 Hen. VI. William Chetwind, 6 and 27 Hen. VIII. John Chetwind, 20 Eliz. William Chetwind, 42 Eliz. Walter Chetwind, 5 James I. Walter Chetwind, 23 Ch. I. Thomas Chetwind, 9 Ch. II. Walter Chetwind, 1 James II. and John Chetwind, 8 Will. III. were sheriffs of this county. Arms: Azure, a chevron between three mullets Or; also, Argent, upon a cross engrailed Sable, five mullets of the first.

<sup>1</sup> The eldest line of Chetwynd continued from Erdeswick's time till 1692, when it expired with Walter Chetwynd, the truly accurate genealogist. His will (besides founding, it is believed, a second family at Grendon, Warwickshire, and per-

Next Ingestree, southward unto Trent, joineth Tickeshall. 20 Conq. Roger de Montegomeri held it of the king, and Henry de Ferrers de eo.' After, Tickeshall became a habitation of the house of Wastneys, or, as it is written, Jastenoise. Paganus de Gastenoise was lord thereof about the time of Hen. II. He had issue Roger, of whom descended Jeffry, who was lord thereof 24 Edw. I. and 9 Edw. II. He had issue Malcolm, who had issue William, who had issue Roger, who had issue Roisia, that was married to sir John Marston, knt. but by him had no issue. Tickeshall, after, came to the Littletons, but the means I know not<sup>2</sup>; but sure I am, it came by descent from William Littleton, of Frankley, and Elizabeth, his wife, the

haps a third at Brockton,) gave Ingestrie to, probably, his nearest male relative, John Chetwynd, of Rudge. John's eldest son, Walter, was created viscount Chetwynd, of Ireland, and was succeeded by both his brothers, John and William-Richard, in title. From William-Richard descends the present viscount; but the Ingestrie estate went to Catharine, eldest daughter and final heir of John, the second viscount, second wife of John Talbot, third son of lord chancellor Talbot. Her eldest son, John Chetwynd Talbot, succeeded his uncle William, earl Talbot, in the title revived to him, and his son, Charles Chetwynd, is the present earl, and lord of Ingestrie estate. S. P.-W.

<sup>1</sup> It appears, from Domesday Book, that Edmund, Alric, and Ormar, were the Saxon proprietors, who were dispossessed by the Conqueror, to give place to his favoured Normans. The two latter were stiled *liberi* (freemen); and Alric is also called *Teinus Regis Edwardi* (a royal thane), the highest rank of nobility amongst the Saxons. The Wasteneys, or Gasteneys, were Normans of distinction, and came over with the Conqueror. Tixall passed from the Wasteneys by marriage, to sir John Merston, knight, who sold it to sir Thomas Littleton, the judge.

<sup>2</sup> The means were by purchase, by sir Thomas Lyttelton, the judge and famous lawyer. In Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. is

daughter and heiress of Thomas Walsh, of Anlip, in Leicestershire, to Joan, their daughter, and her heir, who was married to sir John Aston, knight banneret',

the curious certificate by sir John and Roisia, of their sale to him. S. P-W.

Sir William Littleton, eldest son of sir Thomas, succeeded to Tixall. He married Ellen, daughter and coheiress of William Walsh, esq. of Wanlip, by Mary, daughter and coheiress of Richard Byron, esq. of Clayton, co. Lancaster.

<sup>1</sup> Aston got it by marriage with Lyttelton, of Frankley. Bishop Lyttelton. Joan, this daughter of sir William Lyttelton, died in 1507. Sir Walter Aston, one of the descendants, was the patron of the poet Drayton. He married Gertrude, sister of Ralph Sadlier, of Standon, co. Hertford, and was created a baron by the title of Baron Aston, of Forfar. His second son Walter, second lord Aston, married Mary, daughter of Richard Weston, earl of Portland, lord treasurer of England, and was succeeded by his son, and grandson, James, who died in 1705, leaving a son, Walter, and two daughters, the younger of whom married the Hon. Thomas Clifford, who became proprietor of the estate, and who was father of sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, bart. the present owner. The mansion was built about forty years ago; near to which is the magnificent gateway, in which the pointed and Grecian architecture are united, and which is embellished with columns of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. It was built by sir Walter Aston, knt. who died in 1589. Of the ancient house, which stood behind this gateway, and was a venerable building (a representation of which is given in Plot) some small remains are visible. It was built by sir Edward Aston, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Drayton says :

“ The Trent by Tixal graced, the Aston's ancient seat,  
Which oft the Muse hath found her safe and sweet retreat.”

Among the family pictures removed hither from Standon, on the death of the late lord Aston, is the marriage of prince Arthur, in tapestry, mentioned by Walpole.

Tixall gave birth to Edward Wetenhall, bishop of Cork, in 1678, and afterwards of Kilmore, who died in 1713, and was



from whom it descended to sir Edward Aston, their son, grandfather of the last. Sir Edward, the grandfather, builded at Tickeshall a fair house, the first height from the ground very well wrought of stone, the rest of timber and plaster; but it is since beautified, or defaced, (I know not which to say) with a very goodly gatehouse of stone, builded by sir Walter Aston, son of sir Ed-

buried in Westminster Abbey. Lichfield is sometimes said to have been the place of his nativity. He was an eminent polemical writer.

Tixall Heath is distinguished by two remarkable tumuli; one named the King's and the other the Queen's Low. About a century ago, two urns were found near them, supposed to have been of Roman workmanship. This heath was the scene of the most cruel assassination, marking the vindictive character of the feudal times. A family contention, which had subsisted for a long period, between the Stanleys of Pipe, and the Chetwynds of Ingestrie, was the supposed occasion of it. Sir Humphry Stanley was one of the knights of the body to Hen. VII.; and sir William Chetwynd was one of the gentlemen ushers. The former, jealous of the preferment of his rival, resolved to dispatch him; and with that view led him from his house by a fictitious letter, containing an invitation to the house of one of his neighbours. Sir William, without suspicion and without attendance, set out to cross the heath, and was there attacked by twenty armed men, and slain in the presence of sir Humphry, who was at the same time passing with his train, under the pretence of hunting. It does not appear that any judicial inquiry was made into this barbarous transaction. The family of Stanley had been the most powerful instruments in establishing Henry upon his throne.

The Astons removed to Tixall in the time of Henry VIII. from their more ancient seat at Heywood. Walter Aston, 12 and 22 queen Elizabeth, and Edward Aston, 32 queen Eliz. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Argent, a fesse and three lozenges in chief, Sable; also, Or, on a chief Azure, a lion passant guardant of the first. See "A Topographical and Historical Description of the parish of Tixall, by sir Thomas Clifford, bart. and Arthur Clifford, esq. 1817."

ward the elder, being one of the fairest pieces of work made of late times, that I have seen in all these countries. Sir Edward, son of the said sir Walter, builded a very fair lodge in Tickeshall park, being five heights of stone, and covered it with lead, but lived not to finish it.

On the north-east side of Trent, over against Tickeshall, lieth Heywood. The bishop had Heywood, 20 Conq. of the King. It is a goodly manor, containing Great Heywood, Little Heywood, Hustedone, Elesley, Swansmore, and Frodswell, and continued to the bishops of Coventry and Lichfield, till Edward the Sixth's time, when the lord Pagett got it from them by exchange. In this Heywood was the ancient seat of the Astons. Roger de Molend, the bishop, about Henry the Third's time, gave the seat to Roger de Aston, *valetto suo*<sup>1</sup>. The

<sup>1</sup> *Valettus* and *Armiger* were then synonymous terms. T. B. *Valettus* is an upper servant, sometimes an esquire.

Ralph de Aston, temp. Hen. III.

Roger de Aston married Sybilla, daughter of James de la Laund.

Sir John Aston, of Haywood, knt. married 1st, Alice, daughter of Hugo Meynell, of Hints; 2d, Emma.

Sir Roger Aston, knt.

Sir Thomas Aston, knt. married Elizabeth, sister and coheiress of Reginald de Leigh.

Sir Roger Aston, knt. 1 Hen. VI. married Joice, daughter of sir Baldwin de Frevile.

Sir Robert Aston, knt. married Isabella, daughter of sir William Brereton.

John Aston, esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of John Delves, of Doddington, co. Chester.

Sir John Aston, knt. temp. Hen. VII. married Joan, daughter of sir William Littleton, knt.

Sir Edward Aston, knt. married 1st, Mary, daughter of sir Henry Vernon, knt.; 2d, Jane, daughter of sir Thomas Bolles, knt. of Penho castle, co. Monmouth.

said Roger was son of Raufe Aston, and father of sir John Aston, knt. which sir John had issue sir Roger,

Sir Walter Aston, knt. married Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Leveson, knt.

Sir Edward Aston, knt. married, 1st, Mary, daughter of sir John Spencer, knt. of Althorp, co. Northampton; 2d, Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlote, co. Warwick.

Sir Walter Aston, knt. and bart. in 1611; in 1627, baron Aston, of Forfar, in Scotland, married Gertrude Sadler, daughter of sir Thomas Sadler, of Standon, co. Herts.

Walter, lord Aston, married Mary, daughter of Richard Weston, earl of Portland.

Walter, lord Aston, married, 1st, Eleanor, daughter of sir Walter Blount, bart. of Saddington, co. Worcester; 2d, Catharine, daughter of sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Firle.

Walter, lord Aston, married the daughter of lord Thomas Howard, and sister to Thomas and Edward, eighth and ninth dukes of Norfolk, lineally descended from king Edward I.

James, lord Aston, married lady Barbara Talbot, daughter of George, fourteenth earl of Shrewsbury; had two daughters, co-heiresses: Mary, married sir Walter Blount, bart. of Sodington, co. Worcester.

Barbara, married the hon. Thomas Clifford, fourth son of Hugh lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, from whom is descended sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, bart. the present possessor.

This estate passed from the Astons to the family of the Tixalls, the heiress of Tixall being married to a descendant of the Astons. It was long afterwards in the possession of the Whitby family, and has been since re-purchased by the present owner of Tixall. The bridge over the Trent is remarkable for its extraordinary dimensions. Pennant says he remembered it to have consisted of forty-two arches. The tradition is, that it was built by the county, in compliment to the last Devereux, earl of Essex, the parliament general, who resided much at Chartley. It was certainly a bridge long anterior; but it might probably have been rebuilt for his accommodation. The barn belonging to the manor-house was of uncommon magnitude; but has been, as well as the bridge, greatly reduced. Heywood Park, which belongs to the marquis of Anglesey, is re-

who had issue another sir John, who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue another sir Roger, who had issue sir Robert; all knights. Sir Robert had issue John Aston, father of sir John Aston, knight banneret, father of sir Edward, father of sir Walter, father of sir Edward, all knights; which last sir Edward had issue Walter, now her majesty's ward, A.D. 1598<sup>1</sup>.

markable for the beautiful woody dingles that wind into the sides of the forest. Here was probably the park of red deer, which, Leland says, the bishop had, in his manor of Shugborough. John de Aston, 18 Edw. III.; sir Thomas Aston, knt. 10 Hen. IV.; Roger Aston, 5 and 10 Hen. VI.; Robert Aston, 1 Hen. VI.; John Aston, 15 and 20 Edw. IV.; John Aston, 16 Hen. VII.; Sir Edward Aston, knt. 24 Hen. VII. and 20, 26, and 32 Hen. VIII. and 4 Mary, were sheriffs.

<sup>1</sup> Walter Aston, the ward of 1598, having been ambassador in Spain, was created lord Aston, of Forfar, in Scotland. James, his fifth lineal successor in estate and title, left only two daughters; the younger married to the hon. Thomas Clifford, the elder of them to sir Walter Blount, bart. These shared the estates, Clifford taking Tixall, and Blount an estate about Colton, on which lady Blount built a good house, close to the ancient mansion, now the seat of her second son, Edward Blount, esq. But the title, from the decease of James, lord Aston, has been assumed by successive male relatives; and the present, and ninth lord, is an English clergyman. S. P.-W.

In 1768, the estate of the Whitby family, containing about 800 acres, and consisting chiefly of the manor of Coley, Swansmoor, Oakedge, and other property, at Hickson and Haywood, was purchased by the hon. Thomas Clifford.

Ponts, son of William, earl of Eu (son of Richard I. duke of Normandy, grandson of Rollo) came over with the Conqueror.

Richard Fitzponts held Landoverly Castle, and the hundred of Bycham, in Wales, by grant of king Henry I.

Walter, governor of Landoverly and Brynllis Castles, married Margaret, daughter of Ralph de Poeni, lord of Clifford Castle, co. Hereford, and took the name of De Clifford.

Walter de Clifford, second lord Clifford, of Clifford Castle, married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Roger de Cundy, of

Trent, upon its leaving of Tickeshall, receiveth, on the south side, Sow, a pretty river, which washeth also

Covenby and Glenthams, co. Lincoln, by Alice, daughter and heiress of William de Cheney, lord of those manors.

Walter, third lord, ob. 48 Hen. III. married, 1st, Isabella; 2d, Margaret, daughter of Llewellyn, prince of Wales.

Roger, fourth lord Clifford, nephew of Walter, third lord, married the countess of Lorraine, 1 Edw. I.

Robert, fifth lord Clifford, grandson of Roger, was slain at the battle of Bannockburne, in 1314, 8 Edw. II. married Matilda, daughter of Thomas de Clare, second son of Richard, earl of Gloucester.

Roger, sixth lord Clifford, was attainted in 1321, but was restored 1 Edw. III.

Robert, seventh lord Clifford, succeeded his brother Roger, ob. 18 Edw. III. married Isabella de Berkeley, daughter of Maurice, lord Berkeley.

Robert, eighth lord Clifford, ob. 1362.

Roger, ninth lord Clifford, succeeded his brother; married Maud, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

Thomas, tenth lord Clifford, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, lord Ros, of Hamlake.

Sir Lewis Clifford, knt. brother of John, eleventh lord Clifford, ob. 6 Hen. IV.

William Clifford, esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Arnold Savage, knt.

John, second son of William Clifford, married Florentia, daughter of John St. Leger, esq.

Thomas Clifford, esq. married Thomasina, daughter of John Thorpe, esq. of Teignton, Devon.

William Clifford, esq. of Borscombe, Wilts, and King's Teignton, son of Thomas, married Elizabeth Vaux, of Odiham, co. Hants.

Henry Clifford, son of William, married Elizabeth Tarrant, of Tumber, co. Somerset.

Anthony Clifford, son of Henry, ob. 1580, married Anne, daughter of sir Peter Courtenay, knt. of Ugbrooke, co. Devon.

Thomas Clifford, of Ugbrooke, third son of Anthony, ob. 1634, married Amy, daughter of Hugh Steplehill, of Bramble, co. Wilts, esq.

the south side of Tickeshall, making it almost an isthmus.

Sow taketh its beginning in Whitmore.

Hugh Clifford, son of Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of sir George Chudleigh, of Ashton, co. Devon, bart.

Thomas Clifford, son of Hugh, in 1672 created baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, ob. 1675, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Martin, of Lindridge, co. Devon, esq.

Hugh, second lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, ob. 1730, married Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Preston, bart. of Furness, co. Lancaster.

Hugh, third lord Clifford, ob. 1732, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Blount, of Blagdon, co. Devon, esq. (youngest son of sir George Blount, bart.) and sister of Mary, duchess of Norfolk.

Thomas, fourth son of Hugh, third lord Clifford, ob. 1787, married Barbara, daughter and coheiress of James, fifth lord Aston.

Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, bart. created a baronet Dec. 27, 1814, married Mary Macdonald Chichester, daughter of John Chichester, esq. of Arlington, co. Devon. He is the present possessor of Tixall.

The following ancient testimonial is worthy of notice (claus. 8 Edw. IV. in dorso, m. 14.), in reference to Tixall:

“To all Cristen men, to whom this present wryting shal come, Rose, that was the wyff of sir John Merston, knight, sendeth greting in God everlasting:—Know ye me, the saide Rose, to sey and affirme, that Thomas Littelton, son of the King's Justices of the Common-place, bargayned, bought, and purchased, for a certeine sum of money, which he hath truly payd, the reversion of the maner of Tixhale, in Staffordshire, and of certain tenements and rents in other townes in the same shire, of the said John Marston, sumtyme my husband, and of me, to have after the decease of my said husband and me; by force of which a fyne was rered at Westmynster; by which fyne a state was made of the said maner to my husband and to me, terme of our lives; the remainder thereof unto the said Thomas Littilton and Jane his wife, and to the heires of the said Thomas Littilton for ever more, as in the sayd fine more plainly

Ricardus Forestarius held Whitmore of the king, 20 Conq.; and I have seen records, that Whitmore con-

appeareth. Afore which fyne rered, I did aske of sir John Prisot, the Chefe Justice of the Common-place, and divers others to whom I had special confidence and trust, and also of other divers apprentices lerned in the lawe, or my counsell, wheder that my seid husband and I might sille the reversion of the said maner without perell of our soules; and they desired me to enfourme and shew them how the seid maner afore that tyme was entayled; and I shewed them the part of an hole fyne."

" *Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curiâ domini regis apud Westmonasterium, à die S. Trinitatis in xv dies, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi, decimo nono, coram Willielmo de Bereford, Johanne de Mutford, Willielmo de Herle, Johanne de Stonore, et Johanne de Busse, justiciariis, et aliis domini regis fidelibus, tunc ibi præsentibus; inter Galfridum de Wasteneys de Tyxhale quærentem, et Rogerum de Aston personam ecclesiæ de Weston, deforciantem de manerio de Tyxhale, cum pertinentiis et advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem manerii, undè placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia; scil. quod prædictus Galfridus recognovit prædicta maneria, cum pertinentiis, et advocacionem prædictam esse jus ipsius Rogeri; ut illa quæ idem Rogerus habet de dono prædicti Galfridi: et pro hac recognitione, fine, et concordia, idem Rogerus concessit prædicto Galfrido prædictum manerium cum pertinentiis, et advocacionem prædictam, et illa ei reddidit in eadem curia, habenda et tenenda eidem Galfrido de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia, quæ ad prædictum manerium et advocacionem pertinent, totâ vitâ ipsius Galfridi; et post decessum ipsius Galfridi (&c.) remanere Maculino filio ejusdem Galfridi, et Margaretæ uxori ejus, et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum Maculini et Margaretæ exeuntibus; tenenda (&c.) remanere Johanni fratri ejusdem Maculini et hæredibus de corpore suo procreatis; tenenda (&c.) remanere Henrico fratri ejusdem Johannis, et hæredibus de corpore suo procreatis (&c.) remanerere Willielmo fratri ejusdem Henrici, et hæredibus de corpore (&c.) remanere rectis hæredibus ipsius Galfridi; tenenda (&c.) imperpetuum."*

tinued forest-lands, and for a great time ; and after, one Raufe, a race of gentlemen, which took their names of

“ And they asked me of whom and how that I came of any such persons named in the seyde fine ; and I seyde, that I came of Makelyn Wastneys and Margaret his wiffe, named in the seyde fyne ; that is to say, that I am daughter to Roger, sonne to William, son to the seyde Maculine and Margaret. They examined me, wheder eny of the brethren of the said Maculine, that is to sey, John, Herry, or William, had any issue on lyve ; and I seyde to them, Nay, but all bended without issu, which is very trouthe. They asked me whider I was heire to Geffrey Wastneys, named in the seyde fyne ; and I seyde I am heire to the seyde Geffrey, for he was my graunsire's graunsire. They asked me whether there was eny more issue now on lyve that come of the said Maculine and Margaret ; and I said, 'Nay ; for I seyde, if Alianoure Harecourt, which was myn auntye, that is to say, my fader's suster, had bin on lyve, and overleved me, she shuld enherite the seid livelode by force of the seid taill made to Makelyn and Margaret, after me ; but now she is ded without issue, there is no more issue now on lyve that come of the seid Makelyn and Margaret, sauf only I, in as much as I was the last of the entail, and the fee simple thereof was in me ; whereupon my husband and I rered a fyne in the fourme as I have seyde. And whereas sir John Gresley, knight, seythe, as I am enfourmed, that he should be my next kyn to enherite after me the seid livelode ; betwene God and me I sey, as I shall answer afore the day of dome, I canne not, nor never cowde wete or knowe, nor never herde by my fader, nor other in noe maner wyse, how or in what wyse he shulde be kyn to me, to enherite in eny wyse the seid livelode, save that it was seid that he come of oon sir Thomas Wastenesse, which Wastenesse was longe tyme afore the seyde old fyne arered : but how, or in what wyse I was kyn to that Wastenesse, I could never here tell. And ferthermore I sey and affirme, that there is none on lyve, that I know or can here of, that ys or may be inheritable by eny maner of fee tayle specified or comprised in the seyde old fyne reryd in the time of the seyde king Edward the Second. In witnesse whereof to this present writinge, I have put my seall.”



the place, were lords of it, of whose descent you may see more where I have spoken<sup>1</sup> of Biddulph.

Westward from Sow (like two miles) lieth Madeley under Line<sup>a</sup>, a goodly manor, 20 Conq. Ulviet held

<sup>1</sup> Whitmore remains in the name of Mainwaring to this day. Edward Mainwaring, 21 Charles I. Edward Mainwaring, 21 Charles II. and Edward Mainwaring, 8 Geo. III. were sheriffs. Arms: Argent, 2 bars Gules, a mullet Sable.

<sup>a</sup> Madely was perhaps from Magdalea. It passed by marriage from the family of Offley to that of Crew; and the present respectable nobleman of that name is (1819) the proprietor of this estate. In the church are several monuments to the memory of the ancestors of the Egertons, afterwards earls of Wilton, and of the Offleys; who, together with the Crews, have been great benefactors to this parish. Sir John Offley, knt. 14 James I.; John Offley, 2 Ch. II.; and John Offley, 32 Ch. II. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Argent, on a cross formy floury Azure a lion passant guardant Or, between four Cornish choughs Sable.

The lineal ancestor of the present lord Crewe was sir Ranulph Crewe, lord chief justice of the King's Bench in the last year of James I. and first of Ch. I. In 1614, he was Speaker of the House of Commons. He had the honour of being displaced in 1626, for presuming to express his disapprobation of the imprisonment of those men who had refused the arbitrary loan proposed by the court. He was the son of John Crewe, of Nantwich, and had been king's serjeant before his elevation to the bench. "He discovered," says Fuller, "no more discontentment at his discharge, than a weary traveller is offended at being told that he is arrived at his journey's end." His portrait, in a bonnet, ruff, gold chain, and robes, as lord chief justice of the King's Bench, is at Wrest, in Bedfordshire, the seat of the countess de Gray. He lived many years, in great hospitality, in Westminster; purchased the estate of the Falshursts, of Crew, in Cheshire; built the magnificent seat of Crew Hall; and was the first that introduced the model of good building into that county. The following memorials, connected with the life of this great man, were written by himself; and, as they have not been published, may not be uninteresting.

Madeley of Robert de Statford. But afterwards, I know not by what means, it came to be of the baron of Stafford's demesnes, and so it continued until the attainder of the

In a more modern hand is superscribed, "Sir R. Crewe, knighted 8th June, 1614. Speaker of the House of Commons in the same year. The first stone laid at Crewe 5th April 1615. Sir R. made chief justice 10th feb. 1625. His writ of discharge was the 10th Nov. 1626, for not signing a paper to make ship-money lawful; 'which,' says my lord Clarendon, 'was an illegal tax.' The chappel at Crewe consecrated by bishop Bridgman, 9 Aug. 1735. Sir R. died at Westminster 18th Jan. 1645; buried at Barthomley 5th June, 1646."

From sir Edward Coke, kt. the famous lawyer, to sir Randolph Crewe, kt. concerning sir Christopher Hatton. (Copied from the original.)

"To his verie loving cosin and assured friend sir Randall Crewe, knyght, the king's serjeant at lawe, these,

"1. for the money imprest for the repaying of Eltham and Horne parke\*:

"The answer is, that the money was employed accordingly, whereof there were notes kept in the evidence house, which, if s'r Christopher never accounted for the same, my wife † can help you to these notes, which may yet be avoided by plea.

"2. ffor Whitley wood in Eltham the rent arreares for 19 yeares.

"The answer is, that John Wiseman was lessee, and he never assigned his interest to s'r Christopher, as by the booke of conveyance which Pepys has (and kepes in secrete) may appeare; so as sir Christopher Hatton's lande cannot be charged therewith; for in that booke all his lande and leases are conteyned and the auditor's certificat is not in force to charge him his lande.

"3. ffor the lande late of the lorde Paget:

"Answered, that the queene was but receyvve of the lord Paget, and the lease determined before the arrerages are

\* Horne Park, in Eltham, Kent, was inclosed 21 king Edw. III.

† Sir Edward Coke married for his second wife the relict of sir William Hatton.

last duke of Buckingham, when it came to the king, and was given by him unto the lord Bray. Madeley was afterwards sold to sir Thomas Offley, a merchant, and

supposed to growe due, Mr. Pepys hath notes to discharge this, for a charge that hangeth on me in the courte of wardes, and Mr. Toorke \* was acquainted with it. Besides, the lease was utterly void, as I can prove.

"4. The charge upon s'r William Hatton, executor of sir Christopher, is not of force to charge s'r Christopher Hatton's lande, and s'r Christopher Hatton died intestate; so as s'r William was not his executor.

"S'r, that you may knowe that I am not unmyndfull of you (that are so ready to further my business with your good counsell and advice) I have written this, but in good faith I write this out of my memorie, for I have no books here. But I will take ordre to be perfectly informed.

"When you shall fynd these things that I have above specified, and made it probable to the kyng's learned counsell, and to my lord treasurer †, then I would advise you never to plead in the exchequer, but seeing your land cannot be extended these 50 yeres and above, I would have your land extended to take effect after the present extent, and granted over by the kyng to some of your friends, which, by the helpe of the good attorney ‡, will easilie be obteyned for you, in effect of your place — let it be extended at as lowe a value as you can, least there should be any sleeping det behynd.

"And thus thanking you for your affectionate letter, and for all your kindness, I leave you and all yours to the blessed protection of the Almighty, and will ever remaine your loving cosin and faithful friend,

"Stoke, 2 Junii, 1623.

EDWARD COKE."

Sir Ranulph Crew's letter to the duke of Buckingham, two months before the duke was stabbed by Felton :

"My duty most humbly done to your Grace,

"Vouchsafe, I beseech your grace, to read the misfortunes

\* Mr. Toorke or Tooke was auditor of the court of Wards.

† Lee earl of Marlborough.

‡ Sir Thomas Coventry.

sometime mayor of London, father of Henry Offley, now owner thereof.

of a poor man herein, and take them into your noble thoughts, whose case is considerable. I have lived almost two years under the burthen of his majestie's heavy displeasure, deprived of the place I held, and laid aside as a person not thought of, and unserviceable : whereof I have been so sensible, that ever since, living at my house at Westminster, I have not set my foot into any other house there, or in London (saving the house of God), but have lived private and retired, as it became me. I did decline to be of this late Parliament, distrusting I might have been called upon to have discovered in the publick, the passages concerning the removal from my place, which I was willing should lie, lapped up in my owne bosome.

“ I likewise took especial care, if my name were toucht upon in the Commons' house, that some of my friends there should doe there best to divert any further speech of me ; for I always resolved wholly to relie upon the king's goodness, who, I did not doubt, would take me into his princely thoughts, if your Grace vouchsafed to intercede for me.

“ The end of the Parliament \* was the time I prefixed mysele to be a suitor to your Grace, and I have now encouragement so to be : *the petition of right*, whereunto your Grace was a party, speaks for me, and for the right of my place ; but I humbly desire favour. God doth know, it was a great affliction to me to deny to do any thing the king commanded me, the king that my heart so loved, and to whom I had been so bound, prince and king : but had I done it, I had done contrary to that all the judges resolved to do (and I only suffer) ; and if I had done it, and they had deserted me therein, I had become a scorn to men, and had been fit to have lived, like a scritch-owle in the dark ; so likewise if I had done it, and have been known to have been the leader therein, and the rest of the judges had been pressed to have done the like, the blame and the reproofe would have been laid on me, and by me they might in some measure have excused themselves. But yet there was a greater obligation to restrain me than these (for these be but moral reasons), and that was the obligation of an

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\* The Parliament was prorogued 26 June, 1628.

In Madeley parish is Wrindford, the inheritance and house of the Egertons ; who possess the same as heirs

oath, and of a conscience, against both which (then holding the place of a judge) I, in my owne understanding, had done, had I subscribed my name to the writing, which the king was then advised to require me to do ; for thereby I had approved the commission, and consequently the proccedings thereupon ; wherein how had I been condemned, and with how loud and shrill a voice, I leave to your Grace to judge.

“ Wherefore, most noble Lord, vouchsafe to weigh these my reasons in the ballance of your wisdom and judgment ; and be so noble and just as to excuse me to the king therein ; and in a true contemplation of that nobleness and justice, be so good as to be the means that I may be restored to the king's grace and favour. Your Grace hath in your hands Achilles' speare, which hurts and heals ; I am grievously hurt, your Grace hath the means to heal me, to whom I make my address : the time is now fit for it, now you are upon a floraigue expedition. You may take my prayers, my wife's, and my children with you ; I hope your journey will be the more prosperous.

“ I am now in the 70th year of my age : it is the general period of man's life, and my glasse runs on apace. Well was it with me, when I was king's serjeant, I found profite by it. I have lost the title and place of chiefe justice. I am now neither the one or other. The latter makes me incapable of the former ; and since I lost the chief's place, my loss hath been little less than £3000. thereby already.

“ I was, by your favour, in the way to have raised, and renewed in some measure, my poor name and ffamily ; which I will be bold to say, hath heretofore been in the best ranke of the ffamilies of my country ; till by a general heire the patrimony was carried from the male line into another sirname ; and since which time it hath been in a weak condition. Your Grace may be the means to repair the breach made in my poor fortune, if God so please to move you, and you will lose no honour by it.

“ Howsoever, I have made my suit to your nobleness, and your conscience, for I appeal to both. And whatsoever my success be, I shall still appear to be a silent and a patient man, and humbly submit myselfe to the will of God, and the king.

to Hellen, one of the daughters and heirs<sup>1</sup> of sir John Haukestone<sup>1</sup>, knight, son of Geffry, the son of Hugh,

God be with your Grace, and guide you and direct you, and to his holy protection commit you, resting ever

“ A most humble servant to your Grace,

“ RANULPHE CREWE.”

“ Note. A little before the duke's going to the Isle of Ree, he told sir Ranulphc (in the presence of the lord treasurer Weston, and sir Robert Pye), that he would, at his return, right him in the king's favours ; for it was he that had injured him, and therefore was in honour bound to do it.”

The following petition of sir Ranulph Crew was subsequent to the duke's death :

“ To the Kynge's most excellent majesty,

“ The most humble petition of Syr Ranulphe Crewe, knight,

“ This petitioner served yo'r majestyes royall ffather many yeares his seriant at lawe, in w'ch tyme he did him faithfull service ; and therein humbly appeales to yo'r ma'tie who hath heretofore vouchsafed to take knowledge thereof.

His majesty afterwards, out of his gracious favo'r made me chiefe justice, a place nev'r sued for by mee (but sought to be declined), as the lord keeper that now is, well knoweth ; for I rather desired to continewe his seriant than to have a judicial place. For the love required by yo'r majesty, I, and the rest of the judges, sent our moneyes, in the passage whereof I did yo'r majestie service.

“ That w'ch I in all humblenes denied to doe concerning itt, all the judges of England likewise denied ; yett I alone suffred in the losse of my place ; wh'ch hath been more than twenty thousand markes out of my way ; and w'th all the losse of my profession, beside the losse of yo'r ma'ties favo'r, which was much more heavy to mee than all the rest I lost.

“ The duke of Buckingham takeing afterwards notice, w'th w't patience and humblenes of submission to the will of God and yo'r majestie, I tooke that great losse ; out of the noblenes of his nature, w'thout intercession by me made, fixed his thoughts upon mee, and resolved to use his best means and in-

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<sup>1</sup> Sir John Hawkestone was one of James lord Audley's esquires. Walter Chetwynd.

of Betteley; which Hugh of Betteley was the son of Allen de Haukeston<sup>1</sup>. Hellen was the wife of William

deavours to yo'r ma'tie to regayne yo'r fav'r to mee, and to procure mee ample compensac'on for my losse: and herein I appeale to my lord of Holland, and s'r Robert Pye, and others also can testifie itt.

"A little before the thread of the duke's life was lamentably cutt asunder, the late lord treasurer brought me to the duke, being directed soe to doe by him, and in the feilds between Westminster and Chelsey meeting with the duke, hee and the lord treasurer came out of their coaches, I alone wayting on them, when the duke expressed to the lord treasurer his great care of mee, and his resoluc'on by all his endeavo'rs to reduce me to yo'r majesties favo'r, and to gayne a retribuc'on for mee: and for that his jorney was then instant, he desired my lord treasurer to take mee into his speciall care, and charge, in his absence; and tould him he would earnestly move yo'r ma'tie in my behalfe, before he undertooke the expedition intended, and att his return would accomplish that for mee, w'ch hee resolved to doe, if itt were not done by the lord treasurer in the mean tyme.

"The earle of Holland, and the lord treasurer, being then lord Weston, vouchsafed to come to me severally to my house from the duke, and assured me of the duke's favo'r, and his noble and reall intenc'ons towards mee.

"The lord treasurer, after the death of the duke, brought mee to the p'sence of yo'r ma'tye att Windsor, when yo'r ma'tye gave me most gracious words, and tould me the duke had moved yo'r majesty in my behalfe, and assured mee I then stood in the same state of yo'r majestyes favo'r, as I had att any time before, w'ch was all at that tyme yo'r ma'tie would say unto mee.

"The lord treasurer assured mee of yo'r majestyes reall intenc'on to doe mee good; as my lord of Dorset and others can testifie; but haveing many other great occasions for yo'r ma-

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<sup>1</sup> I find irreconcilable discrepancy in the accounts of this Wrinehill and Betley branch. Ormerod, in his History of Cheshire, p. 281-2, article Haselwall; and 379-80, article

the son of Raufe, son of Raufe, son of David, son of Urian, of Calcote, in Cheshire; second son of Philip

jesties service, and his intimate friends, and concerninge himselfe (howbeit from tyme to tyme hee gave mee great hopes), yett as it seems delayed the puttinge yo'r majesty in mynde thereof; who, I am most confident, if my suit and the duke's desire had been heartyly rep'sented to yo'r ma'tie, would have regarded my service, and remunerated the same, wh'ch I have longe attended to have obtayned.

"I procured from the kinge, yo'r royal ffather, a graunt of the wardshipp of my sonne, who is now living, about thirty-five yeares ould, and have since had, by the gracious fav'r of yo'r maj'tie a graunt of the wardshipp of my grandchild, my selfe beeing yett living, and my sonne being but of such age as aforesaid, whereof no use will I hope be made.

"If yo'r ma'tie will out of yo'r gracious goodnes send mee into my countrey, w'th some m'ke of y'r majestyes favo'r, that may remayne to my poore house and posterity, in the givinge of mee some land in ffee farme, in that proporc'on your ma'tie shall thinke fitt to doe and direct, I shall w'th comfort goe to my grave; and in the meane tyme pray that the joyes of heaven and earth may bee multiplied upon yo'r ma'tie."

July 6, 1641, the House of Commons, by Mr. Hollis, in a speech to the lords, recommended sir Ranulfe Crewe to his majesty's favour, "who, by chusing rather to loose his office of chief-justice of England, than subscribe to the loan 1mo. Caroli, had distinguished himself as much an assessor of the laws, as the others in the case of ship-money had appeared the open violators of them."

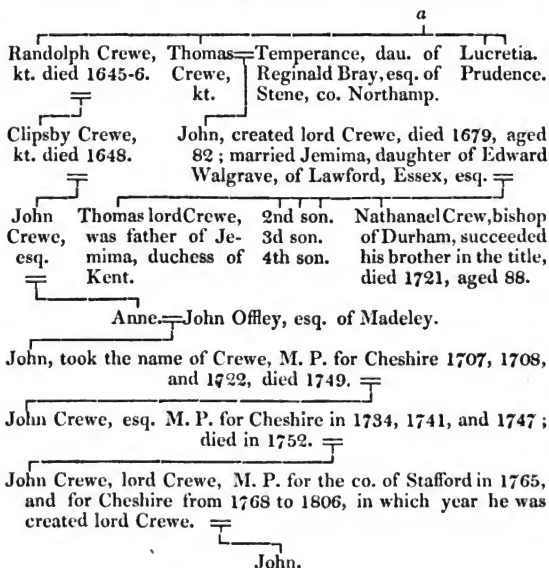
John Crew, a tanner at Nantwich. = Alicia Mainwaring.

John Crew, a tanner at Nantwich. =  
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Caldecote, gives extracts from inquisitions and other documents, which would shew that Helen de Haukeston must have been wife to some other Egerton than this William; for that he, in Ormerod, made son of Urian, married Eustatia, co-heir



Egerton of Egerton (of whose line see more when I speak of Cheshire). William Egerton and Ellen his wife, before



Arms : quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, a lion rampant Gules; 2nd and 3d, Argent, on a cross fleury Sable a lion passant guardant of the first.

Amongst some lumber in Nantwich church, co. Chester, Pennant found the fragments of a white smooth monument, with the following inscription : Johannes Crew, ex antiqua familia de Crew oriendus, vir pius, susceptum ex Alicia Manwaring, uxore reliquit sobolem, Ranulphum, Thomam, Lucretiam, Prudentiam. Vixit annos 74. Obiit an<sup>o</sup> D'i 1598. Randulf became chief justice of the king's bench, and was

of Haselwall; that her son and heir was indeed a Ralph as early as 1361; but that it was a Roger de Egerton, who, above ninety years later, left a son and heir Hugh: that this Hugh (agreeably to the general accounts, and, among the rest, to

spoken of, had issue Raufe Egerton, father of Hugh, father of Raufe, father of John (who had issue three

founder of the present family of Crew. Thomas was speaker of the house of commons temp. James I. and Charles I. His portrait is at Wrest, as king's serjeant. He was an active supporter of the rights of the commons. Under pretence of redressing certain grievances in Ireland, the king sent him, and other obnoxious members, into that kingdom. He died in 1633, aged 68.

John Crew, esq. the great-grandson of sir Randolph Crew, died in 1749; his son, John Crew, esq. was member of parliament for the county of Chester from 1734 to 1753, in which year he died; his son was John Crew, esq. who was created lord Crew in 1806.

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the remains of his and his wife Margeria's epitaph on a Madeley alabaster) died 1505, John being his son and heir. But here, for a period of sixty years, we have John upon John: 1st, John, obiit 1518 or 1519, leaving two daughters, and a grandson, æt. 6, his coheirs: then Randolph, the very next year (but this should seem the same Randolph whose monument, yet at Madeley, for him and his wife Isabel, says he died May 7, 1522), leaves a son and heir, John, aged 13: again, John, in 1529, leaves Ralph, son and heir, aged 12 (and, to mend the perplexity, the first John, son of Hugh, if another set of inquisition extracts for Staffordshire has his age right, was but three years old at Hugh's death, 1505). All these are severally found seized of the same lands, nearly, as Hugh is: and, lastly, in Madeley church is part of an inscription for a fourth John Egerton, ob. 1562, and Elyn ux. So that all is uncertainty, till Betley register affords us "Radulphi filius Will'mi Egerton, arm." bapt. 1539, and "Margaretta filia Rad'i Egerton," (probably he of Wrinehill, afterwards knight) bapt. 1552.

Edward Egerton conveyed Wrinehill and several others (apparently the whole) of his estates to sir John Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, the eldest branch of the family; which sir John died in 1614. Edward afterwards litigated his own conveyances (having also a title, by devise, back again from

daughters), and of Raufe, his younger son, father of John and William. John was father of sir Raufe Egerton, knight, father of Edward Egerton of Betteley, now living A. D. 1597; William Egerton was father of Raufe Egerton, of Betteley, now also living<sup>1</sup>.

Ulvinus, one of the Tayni, held Batteleigh<sup>2</sup> of the

sir John, to all the latter's estates, unaffected by settlement or knight-service tenure) till 1620, or later, most obstinately; but could not succeed, for Wrinehill at least, which was settled on sir John's son and heir, sir Rowland (created a baronet 1617), on the latter's marrying the heir female of Grey. And the late earl of Wilton, direct heir of that marriage, is thought to have been the seller of Wrinehill. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Ralph Egerton, of Betley, had issue sir Ralph Egerton, kt. his son and heir, 1609 and 1622. His son (in all probability), major-general Randolph Egerton, was buried in Westminster abbey, 1681: and this line ended, in the males, with the general's son James, buried in the same church 1687, at ten years old. It was probably no long time afterwards that the representatives, through females, sold Betley. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Henry de Audley, temp. Hen. III. procured from the king a charter for a market at Betley. James lord Audley, his son, obtained a charter of free-warren, 37 Hen. III. for this and other manors in this county. It continued in this family for many generations; till James lord Audley, 9 Rich. II. left it to his son Nicholas, who, having no issue, left it to his sister Joan's son, John Touchet, who, in her right, became lord Audley. It is now the property of George Tollett, esq. celebrated for his spirited and useful improvements in agriculture. Betley Court is the property of the widow of sir Thomas Fletcher, bart. The chancel of the church was built in 1610 by Ralph Egerton. Ralph Egerton, 11 Hen. VI. Hugh Egerton, 37 Hen. VI. and 17 Edw. IV.; John Egerton, 3 Hen. VIII.; Ralph Egerton, 10 Hen. VIII.; were sheriffs of the county. Charles Tollet, of Betley, was sheriff 23 Geo. III. Arms of Egerton: Gules, a fesse Ermine, a cresset, for a difference, Sable, between three pheons Argent. Also, Gules, a fesse Ermine between three pheons Argent. Arms of Tollet: checky

king, 20 Conq. It lies north of Wrinesford, and joins thereto. About Henry the Third's time, William de Betteley passed the same over to Henry de Auditheleigh; and, after, his heirs sold also to the same Henry, Heley, where the Audeleys after builded a castle<sup>1</sup>, and of latter times suffered it to decay; but now this present lord Audley, to finish all, sold his two parts, both of it and also the manor of Audeley, to the late master of the rolls, sir Gilbert Gerrard, and others, and likewise all his other lands in Staffordshire, every man a parcel.

Two miles from Betteley, north-east, lieth Audeley. Gamell, one of the Tayni, held Audeley of the king, 20 Conq. It was after the seat and place whence the barons of Audley took their names of honour. Concerning the advancement of which house, see a copy of confirmation of king Henry Third, "*in hæc verba*<sup>2</sup>: Hen. dei gratiâ, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normandiæ, et Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegav. Archiepis, epis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro Hen. de Alditheleighe, omnia, terras et tenita subscripta, viz. ex dono Ranulf. com. Cest. et Lincoln. tot. terram de nova Aula, quæ fuit Hugon. de Lascy; et totam terram de Alstonfeild cum pertinentiis<sup>3</sup> et ex dono ejusdem comitis totum reddit,

Argent and Azure, on a chevron engrailed Or three anchors Azure; on a chief Gules a lion passant Argent.

<sup>1</sup> Heley is situated on a lofty rock. Camden says these lands were given by Harvey lord Stafford to Henry de Aldithlege, or Awdlege, in the reign of king John. It is now the property of sir John Fenton Boughey, bart. whose seat is at Betley.

Betley was once a parliamentary borough. Oldfield, vol. VI. p. 312.

<sup>2</sup> Most of the heads of this confirmation charter are quoted, substantially, in Dugdale's title, Audley, in his Baronage, vol. I. p. 746. S. P-W.

de Tunstall, Chaddersley, et Chell, et Thursfeild, et Bradwell, et Normancote, ex dono ejusdem comit.

“ Ex dono Nic. de Verdon<sup>1</sup>, Aldithlegh cum omnibus pertinent. et libertatibus suis, et ex dono Hugon. de Lacye, Cettleton, villam vocat. Dunley, cum omnibus pertinent. suis.

“ Ex concessione et confirmatione ipsius Hugon. de Lacye<sup>2</sup>, tot. terras quas Adam de Alditheleg tenuit de eodem Hugone, et similiter constabulatum tot. terr. ipsius Hugon. de Ulton et de tot. conquestu suo, et similiter de Cashel: et quatuor carucat. terræ in circuitu et 7 Ann. cum feodo unius militis. Ex dono Eutropii Hastang tot. servitium Rob. Coyney de la Halvo-hida, et de quatuor m̃aris in villa de Cold-Norton. Ex dono Willihelmi de Bettelegh tot. villam de Betteleigh, et heredibus suis tot. terram de Helia cum ptinent. suis. Ex dono Hervei de Stafford tot. terram quæ jacet suo castro de Heleghe, ex concessione et quieta clamaçõe Hen. de Betteleghe tot. villam de Betteleighe, cum ptinent. suis. Ex dono Wilti de Bettelegh sedem molendini, et stagnum et vivarium de Northbrook. Et relaxaçõe et quieta clamaçõe Johis filii Wilti fil. Alani, servicium unius militis quod de manerio de Chumley fieri consuevit, usque ad 4tam partem servicii unius militis. Ex dono Egidii de Erdington totum manerium de Schagebury, cum omnibus ptinent. suis. Ex dono Huberti de Russeburi tot. terram de duobus Staneweys desup. Egge cum ptinen. Ex dono Engenulfi de Greslia et Alivæ, ux. ejus, Tunstall, Chaddersley, Chelle, et Normancote, &c. Ex dono Margaretæ de extraneo,

<sup>1</sup> Camden says it was Theobaldus de Vernon, but he is evidently mistaken. Weever's mon. inscript. p. 323.

<sup>2</sup> “ De Laci, earl of Ulster, whose constable he was of all his lands in Ulster, and whatsoever else he had conquered there.” Dugdale, Baron. vol. I. p. 746.

filia Guidonis extranei, manerium de Mixne et Bradnapp, &c. Ex dono Aliciæ de Harcourt, filia Thomæ Noel, tot. terram suam in Weston cum omnibus ptinent. suis. Ex dono Johannæ filia Thomæ Noel tot. terram suam de Weston cum omnibus ptinent. suis. Ex dono Petri Norton<sup>1</sup> subtus Caversmound, et de Heakley, et de Baddeleigh, et de Mulneton, et medietat. Molendini, cum omnibus ptinent. suis, et tot. servicium liberè tenent. ex dono Matilde.

The first Audeley that I can read of, was called Adam, the father of Lynulphus or Lydalphus (for both ways he is written), which Lydalphus had issue Adam, who had issue this Henry before spoken of (who was vicecom. of Stafford<sup>2</sup>, 7 Hen. III.) Adam Audeley de Gretton, and William Audeley de Blore. Henry had issue James, which James had issue James, justic. Hiberniæ, killed<sup>3</sup> at Thumond, without issue; William

<sup>1</sup> "Ex dono Petri"—"ex dono Matildæ." This paragraph has something deficient in the description of donor or donors, no surname appearing. But I think the local names are assigned with much certainty. Manerium Norton super moras subtus Kervermund, is named 1303, in the Stafford MSS. (lately Shaw's, now Mr. W. Hamper's) tom. XIII. p. 67; and at one and half mile south-east from Norton, in Yates's map, is Car-Mount, with Heakley-Hall, Baddeley Edge, Milton, all in a circle between the two, and Abbey-Hilton close to Car-Mount. Weston-Coyney, upwards of three miles onward to the south-east, is frequently stiled Weston subtus Caversmound. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> This is not right, as in a pedigree of Audley; William of Blore being a son to Henry, and Ranulph another son, and not Adam of Gretton, who might be brother to Henry. Smyth.

<sup>3</sup> This passage, according to Dugdale Baronage, confirmed in part by the Stafford MSS. tom. XIII. would be read (and with greater probability) thus: "Henry had issue James, Just. Hibern. which James had issue 1, James, who died 1 Edw. I. s. p.; 2, Henry, died 4 Edw. I. s. p.; 3, William, occisus in

Audeley occisus in Walliâ, without issue, and Henry ; which Henry had issue Nicholas, who had issue James, who had issue Nicholas, who died without issue, and Joan, married to sir John Touchet, knight, and Marga-

Walliâ, s. p. ; 4. Nicholas, which Nicholas had issue Nicholas, who had issue James, &c." S. P-W.

Chadley is a village given to the barons of Audley by Hen. III.

Audley comprises seven townships, Audley, Bignall-end, Eardley-end, Halmer-end, Knowl-end, Palk-end, and Talk. The parish abounds in coal. In the south wall of the church are three stone seats and a piscina, in niches with trefoil heads. Within a niche on the north wall of the chancel is a plain altar-tomb, with a recumbent figure, in cap and surplice, to Edward Vernon, 1622. In the nave is a mural monument to the memory of Elizabeth and Alice, daughters and co-heirs of Edward Eardley of Eardley. Elizabeth married to Robert, son and heir of sir Nicholas Wilmot, of Osmaston, co. Derby. Alice died unmarried in 1713. Arms: Azure, on a fesse Or three escalops Argent, between three griffin's heads erased of the same.

On a brass plate, fixed on an altar tomb in the nave, is inscribed, Ici gist Mons. Thom's d' Audeley, chivaler, fra' mons. James d' Audele seigno' de heleigh de rouge chastell q'i morult le xxiv de Januar. l'an de gre' MCCCXXXV qui vit: de q'i alme dieu p' sa pite eit merci. Amen. The figure of the knight in armour is on another brass plate.

A farm at Apedale, south of Audley, now occupies the site of Audley, which was one of the residences of the heroes of this name ; but in later times they inhabited Heleigh castle, about three miles distant. The lords enjoyed the privilege of a court-leet, tumbrel, and gallows: no one could arrest another here except an officer of the manor. George Touchet, lord Audley, sold it in 1577 to sir Gilbert Gerard, from whose family it descended to the Fleetwoods, and was alienated by them in the succeeding century.

Gerard's Bromley was the ancient seat of the Bromleys ; but coming by marriage, or purchase, to the Gerards, it obtained their name. Sir Gilbert Gerard, master of the rolls in queen

ret, married to sir Roger Hillary, knight, by one ventre ; and Margaret, married to Fulk le Fitzwarren, by another ventre. Margaret, the wife of sir Roger Hillary, knight, either died without issue, or otherwise passed her lands to John Touchet, son of the said sir John ; so that the said John Touchet, having two parts of the Audeley

Elizabeth's time, bought it of sir Thomas Gerard, of Etwall, co. Derby, kt. and built a stately quadrangular fabric of stone, which is represented in Plot ; and which . . . . . Meynell, of Bradley, took down. Sir Gilbert died in 1592, and was buried in Ashley church-yard, under a handsome monument to his memory. His son Thomas, who succeeded to it, was, 1 Jas. I. created a baron, by the title of lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley. His son and heir, Gilbert, married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Thomas Dutton, of Dutton co. Chester, and had two sons, Dutton and Thomas. He died in 1622, and was buried at Ashley. Dutton succeeded his father ; and, dying in 1640, left Charles, his son and heir ; who, dying in 1667, left his son and heir, Digby lord Gerard, a minor ; who died without heirs ; and the title became extinct. Gerard, of Brandon, was descended from Ratcliff, younger son of sir Gilbert. Charles, his grandson, was first created lord Gerard, of Brandon in Suffolk, by king Charles I. and earl of Macclesfield by king Charles II. ; but his family are also extinct. This great estate of the Gerards was claimed by the duchess of Hamilton in 1720 ; who appealed to the House of Lords against Thomas Flectwood, esq. but it was determined in favour of the latter. The property of the Gerard family is now, for the most part, in the possession of Hugo Meynell, esq.

21 Hen. VIII. . . . . Frost, esq. died seized of Tunstall ; and John Frost, his brother and heir, succeeded him.

There is a peculiarity in the situation of the house of Hardingwood near Audley, which Pennant mentions. Whenever the family go to church (which is that of Lawton), they go out of the province of Canterbury into that of York : pass through two counties, Staffordshire and Cheshire ; three constablewicks, Tunstall, Chell, and Lawton ; three parishes, Woolstanton, Audley, and Lawton ; two hundreds, Pirehill and Nantwich ; and two dioceses, Lichfield and Coventry and Chester.



barony thereby, was accepted as baron of Audeley, and had issue John, who had issue James lord Audeley, who had issue John, who had issue James, who had issue Henry; which Henry lord Audeley had issue George lord Audeley. Fulk Fitzwarren and Margaret his wife held their part of the barony of Audeley, and left it to sir Fulk, their son, who had issue Fulk lord Fitzwarren, who had issue Elizabeth, married to sir Richard Hawkford<sup>1</sup>, knight (son of Richard Hawkford, son of sir William Hawkford), who had issue Thomasine, married to sir William Bouchier, second son of William<sup>2</sup> lord Bouchier, lord Fitzwarren, *jure uxoris*; who had issue Fulk, lord Fitzwarren; who had issue John, earl of Bath; who had issue John, lord Fitzwarren, deceased, *patre vivente*; who had issue William, now earl of Bath, a courteous and very honourable gentleman, and a lover of antiquities, as I have heard. I stand in doubt whence Adam, father of Lidulph<sup>3</sup>, and the rest of the Audeleys, should derive themselves first; and methinks that they should descend from the Verdens; and to that opinion doth induce me both their armory, and that Nicholas de Verdon did give, or rather, I think, confirm, to Henry de Audeley, the manor of Audeley, which is still held of the heirs of Verdon. At the first<sup>4</sup>, the Audeleys bare *fretté*, with a

<sup>1</sup> Son of sir William Hawkeford, of Annery in Devonshire. Elizabeth was sister and heir to Fulk, the last lord Fitzwaryne. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> Earl of Eu. Dugdale's Baron.

<sup>3</sup> This could only be a confirmation of Audley; as Lydulphus, above, was possessed of it before, and thence took his name, as having his seat in the said manor. Smyth.

<sup>4</sup> See Glover's Visitation of Cheshire, for Audeley's arms. T.B. They took their arms, perhaps, as was often done at first, from the chief lord under whom they held.

canton charged; for I have seen two seals of the Audeleys, and of the first Henry de Audeley; the one, fretté and a canton, charged with a lion saliant; and the other the same, save the canton was charged with a cross formé. But James lord Audeley, that lived in Henry the Third's time, left the Canton, and as I think counterchanged the colours, bearing Gules fretted gold: so that both the tenure of Audeley manor, whereof, no doubt, the Audeleys took their name, and the imitating of Verdon's armory, may seem to make a probable conjecture, that the first of the Aldeleghs was a younger brother of the Verdens; unless a man will say that he bears his armoury but *ratione tenuræ*, and that having before other lands': (as indeed I find that one Lydulphus was, about the same time that Lydulphus de Audley lived, sheriff of the county of Chester, and this Lydulphus de Audeley and he were both one person, as it might well be;) and after Verdon had given them Audeley, they seated themselves there, and were called de Alditheleghe. To fortify which opinion, the common report is, that the lord Audeley did *bear* the *Butterfly*, of old time; and indeed, I myself have the copy of a roll of armory<sup>1</sup>, intituled, "Arma nobilium in com. Staff." where it is said, that le comit. de Stafford. port de Or, à un cheveron de Gules; and Audeley, port de Gules fretté de Or; and not far after the roll hath, "antiquiora insignia de Audele, Azure, three butterflies, Argent; and Monsieur John de Chandose port de Argent, à une pile de Gules: whereby it appeareth, that the said roll was made in the time of Ed-

<sup>1</sup> In Audley. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> A copy of it is in Wyrley's MS. but it stands thus: "The Lord Audeley, Gules, frettie of six Or; and a little lower is, antiquiora insignia de Audeleghe, B. three butterflies Argent, and sir John Chandos, Argent, a pyleg." T. B.

ward III<sup>1</sup>. And besides, in Stafford church, stands together, Azure, three butterflies Argent, and Argent, a

<sup>1</sup> Wyrley says, "aut finem reg. Ed. tertii aut incipiente Re. Ri. secundi, ut opinor. T. B.

Henry de Audley, whose posterity, by female descent, yet enjoy the title of lord Audley, was a person of great wealth and power. Ranulph, earl of Chester and Lincoln, the greatest subject of England in his time, granted him the manor and castle of New Hall, co. Chester. He adhered to king John in all his contests with the barons, and died 31 Hen. III. He was succeeded by his son James, who inherited, together with his honours and estates, the esteem and favour of his prince. He was in great favour with Richard, earl of Cornwall, and was with him at Aquisgrane, when he was crowned king of Almaine. As a baron of the marches of Wales he did great service in repressing the incursions of the Welsh. He visited St. James of Compostella, 51 Hen. III. and went into the Holy Land, 54 Hen. III. Having accidentally dislocated his neck, he died 56 Hen. III. leaving James, his son and heir, who died without issue, 1 Edw. I. leaving his inheritance to Henry, his brother. His widow Maud obtained of him this manor as her dowry, with the castle and other estates. Henry had issue James, who had issue James, whose son Nicholas dying without issue, was succeeded by his sisters; and this manor passed by marriage to John Touchet, who became lord Audley in right of his wife, and whose posterity yet enjoy the same honour. William, brother to Henry, succeeded him, and attended Edward I. in his expedition against Wales. He was succeeded by Nicholas, who attended Edw. I. in his expedition into Gascoigne; and also went into Scotland with the earls of Warwick and Warren, where they obtained a victory at Dunbar, 27 Edw. I. He died 27 Edw. I. leaving by his wife Catharine, daughter of Maud Longspe, Thomas, his heir; but he, dying before he was of age, was succeeded by Nicholas, his brother, 7 Edw. II. He lived three years, and was succeeded by James, his heir, then an infant. James was highly in favour with Edw. III. who made him governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and whom he attended in his expeditions into France. *Validus fuit iste Jacobus de Audeley, qui bello Pictaviæ, quo captus fuit*

pile Gules; it being well known, that sir James de Audeley and sir John Chandose were great companions

rex Franciæ, anno 30 Edw. III. per Edwardum, principem Walliæ magnum, cui predictus princeps dedit 500 marcas de terris et tenementis in Anglia pro fideli et strenuo servicio suo eodem die, quos idem Jacobus immediatè dedit quatuor armigeris suis qui sibi impensabant servicio eodem prælio. Quibus à principe auditis, armigeris confirmavit, et remuneravit ulterius eorum dominum. (MSS. George Owen, the Pembroke-shire antiquary.) He died 9 Rich. II. leaving one son and three daughters. His son and heir, Nicholas, was with his father in France, and 5 Rich. II. was appointed justice of South Wales; but, dying without issue, John Touchet, the son of his eldest sister Joan, and Margaret, wife of sir Roger Hillary, knt. were his heirs. The barony descended to the above John Touchet, who was summoned to parliament; and 5 Hen. IV. was associated with Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, to defend for one year the town and castle of Brecknock. He died 10 Hen. IV. and was succeeded by his son, James, lord Audeley, who was with Hen. V. in his expeditions into France, and afterwards was slain at the battle of Blore Heath, in 1459, and buried in the abbey of Darley, co. Derby. He married Margaret, daughter of William, lord Roos, of Hamleke, and was succeeded by John, his son and heir. Adhering to the Yorkists, he was rewarded by Edw. IV. with the stewardship of all his lands and forests in Dorsetshire; and having sworn fealty to prince Edward, in Parliament, was constituted treasurer of the King's Exchequer. He died 6 Hen. VII. 1491, and was succeeded by James, his son and heir, who attended the King to the siege of Bologne, and was summoned to Parliament; but, discontented at a subsidy granted by Parliament, he joined with the men of Cornwall in an insurrection, and being taken prisoner at the battle of Blackheath, in 1497, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, June 22, and buried in Black Friars. John, his son and heir, was with Hen. VIII. at the taking of Teronene. He was buried in Saviour's Church, in Southwark, leaving George his son and heir; who by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Brian Tuke, had Henry, his son and heir, who accompanied Robert, earl of Leicester, into the Nether-

in arms about that time. So that by this means it may be inferred, that the Audeleys were an ancient house standing of themselves, though not at the first carrying that name, nor descended of the Verdens paternally; but after coming to Audeley, either by perquisition, or having Audeley given them in frank marriage, either *ratione tenuræ vel consanguinitatis*, or both, as I have

lands, with the English auxiliaries, 28 Eliz. His son and heir, George, was governor of Utrecht, and was severely wounded at the battle of Kinsale, in Ireland. He was created, in 1616, earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland, and married Lucy, daughter of sir James Mervin, by whom he had issue Mervin, his son and heir, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, 7 Ch. I. for high crimes and misdemeanours, leaving issue James, who by letters patent 10 Ch. I. was restored to the titles and dignities of Baron Audley and earl of Castlehaven. Dying without issue, and his next brother George being a Benedictine monk at Douay, he was succeeded by Mervin, his youngest brother, who married Mary, only daughter of John, earl of Shrewsbury, and by her left issue James, his son and successor, who by Elizabeth, grand-daughter of Charles Villiers, earl of Anglesea, left one son, James, who married Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry lord Arundel, of Wardour; and by her had John, his son and heir; who, having no issue, was succeeded by his sister Mary, who married Philip Thicknesse, esq.; and she dying in 1762, was succeeded by George, the present and sixteenth lord Audley. The earldom of Castlehaven had become extinct by the death of John, the fifth earl, without issue. The present lord married, in 1781, Elizabeth Delaval, co-heiress of John, late lord Delaval, and has George-John, his son and heir. Of this family was Edmund, bishop of Rochester, Hereford, and Salisbury, who died in 1624. Plot says, that traces of a very old castle could be discovered here in his time, all vestiges of which are now lost. The manor is now the property of sir John Fenton Boughay, bart. Ranulph, earl of Chester, from the 1st to the 5th Hen. III. and Hugh de Audley, in the 5th, 6th, and 7th of Edw. II. were sheriffs of this county. Arms of Audley: Argent, a chevron Gules between three cinquefoils Sable.

known others have done, they changed the armory from the butterflies to the fretté, and got them a surname. But this matter I will leave as doubtful as I find, to be discussed either by Mr. Camden, or any else that are better acquainted with the antiquities of this house than I am. Howbeit, this is to be noted, that the roll brings in sir John Chandos amongst the nobility of Staffordshire, as indeed I take it, he was a Staffordshire man, although I cannot yet learn where the seat of his house should be; and yet I find testes to a deed, sir Hugh Meynell, knt. and William Chandoise and others, whereby Robert Owen passed certain lands in Merchanton, by the forest of Needwood, which were given him by William', earl Ferrers; and also, that William Chandoise and Roger were both witnesses to a deed passed of lands in Dracote under Needwood, about the same time; whereby it would seem, that the seat of their house should be about Needwood, whereunto their armory doth correspond<sup>1</sup>.

' Robert. Chetwynd.

<sup>a</sup> Upon the borders of Cheshire stands Balterley, called Bawterley, a manor of John lord Audley, 10 Hen. IV. and of which sir Thomas Blount died seized 16 Hen. VIII. and sir John Blount, his son and heir, died seized of it 23 Eliz. having only one daughter, married to John Purslow. 5 James I. William Lawton died seized of it: and John, his son and heir, succeeded to it.

Hugo Lawton, of Lawton, co. Chester.—Isabel Maddock.

John Lawton. =

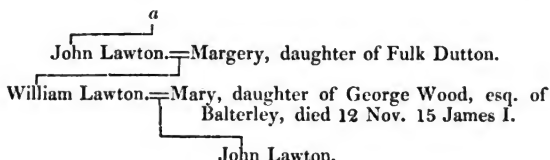
Richard Lawton =.

James Lawton. Catharine, daughter of Thomas Bellot, of Moreton, Cheshire.

•

Sow being past Whitmore, leaveth on the west side Chaveldon, which sir Thomas Pipe, in the right of Isabella his wife, and after, Edmund<sup>1</sup>, baron of Stafford, 26 Edw. I. held of the bishop by a third part of a knight's fee, and entereth between Swinnerton on the east, and Charlton<sup>2</sup> on the west.

Swinnerton is a goodly large manor, possessed by a race of gentlemen of the same name, of which divers



The above Mary was niece of Thomas Wood, esq. from whom these lands descended. Mary Lawton, 7 April, 1704, died seized of Balterley Hall, and other lands in Betley and in Cheshire. It descended to coheirs; viz. William, son of Edward Whitterings; Ralph, son of Thomas Smith; Thomas, son of Robert Lawton; Robert, son of Ralph Alfeger; and William, son of Robert Browne. Lawton is still in the same name; so that Lawton, who married a coheir, may have transmitted it to his descendants. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> Read, "in right of Margaret his wife, relict of Edmund, baron Stafford (which Edmund died 2 Edw. II.) held of the bishop." Dugdale Bar. I. 159. Margaret's Autograph grant of Pipe manor, in possession of S. P. W. Also, see Edmund, in vivis, 1 Edw. II. in Dugd. Summon. 57. S. P. W.

<sup>2</sup> The two Charltons. Chetwynd. Chareldon. Huntbach. It passed with the manor of Swinnerton, and was held by the same tenure.

Charlton is a town of Cheorles, or husbandmen.

Thomas Roos, of Luxley in Nottinghamshire, 20 Eliz. died seized of the granges of Ellerton, Batisacre, Fowk-Clanford, and Eld-Knighton, and other lands; and a moiety of the manor of Meere, Swineshead, and Charlton; and left them to Peter his son. Degge.

were knights, and, as I verily think, have been owners thereof from the time of the Conquest: that Aslen<sup>1</sup>, whom I take to be ancestor of the Swinnertons, held the same of Rob. de Statford, until this our present age; that the last Humphrey left his lands to his two daughters, of which Margaret, the elder, was married to Henry Vernon of Sudbury, to whom she brought the manors of Hilton, Ashley, and Sugenhall; and Elizabeth, the younger, was first married to William Fitzherbert, by whom she had issue Thomas; and since the death of her husband Fitzherbert, she is married to Francis Gatacre, and hath for her purparty<sup>2</sup>, as our lawyers say, Swinnerton. 20 Conq. Aslen had <sup>3</sup>Swinnerton of Rob. de Statford. In Hen. the Third's time, sir Robert Swinnerton was lord of it, who had issue sir Roger, who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue sir Robert<sup>4</sup>, all knights.

<sup>1</sup> Allen. Huntbach.

<sup>2</sup> Vide Lyttleton's Tenures.

<sup>3</sup> Roger de Swinnerton, 24 Edw. I.

<sup>4</sup> In the account of Tene, sir Robert Swinnerton is made not son of sir Thomas, but of a former sir Robert. Wyrley calls him Reginald.

Roger de Swinnerton, 34 Edw. I. obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne lands in this manor, and for keeping a market, which has long been disused. He was governor of Stafford 11 Edw. II. and afterwards of the castle of Harlech in Wales. 15 Edw. II. he was governor of Eccleshall castle, during the vacancy of the see of Coventry and Lichfield; and, being appointed constable of the tower of London, was summoned to parliament 11 Edw. III. and created a knight-baneret. Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Swinnerton, married sir William Fitzherbert, of Norbury, kt. and had this manor for her part in the division, in whose descendants it yet continues. Of this family was sir Anthony Fitzherbert, kt. the celebrated judge, author of "*Natura Brevium Novel*," in French, 1534; also of the "*Book of Husbandry*," 1534, now very scarce, of which there is a copy in the library at Swin-



Sir Robert had issue Maud, his only daughter and heir, married first, to sir Humphrey, as I take it, the third son of sir Thomas Peshall, knight, and after to sir John Savage, who divided part of Swinnerton's lands between their two sons, Richard Peshall and John Savage. But Swinnerton and divers other lands remained to their heir male; which, after divers descents was divided between two daughters of Humphrey, as said before.

Charlton and Swineshead adjoining, together with

nerton. He died in 1539. Alice, sister of sir Anthony Fitzherbert, was the last abbess of Polesworth, which she surrendered to the king in 1539. The eighth in descent from sir Anthony was Thomas, who, in 1778, married the widow of Edward Weld, esq. of Lulworth castle, and daughter of Walter Smythe, esq. of Brambridge, co. Hants. By his death these estates passed to his brother, Basil Fitzherbert, whose son, Thomas, is the present possessor.

There is, sealed with the arms of Swinnerton, carta Matildis de Swinnerton, relictæ d'ni Rogeri de Swinnerton, in qua fatetur se recepisse de d'no Jacobo de Stafford, 10 Marc. &c. Dat. apud Swynerton, anno primo Edw. III.

Rogerus de Swinnerton, baro parlamenti, 2 Edw. III.

Iste Rogerus tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Swinnerton in com. Stafford, per servicium unius feodi militis, cum diversis aliis terris et tenementis de Rad'o Basone de Staff.

In 25 Edw. III. Thomas de Swinnerton mentions quadraginta solidos de redditu meo de Vselwall.

In the church is a plain altar tomb, representing the recumbent figure of a knight templar; underneath is inscribed, dominus de Swinnerton, et Ellen uxor ejus. John de Swinnerton 15 and 16 Edw. II. Thomas de Swinnerton 16 and 17 Edw. III. John de Swinnerton 36 Edw. III. John Swinnerton 15 Ric. II. Humphrey Swinnerton 28 Hen. VI. Thomas Fitzherbert 35 Hen. VIII. sir Thomas Fitzherbert, kt. & Mary, were sheriffs of this county. Arms of Swinnerton: Argent, a cross formée fleury Sable, debruised with a bend Gules. Arms of Fitzherbert: Argent, a chief vairy Or and Gules, over all a bend Sable.

Broughton, a mile or more removed west. 12 and 13 Edw. I. Roger de Napton, son of Henry de Napton, was owner of them, and held Chereleton and Swinshead of the bishop, and had issue Elias de Broughton, who had issue John, who had issue William, who had issue Richard, who had issue John, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Richard, who had issue Thomas, father of Francis Broughton, both living. In Edw. First's time, I have seen a record, that Roger de Napton, lord of Broughton, held octo virgat. terræ in Cherleton and Swineshead, by the service of half a knight's fee, and to find 14 men at the chase of Podmore and Chartculime, three times a year, every time three days, and every man his diet by the day, being worth one halfpenny; and also to find two ploughs in the winter two days, and two in Lent, to plough the lord's demesnes, where the lord will, within the manor, and the diet for every plough is worth fourpence<sup>1</sup>. He is also to find fourteen men to the lord to reap in harvest, or else to pay 5s. 9d. and the lord to have a heriot; and also to keep ward at the castle of Eccleshall, by the space of two days at his own proper charges.

Adjoining to Charlton westward, is Mear and Aston, a fair manor, sometime divided between William de Mear and Robert Stafford. 20 Conq. Ulviet held Meare, Madeley, and Norton<sup>2</sup>, of Robert de Stafford. But after these manors were so divided, that the heirs of Robert de Stafford, as I suppose, had Madeley, and the one moiety of Meare<sup>3</sup>, but how it came to be so divided

<sup>1</sup> Per day. T. B. Arms of Broughton: Gules, a chevron between three bears (or badgers) passant Argent.

<sup>2</sup> Not Norton. See the account of Norton, and the note.

<sup>3</sup> Maer is now a manor belonging to Josiah Wedgwood, esq. second son of the late eminent Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Etruria. In the church, built about 1600, are monuments to

I cannot yet learn ; yet I find that Eudo de Meare, about king John's time, had *quartam partem villæ de Meare*

the families of Macclesfield and Bowyer. Here are hills called the Byrth, or Bruff, Camp-Hill, the little Byrth, and Coplow. The descendants of John Macclesfield sold Maer to John lord Chetwynd, from whom it descended to earl Talbot. The Saxon fortress of Bruff, or Burgh, is composed of a double trench and rampire, constructed chiefly of stone. Two of the angles of this irregular fortification form a natural projection, resembling bastions. It is supposed that it was raised by Kenrid king of Mercia, as a protection against Osrid king of Northumberland, whom Pennant calls a despiser of monks, and a corrupter of nuns. That monarch, says Henry of Huntingdon, was slain in a battle fought in this neighbourhood. Plot Staff. p. 409. Opposite to this fortress are the Camp-Hills, so named probably from the scenes of these events. No vestige of any camp is now visible. The tumuli, or barrows, of various forms are to be seen on the adjacent hills and heaths, marking the spot of some great conflict. Coplow is of great height and extent, and of a conical form. Blore-Heath is celebrated in English history as the scene of a sanguinary combat between the houses of Lancaster and York, in which lord Audley, the commander of Henry's forces, was slain, together with most of the Cheshire gentlemen, who gallantly fought in that cause. Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, commemorates the slaughter of this day :

“ The earl (Nevil, earl of Salisbury),

So hungry in revenge, there made a rav'nous spoil,

There Dutton, Dutton kills : a Done doth kill a Done :

A Booth, a Booth : and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown ;

A Venables against a Venables doth stand ;

A Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand ;

There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die ;

And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth try.”

A wooden cross was erected on the field of battle soon after the action, to mark the spot where lord Audley fell ; which having been thrown down, the lord of the manor ordered a stone pedestal to be placed there, with the cross upon it. The height of both is about three yards. On the pedestal is inscribed, “ On this spot was fought the battle of Blore-heath, in 1459 ; lord Audley, who commanded for the side of Lancaster, was

ex dono Gulielmi Besford; and immediately after I find that sir Robert, the son of Eudo de Mere, Alexander the son of sir William de Mere, and Waryne de Ferrers, were partners of a part of Meare, and that sir William de Mere, knt. had another part of Meare, I think a moiety, against the other co-partners. After all these divisions, viz. in Henry Third's time, and 9 Edw. II. the record says, that Thomas de Halghton was lord of Meare; but I think he had not the whole manor, but some good part thereof, and so accounted lord of the whole, though he was but of part; as I have found others in like manner to be recorded. But in the end, as I have said, Stafford had a moiety, which he parted with (and divers other lands, now the inheritance of the Macclesfields), in exchange to Raufe, the son of John Macclesfield, the son of John Leghe, the third son of Robert Leghe of Adlington; for his house in Macclesfield, and for his other lands there, and for his manors of Bestlinton and Boseley. The lands that Macclesfield had in exchange (as I take it), were the moiety of Mere and Aston; and also the fourth part of Milwich, certain lands in Audley, Chesterton, Nutborow, and Betherton. This Raufe Macclesfield had issue Richard, who had issue Francis, who had issue Raufe, who had issue Wil-

defeated and slain. To perpetuate the memory of the action and the place, this ancient monument was repaired in 1765, at the charge of the lord of the manor Charles Boothby Skrymsher.

At Willowbridge is a medicinal spring, which was originally discovered by lady Bromley. It was formerly celebrated for the great virtue of its waters in curing distempers. Samuel Gilbert, a physician of the seventeenth century, wrote a pamphlet to recommend them. Plot counted sixty springs rising within the space of ten yards square (p. 102.) The water, according to him, carries with it the most rectified sulphur of any mineral spring in the county. Arms of Macclesfield: Gules, a cross engrailed Ermine.

liam, now owner of the greater part of Maere and Aston.

This Meare takes its name of a great mear, lake, or standing pool, which is the head of Tern, which passeth westward thence into Shropshire, and so into Severn.

There is in Meare an indifferent large steep hill, which hath been fortified with a large double trench, and a very thick wall, whereof some ruins yet remain, in which also there is a spring of water. This hill is, to this day, called the Borough; which also argueth that some ancient town hath been there builded; it is twelve miles north-west from Penkridge, and fifteen plain west from Utcester, and about as much north-east from Wroxeter, and from Congleton about twelve miles plain south<sup>1</sup>.

Tern taketh its course from the Mear westward, washing the south banks thereof, and leaving upon the south Ashley, a divided manor; whereof Thomas Aston, of Aston in Cheshire, hath two parts, and sir Thomas Gerard, knight marshal, son of sir Gilbert, late master of the rolls, a third part.

Ashley was sometime the land of Warrinus de Burwardesley, of Shropshire, who had issue Philip his son, and three daughters. Philip died without issue. The eldest daughter was married to sir Walter Bromley, knt. who had issue Geffry, who had issue sir Robert Bromley, knt. The second daughter was married to Besigne, or Bewshine (for he bare three crescents), who had issue Warine Besyne, who had issue sir Walter Besyne<sup>2</sup>. The third daughter was married to Eyton, who had issue John del Eyton; being a town that standeth near the

<sup>1</sup> To prove it has been an antient burrough, he thus gives the distance of other Roman stations from it. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> Arms of Besyne: Azure, three rests Or. Arms of Hecstall: Quarterly, Gules and Sable, a bend between three fleurs de lis Argent, in the 2nd and 3d quarters.

river Penk, and, as one might say, a town standing in an isle, or in the meadows : for I have seen a meadow very anciently written by the name of Eye ; and indeed this Eyton is commonly called Water-Eyton. John del Eyton had issue Thomas, who passed this part of Ashley to sir Thomas Besyne, knt. son of the aforesaid sir Walter Besyne. Sir Robert Bromley, before spoken of, had issue John, who had issue John and Robert (as I take it) ; John had issue Alice, married to sir John Frodsham ; Robert Bromley had issue Thomas, who had issue William, who had issue John, who died without issue, and Margaret, married to William Hecstall, who had issue Humphry Hecstall, that died without issue, and Joan his daughter, married to sir John Bromley, knt. This sir John was the son of William, the son of sir John, captain of Dampfort, and steward and great constable of Bosvile le Ross, in the Marches, 5 Hen. V.

<sup>1</sup> Erdeswick has great and irreconcilable confusion among his Bromleys. In his account of Chettleton, this Alice, wife of Frodsham, is made daughter to Walter Bromley, elder brother of William ; and that William has by his wife Amabil de Chettleton, not a son, Richard, as here, but a daughter and heir Amabil. S. P. W.

Ashley is now the property of Thomas Kinnersley, esq. The very learned Dr. John Lightfoot was rector of this parish. The church was re-built by David Kenric, a native of the place, and a soldier under Edward the Black Prince. His statue to the shoulders was fixed in the church ; and against the wall, within a border, was inscribed, *Manubias Deo David Kenricus (pietas ejus memoriæ) hoc virtutis præmiolum dicavit :*

*Mira cano, pietas sævis reperitur in armis,*

*Ædificat bellum sternere quod soleat.*

*Hanc sacram struxit miles memorabilis edem,*

*Principe sub nigro, quem meruisse ferunt.*

*David Kenricus Davide beator illo,*

*Templum cui superis ædificare nefas.*

This sir John was the son of Richard, the son of William, and Amabilla the daughter and heir of Matthew of Chettleton. This William was the son of John, who was the son of Ranulfe, the son of Richard, the son of the aforesaid Gef fry, son of the said sir Walter Bromley, and Waryne de Burwardesley's daughter. Sir John Bromley, knt. and Joan, the daughter of William Hecstall, had issue Margery, married to sir William Stanley, of Hooton, knt. Margaret, married to sir John Harpur, knt. and Elizabeth, married to William Needham, of whom is descended Robert Needham, now of Shaven-ton, alias Shenton, alias Shaddington, in Shropshire. Sir William Stanley, and Margery his wife, had issue Margaret, married to sir Thomas Gerrard, knt. who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue sir Thomas Gerard, knt. who had issue sir Thomas Gerard, of Etwell, knt. now living, who sold both his third part of Ashley, and all Bromley, a hamlet of Eccleshall (being the ancient lands of the Bromleys of these countries, whence they took their surnames) to sir Gilbert Gerrard, knt. late master of the rolls, father of sir Thomas Gerard, of Bromley, knt. now knight marshal. Sir Gilbert, in his old age, built a very fair new house of stone at Bromley, and lieth buried in Ashley church yard, where sir Thomas, his son, hath built a chapel, and bestowed great cost on a monument for him. Sir Thomas Besyne, before spoken of, had issue another sir Walter Besyne, knt. who had issue Joan Besyne, married, as I take it, to sir Robert Charlton, knt. who had issue a daughter and heir, married to John Harewell, of Wooton, in Warwickshire, who had issue John Harewell, who had issue Bridget, one of his daughters and heirs, married to sir Thomas Aston, of Aston in Cheshire, knt. father of John Aston, father of Thomas, now living, lord of two parts of Ashley.

A mile further westward stands Muckleston, sometime the land of Morgan, of the west country, and lately sold to sir Thomas Offley, knt. late mayor of London. 20 Conq. Leving, one of the Tayni, held Muckleston<sup>1</sup>.

But to return to the river Sow, which being past Charlton, leaveth Standon on the same side. Of Standon was lord at the Conquest, one Briend<sup>2</sup>; and in Henry the Third's time, one Vivianus de Standon. This Vivian had issue Thomas and Vivian; after whom sir Thomas Dutton, knt. son of sir Robert Dutton, knt. (which sir Robert was brother of sir Hugh Dutton, of Dutton in Cheshire, knt.) married Philippa, daughter of the elder Vivian, and sister to Thomas and Vivian, who, as I take it, had issue sir Robert Dutton, knt. who bare Dutton's coat<sup>3</sup>, with a blue label, and, I think, had issue Thomas, who had issue Vivianus, dominus de Standon, that lived 23 Edw. III. and bare quarterly, Ermine and Gules,

<sup>1</sup> Upon the lofty tower of this church, the spirited and unfortunate Margaret of Anjou beheld the battle so fatal to the Lancastrian cause.

Not far from hence is Oakley, the seat of sir John Chetwode, bart. Sir Simon Degge derives the name from Cithwood, meaning Springwood; and supposes that, by corruption, it was called Chitwood; the Saxons leaving out, or putting in, the letter *h* at pleasure. He takes his name from the village of Chetwood, co. Bucks, where they long resided.

The manor and castle of Tirley, on the borders of Shropshire, near Drayton, were the inheritance of Reginald Corbet, one of the justices of the queen's bench; and died 9 Eliz. whose son, Richard, succeeded to it. Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe in Yorkshire, was lord of it; and another sir William died seized of it, 2 Hen. VII. who perhaps was his father. Degge.

<sup>2</sup> Briend held it of Robert de Stafford. Domesday.

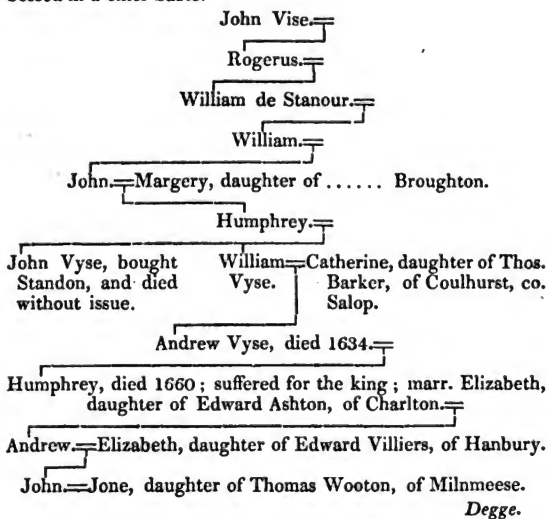
<sup>3</sup> Arms of Dutton: Ermine and Gules quarterly, with a blue label.



fretté, as Dutton of Dutton, in Cheshire doth: since then Standon came to Essex of Berkshire, of whom the last sir Thomas sold it, in fee farm, to Vise, and others, reserving the old rents, heriots, and services<sup>1</sup>.

Sow, being past Standon, leaveth on the north-east Cotes, the ancient seat of Cotes, of Woodcote in Shropshire. In the time of Henry III. Robert de Cotes, or Kothes (for both ways I have found it written in the same time) was lord of Cotes. It would seem the Cotes should derive themselves from the Knightleys, or

<sup>1</sup> Standon remained in the family of Vyse for several generations; and at length was sold by William Vyse, clerk, archdeacon of Salop and canon of Lichfield. Arms: a buck's head cabossed in a chief Sable.



*Degge.*

There is a deed, *Johannis Vyse, de Stawne, alias Stawndon.*

else they do the Knightleys wrong by usurping their armory<sup>1</sup>.

On the south-west side, Sow leaveth Mulnemeese, the inheritance of the Harcourts of Ronton.

Charnes was the land of Roger de Charnes, 24 Edw. I. who held it then of the prior of St. Thomas<sup>2</sup>, by the fourth part of a knight's fee; and the prior, of Henry de Charnes, who held it over of Nigellus de Longford, and he of the bishop, who held it of the king by the same service; and now, John Young is owner thereof, where is the seat of the Youngs of Staffordshire.

I read, that about king John's time, there was one sir Robert Sugenhall, knt. who, I suppose, was lord of one or both of the Sugenhalls; but 24 Edw. I. Great Sugenhall was a divided manor between Roger, the son of Stephen de Offley, and John, son of the same Stephen, and John Muriell<sup>3</sup>, who held quartam partem thereof, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, of the bishop. After, I read, that there was one Henry de Sugenhall, who lived 33 Edw. III<sup>4</sup>.

Little Suggenhall, and Dorslow<sup>5</sup>, hard by, was holden by John de parva Sugenhall, of the bishop, per octavam partem feodi, 24 Edw. I.

Slindon lies also very near on the same side Sow, 24 Edw. I. Robert de Slindon held the same of Robert Hastings, per quartam partem feodi, and he the same over of the bishop<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This manor is now the property of John Cotes, of Woodcote, esq. John Cotes was sheriff of this county 5 Charles I.

<sup>2</sup> St. Thomas juxta Stafford. Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>3</sup> Martele. Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>4</sup> 23 Edw. III. Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>5</sup> Horsley. Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ego Joh'es Hastang, miles, et Eva, uxor mea, dedimus Joh'i Hastang filio n'ro, jus quod habuimus in M. de Slindon. Dat. anno 5 Edw. fil. Edw.

Sow, being past Miln-meese<sup>1</sup>, entereth into Norton, Shawford, and Halfhide, all in Chebsey parish.

Norton takes its name, as lying north of Chebsey, as if a man might say, the north town of Chebsey. It was sometime Delves his lands. I think Richard Delves was lord thereof in Edward the Third's time, who had issue Henry, who had issue John, who had issue Richard, who had issue sir John Delves, knt. who had issue another sir John Delves, knt. who had issue Helen, a daughter, married to sir Robert Sheffield, of Butterwick, in which line of Sheffield it continued, until this present lord Sheffield sold the same to sir Stephen Slaney, knt. late lord mayor of London<sup>2</sup>.

Halfhide was, in the time of Edward the First, the inheritance of Robert Coynie, of Weston-Coyne, and 31 Edw. III. John, his pronepos, gave it to John his younger son.

Sow being past Halfhide, receiveth, in Chebsey parish, Eccleshall water. Chebsey<sup>3</sup>, as it appears in Domes-

<sup>1</sup> Mulnmeese belonged to William de Noel temp. Hen. I. who had issue Robert, whose grandson Thomas left two daughters, Alice and Joan. This manor came to Alice; who, by marriage with sir William Harcourt, kt. carried it into his family, in which it continued for many generations.

<sup>2</sup> He was taken prisoner by the Turks, and Norton was sold to ransom him. Degge.

<sup>3</sup> In Domesday, Chebsey is among the lands of Henry de Ferrers: *Cebesis et Humfridus de eo; hoc manerium pertinet ad terram de Stadford in qua rex p'cipit fieri castellum, q' est destructum.* In the church yard is a lofty stone of pyramidal shape, resembling those at Leek and Draycot; supposed to have been of Danish construction. The manor is now the property of viscount Anson. Sir Humphrey Stanley, 19 Hen. VII. died seized of a moiety of this manor; whose son and heir, John, died seized of it 7 Hen. VIII. and it descended to his daughters and heirs, Elizabeth and Isabel; and then to sir

day book, was the land of one Humfridus, who held the same of Henry de Ferrers; and not long after, about Henry the Second's time, Eutropius de Hastang was lord of Chebsey (as heir to his mother Maud), Halfhide, Shawford, Norton, and Walton juxta Ellenhall, from whom it descended to Robert de Hastang, who had issue Robert, who had issue Robert, William, and Richard, all knights; Robert had issue John, which John had issue Catherine<sup>1</sup>, one of his daughters and heirs, married to Raufe, first earl of Stafford, but had no issue by him, and Maud, his other daughter and heir, married to Raufe Stafford, of Grafton, second son of sir John Stafford, a second brother of sir James Stafford, of Sandon, knt. Raufe Stafford, of Grafton, had issue sir Humphry Stafford, who had issue sir Humphry Stafford, lieutenant of Calais, who had issue Humphry, who had issue sir Humphry, who had issue sir William Stafford, late hus-

Walter Heveningham, kt. and was sold by him to Woolaston, or Harcourt, who sold all to Woolaston. Henry Woolaston died, seized of the whole, 14 James I. which descended in 1660 to William, his son and heir; who, dying in 1666, it descended to William, his second son and heir, the eldest having died without issue. Near Chebsey is Oncote Grange, which once belonged to Ronton abbey. Henry de Woolaston died seized of Chebsey and Shawford, the manor of Sirescoate, and five messuages, four cottages, and ninety-five acres there, the prebend of Sirescoate and Oncote Grange. Degge.

Ego Rad's comes de Stafford concessi Joh'i de Hastang totum jus meum in manerio de Chebbesey, &c. Dat. anno 39 Edw. III.

<sup>1</sup> This Katharine Hastang, daughter and coheir of sir John, is not found in Dugdale's and other accounts; and it seems probable that the Katharine, wife to the earl, might be daughter to sir Humphrey de Hastang, as the said earl gave lands for the soul of his wife Katharine (as well as that of Margaret his better known one) and the soul of sir Humphrey Hastang. Dugdale's Baron. I. 161. S. P-W.

band to the lady Dorothy Stafford, of the Court, sister of Edward lord Stafford, and mother of sir Edward Stafford, knt. both now living, who sold the same to sir Robert Harcourt, uncle to sir Walter Harcourt, knt. now also living.

Walton, in king Henry the Second's time, was the inheritance of one Avicia de Walton, who was married to Peter Gifford, from whom it descended to Peter, their son, who had issue sir John Gifford<sup>1</sup>, of whose descent see where I speak of Chillington.

Eccleshall-water taketh its beginning westwardly, but not far from Adbaston. 20 Conq. the bishop held Elbaldeston, now Adbaston<sup>2</sup>, of the king, being now the seat of the Bradokes, which I take to be, *ab origine*, Cheshire men, and descended from the Lostocks; for so I have seen a piece of evidence importing; for Ricardus, filius Ricardi Lostock, dedit Ricardo filio Letitiæ de Tablegh totam terram suam apud Bradock; of which lands, no doubt, the Bradokes took their surname: moreover, it would also seem, by Bradoke's armory being Argent, a greyhound in a bordure engrailed Sable, and Lostock's is, Argent, une lourier Sable, without the bordure; and, about Edward the Fourth's time, one of his ancestors married the only daughter and heir of sir John Griffin, of Cheshire, knight, another argument of their being of Cheshire.

Eccleshall-water also leaveth Alkmonton, commonly called Amington, being the lands of William Butler,

<sup>1</sup> Who had issue another sir John Gifford. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> Adbaston is near High Offley. It was for many years in the family of Whitworth; of which family is the present earl Whitworth, who was created, in 1812, viscount Whitworth of Adbaston. Arms: Argent, a bend Sable, in the sinister chief point a garb Gules.

9 Edw. II. and sometime the lands of Raufe Premonitor, or Warnour.

And so doth it Flotesbrook, vulg. Flashbrook, westwardly from it. 20 Conq. Flotesbroc was in the king's hands, and 24 Edw. I. was the seat of Ricardus de Pulesdone, who had issue Jordanus de Puleston, who had issue Thomas Jordane, in whose race, by the surname of Jordane<sup>1</sup>, it continued till about Henry the Sixth or Edward the Fourth's time, when one Brown, who was barber to Henry duke of Buckingham, and thereof took the surname of Barber<sup>2</sup>, married, as I take it, to Jordane's daughter and heir.

<sup>1</sup> This seems strange, as Puleston was an ancient family, and is still at Emral, in Flintshire. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> John Barbour had issue John, of Flashenbrook, who had issue Edward and John; Edward had issue Thomas, 12 Hen. VI. who married Dorothy, daughter of Gerard Whorwood, de Stourton-Castle. John had issue John, by Ann, daughter of John Ethell, who had issue by Dorothy, daughter of William Scott, Edward, aged nine in 1664. Arms: Sable, three mullets pierced and bordure engrailed Argent.

There is a grange, called in the Lichfield Tax Book, Atheleston, now Elleston, between Flashbrook and Knighton. It lies on the confines of, or within the county of Salop. The latter place, in the Lichfield Tax Book is Kniction. Gatingacre is there Badmake; at the dissolution it was Beacher, and since Batchacre. Near Batchacre-Park, now belonging to earl Whitworth, have been found several Roman spears of brass, and Roman swords, made of a mixture of copper and brass. Sir Simon Degge says, Captain Fowler bought it, and enjoyed it many years; but at length, in extreme poverty, was forced to sell it to John Allen, of Gray's Inn, one of the greatest lawyers of that time.

Aqualate-Hall was erected by sir Thomas Skrymsher, knight, who died in 1633. It was afterwards possessed by the family of Baldwyn; and is now the seat of sir John Fenton Boughey, bart. who has re-built here a splendid mansion. John Skrymshire, 7 Eliz. James Skrymsher, 6 James I. Thomas

Eccleshall-water having gathered itself into a pretty brook, runneth by Bishop's Offley. Levenot held Offelia of the bishop, 20 Conq. and after it was, about the time of Edward the First, the inheritance of Thomas de Caverswall, who had it in frank marriage, given him by William de Chetilton, with Joan his daughter, which Thomas Caverswall had issue by the said Joan, John Caverswall, who inherited the same lands, as heir to his mother, who had issue three daughters, as I take it, Agnes married to Adam Peshall, Emma<sup>1</sup>, to William Trumwine<sup>2</sup>, and a third to one Knighton.

I think, in the division of John Caverswall's lands, Bishop's Offley was allotted to Adam Peshall, and his wife; but it would seem that Caverswall had not the seigniori of Bishop's Offley. For that, I find that sir John Leybourne, knt. gave all his lands, tenements, rents, and services in Bishop's Offley to the said Adam Peshall, 19 Edw. III. whereby it is apparent, that the said sir John was, till then, chief lord thereof<sup>3</sup>.

Eccleshall-water being past Bishop's Offley, entereth Peshall, leaving Horsley, like a mile southward, being now the chief seat of the Peshalls, whom I take to derive themselves, *ab origine*, paternally, from the Swinnertons: for they bare their armory, as moving from them; Swinnerton bearing Argent, a cross formé, floury Sable; and now Peshall beareth the same, with a can-

Skrymshire, 16 James I. sir John Skrymshire, knight, 14 Ch. I. Edwin Skrimshire, 21 Ch. II. Charles Skrimshire, 34 Ch. II. were sheriffs. Arms: Gules, a lion rampant Or, within a bordure perlew vairy Or and Azure, a cross Argent.

<sup>1</sup> Wyrley.

<sup>2</sup> Of Cannock. Smyth.

<sup>3</sup> High-Offley belonged temp. Hen. III. to Robert Halloughton, whose son Thomas succeeded to it. It afterwards passed to the Bouchiers. Ralph lord Bouchier left it to sir Ralph Bouchier, his natural son, who sold it to Ralph Sneyd.

ton Gules, charged with Richard, earl of Chester's, wolf's head. But the first sir Richard that I read of (whom I take to be the son of sir John Swinnerton), and his heirs, bare it without the canton, and only charged Swinnerton's coat with an escutcheon of Ranulph, second earl of Chester, viz. Gules, a lion saliant Argent. To fortify which opinion, I have seen a deed, made (as I take it) in the time of Hen. III. whereby Robertus, filius Stephani de Peshall, dedit d'no Johanni de Swinnerton totam terram suam in Peshall, cum domibus, et redditibus, servitiis, homagiis, wardis, releviis et escheatis, ac totam terram quam emit de Thomâ filio Thomæ de Peshall; and there be testes to the deed, sir Robert de Knightley, sir Robert de Bromley, sir Philip de Mutton, Roger de Charnes, Thomas de Tittensour, Ivo de eadem, Robert de Joneston<sup>1</sup>. The same sir Richard dwelt, as I take it, at Peshall, and had issue a younger son called Adam, which was the man that took the canton and wolf's head for his difference: for I have seen a seal of his son, sir Richard Peshall, with the same cross, canton, and wolf's head, for his armory; This Adam married one of the daughters and heirs of the aforementioned John Caverswall, and had Bishop's Offley by reason thereof; for whose better advancement, his father (as I take it) gave him Horseley, to make him a fit marriage for an heiress<sup>2</sup>, who by her had issue sir Richard Peshall, knt. who married Joan, daughter and heir of Reginald, son and heir of sir John Chetwind, of Chetwind, knt. who had issue sir Tho-

<sup>1</sup> This deed must be wrong in the names. Sir John Swinnerton gave the manor of Peshall to sir Richard his son (a younger son, no doubt), who thence took the name of Peshall, about 55 Hen. III. It should therefore be, dedit Ricardo fil. Joh. de Swynerton et Rob. fil. Steph. de Peshall, &c. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> A match fit for an heir, who had, &c. Huntbach.



mas Peshall, knt. who had issue Richard, Nicholas, and Humphry: Richard had issue Joyce, married to Pigott; and Isabel, married to Grosvenor: Nicholas had issue Hugh, who had issue Humphry, who had issue John, who had issue Richard, who had issue Thomas Peshall, now of Horseley; which Thomas Peshall hath issue John, and they are both living: Humphry Peshall<sup>1</sup>, the third brother, had issue Richard Peshall, who had issue Humphry, who had issue sir Hugh Peshall, knt. who had issue Katherine, his only daughter and heir, married to sir John Blount, knt. father of sir George Blount, knt. and of Agnes, the wife of Richard Lacon, mother of Rowland Lacon, to whom sir George Blount left all his lands<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Humphrey was son by his second wife Alice, daughter and heir to Roger of Gnosall, or rather Knightley-Park.

<sup>2</sup> Peshall was the ancient seat of Robert, son of Gilbert, younger son of R. de Corbeuil, a Norman, who followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror, and held it of Robert de Stafford, by the service of a knight's fee. His descendants assumed the name of de Peshall. One of them, John Peshall, of Horsley, was created a baronet by James I. In the last century, the manor passed to the earl of Breadalbane, by the marriage of that nobleman with the grand-daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Peshall. Richard Peshall, 7 and 8 Edw. III. Richard de Peshall, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edw. III. Adam de Peshall, 15 Edw. III. Nicholas Peshall, 14 Hen. VI. Humphrey Peshall, 4 Edw. IV. Hugh Peshall, 4 Hen. VII. and sir John Peshall, bart. 13 James I. were sheriffs. Arms: Argent, a cross formy fleury Sable, in a canton Gules, a wolf's head erased Argent. Sir Edward Bysh, king at arms, 1654, says, "*Familia Peshalorum Staffordiensis, vulgò Pershall, &c. dictæ sedis, quam elegerunt, assumpto nomine, Peshall se dixere.*" Bodl. Lib. MSS. p. 90. In Womborne church yard inscribed, "*Depositu Elizabethæ nuper ux. Edward Cartwright, hujus Par. (viduæ T. Peshall, de Halne, Salop. bar'ti)*" &c. This Thomas was heir to the title, but did not assume it.

Eccleshall Water, being past Peshall, approacheth Eccleshall, where is an ancient and fair castle of the bishops, and a pretty market-town. Eccleshall is a great manor or lordship, containing a great number of villages and hamlets; as Flashbrook, Charnes, Chatkill, Darslow, Chaveldon, Charleton, Cotes, Meese, Badenhall, Slindon, Brocton, Seighford, Aston, Dockesey, Bridgeford, Haspeley, Crocheston, Offley<sup>1</sup> and it seems now that Sugenhall, with the appurtenances thereof, is reputed as a member of Eccleshall. But in Domesday Book it appears, that the bishop held it as a distinct manor, having also divers members, as belonging thereto; to wit<sup>2</sup>, Bromley and Podmore, Tunstall, Swineshead, Ellenhall, Walton, Adbastone, Woodtone, Chintestone, Nas or Mas.

In Eccleshall is the seat of the Swinnertons, of the one house of which hath been a very good living; but Edmund Swinnerton, lately deceased (a man well known by the name of wild Swinnerton), hath almost sold all,

<sup>1</sup> Two Charltons, Coldmeer, Hockley, Croxton, Bromley, Tunstall, Shawford, Gratwood, Cold-Norton, Podmore, Peshall, Swineshead, Walton, Adbaston, Weltwood, Coton, Clauford. Bishop Lyttleton.

<sup>2</sup> Here is one demonstration, that Erdeswick, or some preceding inquirer, whose copy he used, read Domesday more accurately and happily in this instance than the editors of the Government printed copy have done. For these latter make the bishop hold "Sotehelle," and immediately subjoin the identic eight members (and precisely in the same order) which Erdeswick gives to "Sugenhall," only with the further mis-reading of "Linehalle" for "Ellenhall." The Domesday characters, I have no doubt, will be found something like the following, viz. "SOGEHELLE," i.e. Sogenhelle. S. P-W.

Nas or Mas, is merely the mis-reading of the word with which Domesday goes on—Has viij'to, &c. Meese, or Mess, is enumerated before among the members of Ecleshelle. S. P-W.

and reserved little more than Isewall, his house in Eccleshall, and some few tenements in the said town<sup>1</sup>.

The first of these Swinnertons of Eccleshall was Humphry Swinnerton, and had his advancement from his brother, sir Robert Swinnerton, of Swinnerton, knt.; for I have seen a deed importing as much, the copy whereof I have here presented to your view:—Robertus, d'nus de Swinnerton; Umfrido de Swinnerton, fratri meo, et heredibus de corpore suo, maneria mea de Desere et Badenhall, in Eccleshall et Hulcote, do, et per defect. heredem, mihi et heredibus meis, revert. Test. Thomas de Halghton, Jac. de Pye, Jo. de Hasting, milit.; Joh'e de Wittmore, Rob. de Dutton, Rich. de Bromley, Will. de Offley, 23 Edw. III. This Humphry, I take it, had issue Robert, who had issue Thomas, who

<sup>1</sup> The market was established by bishop Durdent, about 1161. The manor was annexed at the Conquest to the see of Lichfield, then called also the see of Chester. It is of great extent, and yet belongs to the bishop. Its castle was founded at a very early period. About 1200, bishop Muschamp was licensed by king John to make a park here, and embattle the castle. In 1310 it was rebuilt by bishop Langton, and from his time has been the residence of the bishops. In 1695, the south front was renewed by bishop Lloyd. During the civil war it was garrisoned for the king. When queen Margaret fled hither from Muccleston, after the fatal battle of Blore-Heath, bishop Halse secreted her in the church. Bishop Bentham was buried in the church in 1578. North-east from the castle is Byana, an ancient building, once the residence of the family of Bosvile. Charles Bosvile was sheriff 19 Geo. II. Two miles westward are the Bishop's woods, said to contain thirteen hundred acres. North of this wood is Broughton Hall, an ancient mansion of the Broughton family. Thomas Broughton 7 Ch. I. sir Brian Broughton, bart. 13 Ch. II. and sir Thomas Broughton, bart. 13 Geo. III. were sheriffs. At Woodton is a high paved way, which Plot supposed to be a Roman *via vicinalis*, or hy-way from one town to another.

had issue Humphry, who had issue John, who lived in king Henry the Seventh's time. John had issue Humphry, that died without issue, and Robert, who had issue Edward, who had issue Hugh, father of John, now both living, A. D. 1600.

Rob'tus de Bromeley, cl'icus, Joh'i de Swinnerton, messuag. et camp. vocat. Churchfeild, in Eccleshall. Test. d'nus Rob. de Stanton, Will. de Mere, Rob. de Bromley, Rob. de Dutton, milit.; Rob. de Horsley, Reginald de Charnes, Rog. de Broughton.

D'nus Rob'tus de Hastang, d'nus de la Desere, Joh'i fil. Willi' qu'dam d'ni de Bagenhall, messuag. in Bagenhall, q'd Felicia de Bagenhall quondam tenuit, h'end' de me et Emmâ, ux. mea, &c. Test. Rob. de Cotes, Roger. de Child, d'no de Emkerton; Joh. d'no de parva Sugenhall; Ric. le Barker, de Eccleshall; Rog. le Marshall, de ead. Hum. Swinnerton, 17 Edw. II.

2 Rich. II. John Swinnerton covenants, that he will take to wife Frances, daughter and heir of Phil. Preston, gent. and for default of heirs of Frances to John Preston, brother of Frances, and for default of heirs to . . . . ., late wife of Raufe Thickness, sister to Philip; and for default, to Agnes, late wife of Thomas Derby, sister of Philip; and for default, to the heirs of William Preston, father of Philip.

Ricardus Sugenhall et Jo. Hurne, capell.; Joan. quondam ux. Rob. de Swinnerton, de Usewale, terr. que ha'nus ex dono Thomæ Wotton, in Eccleshall, Hakedon, pro vita Joannæ, filiæ d'ni Rob'ti; et, per defectum, Hen. fil. Rob'ti; et, per defectum, Thomæ, fil. Rob'ti; et, per defectum, Hen. fil. Rob'ti; et, per defectum, rectis heredibus Rob. 3 Hen. V.

Philippus Noel, d'nus de Cesteford, Rob'to Hastang, et Isabellæ, ux. ejus, 45 acr' in Newbold. Test. d'no Johanne Giffarde, de Walton; Rob. de Bromeley, mil.; Rog. d'no de Swinnerton; Rob. de Cotes, Hen.

de Emkerdon, Will'o de Badenhall, Hugo' de Wiverstone.

This Eccleshall water passeth by Hilcote, the seat of the Noells, who descend from Noel of Ellenhall<sup>1</sup>, who, by common report, is reputed to have been a baron; so that the Harcourts of this age are of many called barons of Ellenhall. Whereupon such a report should grow, I cannot conjecture; neither can I yet think that Ellenhall was a barony, nor any of Noel's lands: for all that I know to have been his, and the most part and chiefest of them, are at this day (and it appears by the book of Domesday were at the Conquest) holden of the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, as members or parcels of his manor; or, as I rather take it, of his honour of Eccleshall: and that Noel, now of Hilcote, is descended of Noel of Ellenhall, is both true and apparent; for Philip, now living, was the son of Robert, who was the son of James, the son of Robert, the son of Richard, the son of William, the son of Thomas, the son of Philip, the son of Robert, the son of Philip, younger brother of Thomas, and son of Robert; the son of William, who lived, as I take it, about Henry the First's or king Stephen's time, and was then lord of Ellenhall and Rontons, both of them, (for, I take it,

<sup>1</sup> From the Noels of Ellenhall descended the Noels of Hilcote, as also those of Leicestershire and Rutlandshire. Edward, one of the descendants of this family, was raised to the peerage by king James I. by the title of lord Noel, of Ridlington; he was created viscount Campden, by king Charles I. in consequence of the failure of male issue, in the person of Baptist Hicks, lord Hicks and Campden, whose eldest daughter and co-heir, Julian, he had married. The grandson of this nobleman was created earl of Gainsborough, by Charles II. and this title became extinct in the last earl. Ellenhall is now part of the extensive possessions of viscount Anson. Arms of Noel: Or, fretté Gules, a canton Argent.

that either he or his son Robert founded the abbey of Ronton,) Seighford, Cookeslane, Bridgeford, Wiverstone (*vulg.* Wartstone), Podmore, Milnmeese, and the half of Chatculme. Ellenhall, the ancient seat of the Noels (and since of the Harcourts in Staffordshire), standeth somewhat lower than Chebsey, and removed, like a mile or more from Sow, westward.

Of Ellenhall was lord, as I have said before, about Henry the First's time, William de Noel, and he had issue Robert, who had issue Thomas and Philip. To Philip he gave Hilcote, and certain lands lying in Seighford, of whose descent I have spoken before. Thomas Noel had issue Alicia, married to sir William Harcourt<sup>1</sup>, knt.; and Joan, married to William Dunston. Sir William Harcourt, and Alicia his wife, had for their part of Noel's lands, Ellenhall, Podmore, Seighford, Milnmeese, and a moiety of Chatculme; and William Dunston, and Joan his wife, had Ronton (which Godric, 20 Conq. held of Robert de Stafford), Bridgeford, and Wiverstone. Sir William Harcourt, and Alicia his wife, had issue sir Richard, who had issue sir William, who had issue sir Richard Harcourt, all knights: sir

<sup>1</sup> Of Stanton-Harcourt, co. Oxford. After the Harcourts, it became the property of Jonathan Cope, esq. a younger son of sir William Cope, of Oxfordshire, who purchased the same, and gave it to his younger son. Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, had issue sir William Cope, who had issue Jonathan Cope, who married Ann, daughter of sir Hatton Fermor, and had issue Hatton, aged 8, in 1663. Arms: Argent, on a chevron Azure, between three roses slipt proper, three fleur de lis Or. Feb. 9, 20 Eliz. Francis Rouse died seized of these granges; he left the same, and other lands in Weston and Charlton, and a moiety of the manor of Mear, Swineshead Farm, and the manor of Loxton, and other lands in Nottinghamshire, to descend to Peter, his son and heir, of the age of 40. Degge.

Richard had issue John, who had issue sir William, who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue sir Robert, knight of the garter; sir William, and sir Richard Harcourt, both knights; and John, his fourth son. Sir Robert Harcourt, knight of the garter, had issue John, Thomas, and George; John had issue sir Robert, Richard, and William, who died all without issue male; and so did Thomas and George, their uncles, and sir William, their great uncle: so that all their lands descended to sir Simon Harcourt, knt. their cousin; which sir Simon Harcourt was the son of Christopher, the son of the last-recited sir Richard Harcourt. Sir Simon had issue John, who had issue Simon, who had issue sir Walter Harcourt, now living, and is father of Robert and Michael Harcourt. These Harcourts, as it appears by two seals of ancient pieces of evidence, which I have seen, presently after their marriage with the Noels' heir, intruded themselves into Noel's' armory. William Dunston had issue by Joan Noel, his wife, William Dunston, who had issue one daughter and heir, Roisia, married to sir John D'Oyley, who had issue by her John D'Oyley, who had issue Joan, his daughter and heir, married to sir Thomas Lewknor, knt. who had issue by her Roger Lewknor, who had issue sir Thomas Lewknor, who had issue sir Roger Lewknor, both knights; who had issue Eleanor, married to sir Thomas Harcourt, as his second or last wife; who had issue by her his fourth son, John Harcourt; who, as heir to his mother, inherited Ronton, Bridgford, and Wiverston, and had Milnmeese and other lands given him, which his father belike covenanted to give, at his marriage, to the heirs of him and his wife, in conside-

<sup>1</sup> By the arma nobilium, Staff. Noel bears, Gules, a fret Or, a canton sinister, Argent, T. B.

ration of the preferments they were to have by their mother, his wife. This John Harcourt had issue Thomas, who had issue John, who had issue Robert, who had John<sup>1</sup>, a bastard, to whom his father gave all his lands, whereby he is now lord of Ronton, Milmeese, and some other of his father's lands, and hath issue Humphry Harcourt<sup>2</sup>.

Sow, being past Chebsey, and having received Eccleshall-water, and leaving Ellenhall a mile westward, and Ronton<sup>3</sup> (the abbey), almost two miles the same

<sup>1</sup> Robert, T. B.

<sup>2</sup> In the visitation of Staffordshire, in 1583, there is Walterus Harcourt de Ellenhall, arm. T. B.

<sup>3</sup> Ronton, alias de Sartis, or Essars Abbey, was founded by Robert Fitz-Noel, temp. Hen. I. Noel, and Celestria his wife, came in with the Conqueror. Robert, their descendant, founded this priory during the life of Celestria. Alice, the daughter of Thomas Noel, and grand-daughter of the founder, was married to sir William Harcourt, in the beginning of king John. The episcopal confirmation of the endowment was made by Hugh de Nonant, between 1188 and 1199: it was for canons of St. Augustine. Soon after its establishment, it was made, by the founder himself, subordinate to the abbey of Haghamon, in Shropshire. At the dissolution, it was granted to John Wiseman. Wiseman transferred the property to sir John Harcourt. Sir Walter Harcourt died in 1608, who was grandson of sir John; and his son, sir Robert, engaged his person and five thousand pounds in the unfortunate voyage to Guyana, in which he lost his life, and the Ellenhall estate, after it had continued in the family eighteen or nineteen generations. His son, sir Simon, also lost his life before Carryck-Mayn, in Ireland. Some remains of this priory are yet standing, consisting chiefly of a lofty tower, the outer walls of the church, and part of the cloisters. The south front of the house is very ancient. It is now the property of viscount Anson. John Harcourt, 2, 3, 7, Edw. IV.; sir Richard Harcourt, knt. 10 Hen. VII.; sir John Harcourt, knt. 37 Hen. VIII. and 5 Mary; and Simon Harcourt, 8 Eliz.; were sheriffs. Arms: Gules, two bars Or, a bendlet sinister Azure.



way, passeth under the bridge of Bridgeford<sup>1</sup>, and so leaveth Seighford on the south-west bank.

In Seighford<sup>2</sup> is a hamlet called Heckstall; whereof was lord, about Richard the First's time, one William de Heckstall, who had issue Jordanus, who had issue Henry, who lived 52 Edw. III. and had issue Henry; and, about Henry the Sixth's time, Hugh Heckstall was owner thereof, who had issue William, who had issue Margaret, married to Richard Petit.

Sow, being past Bridgeford and Seighford, passeth by Cresswall. 20 Conq. William Pantul held Creswall

<sup>1</sup> Robert Whitgrave, esq. 3 Dec. 5 Edw. VI. died, and his son Humphry, then 24 years of age, was seized of the manor of Great Bridgeford, and other estates in Bradley, Ronton, and Gnosall; which family, in the seventeenth century, sold them, and now reside at Moseley Hall. Arms: Azure, four points Or, each charged with a chevron Gules, a cresset Argent.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Herveius Bagot, et Milisent uxor mea, concessimus Willielmo de Duston unam hidam terræ in Ronton cum vivario de Solford, et cum molendino ventritico et præterea solidatos redditus in Billington, &c.; sicuti charta Thomæ Noel, quam de nobis testatur; quæ omnia p'dictus Will'us habet de dono Thomæ Noel, sicut charta ejusdem Thomæ testatur; quare volumus, &c. Testibus, Thoma Noel, Will'mo Bagot, Endone de Mere, Thoma de Leasemall, et aliis.

<sup>2</sup> The seat of the family of Eld. Francis Eld, esq. owned it in sir Simon Degge's time, together with Heckstall, and other good estates in the neighbourhood, which were purchased by Richard Eld, his grandfather, who died seized of them 22 Feb. 18 James I. by which they descended to Richard, by Margaret, daughter of .... Wrottesley, of Wrottesley; Richard, married Margaret, daughter of sir John Crompton, knt. and had issue Francis, who married Margaret, daughter of colonel Thomas Crompton, of Stone, and by her had Francis, who was aged twelve years, 7 April, 1663. Francis Eld, 9 Geo. III. was sheriff. Arms: Argent, a chevron between three partridges Gules. Crest, a reclaimed hawke betant Or.

of earl Roger de Montgomery. There dwelled some time at Creswell a race of gentlemen of the same name, whereof the last sir Henry was a knight. From the Creswells it came to sir John de Withers, who called himself Ipstones, and (I think) by descent. From Ipstones it came to Ranulph Brereton (I am sure) by descent; for John de Withers, alias Ipstones, had issue William Ipstones, who had issue Alice, wife of sir Ranulfe, a second son of sir William Brereton, knt. Sir Ranulfe and Alice had issue sir William Brereton, knt. who had issue Ranulphe, who had issue sir Ranulphe, chamberlain of Chester, who had issue sir Ranulfe, who had issue Ranulfe, who had issue sir Ranulfe Brereton, knt. now living<sup>1</sup>.

From Creswell, Sow passeth to Tillington<sup>2</sup> which, at the Conquest, was the land of Robert de Stafford, and whereof was owner one John de Pealton<sup>3</sup>, 1 Hen. III.; and from Tillington, washing the walls and ruins of the walls of Stafford, passeth between Stafford and Stafford castle.

Of Stafford town<sup>4</sup> I can say no more than in Domes-

<sup>1</sup> *Crassa vallis*; so called from the luxuriance and fertility of its pastures. From the Breretons it passed to the Cromptons, who sold it to . . . . Perry. It is now the property of the Whitbys. Thomas de Creswell, 2 Rich. I.; Thomas Whitby, 4 Geo. I.; and Thomas Whitby, 14 Geo. II. were sheriffs. Arms of Creswell: Argent, three plates, each charged with a squirrel, Gules, cracking a nut Or.

<sup>2</sup> Here is a fortification, within a circular area of several acres. It may have been a British post, afterwards occupied by the Saxons.

<sup>3</sup> "Pulton"—"Peulton," in Shaw's App. to General Hist. xv. xxv.

<sup>4</sup> The county town, originally called, according to Camden, Betheney, the retreat of Berthelin, a hermit, the son of a king of this country, and the disciple of St. Guthlac. Merlin, the British prophet, who flourished about 480, writes, that two kings should, *dubium prælium committere propter*

day book (where it is termed a city) is to be seen ; except that it now remains the shire town, and hath the

Leenam in vado baculi ; which has been interpreted at Stafford. The first notice of this town, worthy of observation, is in 913, when the Saxon Chronicles say that Ethelfleda, countess of Mercia, and the sister of Edward the Elder, built a castle here. Sax. Chron. 104. Of this castle no vestige remains to mark the spot on which it stood. Plot conjectures that it was on the north of the Sow. The castle, built upon a hill above the town, at the distance of a mile, is supposed to have been constructed long after by Ralph, the first earl of Stafford ; though our author says he had a deed dated apud castrum juxta Stafford long before the time of Ralph. The first castle mentioned in that deed, Plot thinks, might have stood within the entrenchments at Tillington. Edward the Elder is said by Camden (vol. II. p. 496, by Gough) to have built a tower here on the north bank of the river, about a year after the building of that which his sister founded. This tower stood perhaps on the mount called Castle-hill by Speed, but is now known by the name of Bully-hill. A church near it is called Castle church, built probably near the site of one more ancient, and attached to the castle. Sir Simon Degge (in his notes on Plot's History, in the Library of Trinity college, Cambridge,) says, there was a castle within the town, near the Broad-Eye, and, in his time, a bank called the castle bank. This, says Gough, may be the same noticed in Speed's map (p. 410). In Domesday book, the king held in this town " eighteen burgesses in demesne, and twenty mansions of the honour of the earls. It paid for all customs 9 libras denariorum in money." This must allude to the earls of Mercia, as no earls of the Norman dynasty were created till the reign of Edw. III. From the same authority, the king built a castle here, the custody of which was given to Robert de Tonei, younger son of Roger, standard-bearer of Normandy, one of the chiefs who followed the fortunes of William. Robert de Tonei took the name of Stafford, which continued through his descendants for many centuries. The castle, built by the Conqueror, does not seem to have been of long duration ; and our author says it was restored by Ralph first earl of Stafford. During the civil war, it was garrisoned for the king, but was shortly taken by the forces

liberties belonging to ancient boroughs ; as having bailiffs chosen yearly for government ; findeth two burgesses

of the parliament in 1643, under sir William Brereton ; and soon afterwards totally demolished. In Domesday, there were in this town 179 dwelling houses, whereof 128 were waste. The first charter was granted to the town by king John ; from which it appears that it had been a corporate place long before that period. It merely confirms privileges enjoyed from remote antiquity. This charter was confirmed by Edw. VI. and many additional privileges were granted. 1 Eliz. the assizes and sessions were held here by act of parliament. This town is now governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty four common councilmen, and a town-clerk. It has sent two members to parliament from 23 Edw. I. and the right of election is in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, resident within the borough. In early times this town was defended, except on the side towards the Sow, by a wall and ditch, and supplied with water from that river. Sir William Brereton, in May 1643, took it by surprise, with the loss only of one man. The walls are now demolished and the ditch filled up, and no traces of either are visible. It had formerly three, Pennant says four, gates. That at the south entrance of the town was near the bridge over the Sow, and called Green-gate, was taken down in 1760. The arch of the East-gate has not long been removed, and one side of a groove for a portcullis may yet be traced. The Gaol-gate, on the north side, was in ruins in Plot's time. It was afterwards rebuilt, and used as a house of correction for the borough. The county hall was built in 1794 ; the county infirmary in 1777 ; the county gaol in 1793 ; the lunatic asylum in 1817. The school was founded by Edward VI. in 1550, and is endowed with all the "tithes of the Foregate, and Foregate fields, and Lammascotes, and of the High-street in Stafford, part of the prebend of Marston, together with the lands belonging to the free chapels of St. John Baptist in Foregate, and St. Leonard in Forebridge, with certain rents and obits in Stafford." Leland says, "ther is a fre-schol for grammar in Stafford, made by Thomas Countre, parson of Ingestre by Heywodde, and syr Randol, a chauntre preste of Stafford." About 1180 a priory of Black Canons was built to the honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, viz. archbishop Becket of Canterbury ; which, at

for the parliament; and by the ancient custom thereof, being Borough-English. The town hath been walled

the dissolution, was granted to Rowland Lee, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield. From the charter of Gerard Stafford, fil. Brieni (Dugdale's Mon. II. 317) it is probable that he was the founder of it; and brought these canons hither from Darley, and fixed them upon land which he held of the bishop of Lichfield as chief lord, The Lichfield Annals only say (Dugd. Mon. III. p. i. 208. Angl. Sacr. I. 435) that bishop Peche founded this church *de episcopio*. When he resigned his bishopric he became a canon here, and died and was buried in this monastery. It was close to the Sow, at some distance eastward of the town, and surrounded by a wall called St. Thomas's park. From the Fowlers, who inherited this property from Rowland Lee, their share passed to the Spencers, and from them, in 1765, to the ancestor of earl Talbot. The other portion of it remains in the descendants of the Fitzgeralds. Its chief remains consist of a building with two circular doorways, and oblong square-headed windows, a few pilasters of half columns in the boundary wall, an arch-way and two fossils in the garden, two foliated pendants which adorned the roof, and a fragment of sculpture exhibiting four heads, three of them looking up towards the highest. The area of this monastery extended over several acres, inclosed by a stone wall of great strength. It is now the residence of a farmer. A flower-garden occupies the site of the great hall. No trace is to be found of the church or cloisters. At the south end of the town was a religious foundation for Austin-friers, about 1344, on land given by Ralph lord Stafford. The tombs of this noble family were removed at the dissolution from Stone to this church, but soon went to decay. This house was granted, 1 Mary, to Thomas Neve and Giles Isam. 24 May, 40 Eliz. Edward Stanford died seized of the site of the "Friers Augustines" in Stafford, and left them to his son, William Stanford, 29 years old. At the north end of the walls was a house of Franciscans, or Grey-friers, which was founded by sir James Stafford, of Sandon. It was granted at the dissolution to James Leveson. St. Mary's church is chiefly of the early pointed stile of architecture, to the north door-way of

about, whereof some part remains ; and the rest sheweth, by the ruins, where they have been : and there hath been

which is a fragment of the Saxon billet mouldings with fret under it ; perhaps a part of the earliest building. Here are some ancient monuments to the Astons of Tixall, and one to lady Barbara Compton. This church was collegiate, and given by king Stephen to the bishop and chapter of Lichfield previous to 1136. In 1445 the patronage, having reverted to the crown, was granted by Hen. VI. to Humphrey duke of Buckingham. It consisted of a dean and thirteen prebendaries. 4 Phil. and Mary, John Maynard, esq. died seized of the deanery of Stafford, and left three daughters, Frances, Elizabeth, and Susannah, to inherit it. Elizabeth married . . . . . Sparry, and died, seized of all, 24 Eliz. who had issue William Sparry, aged 20, who sold it to William Crompton of Stone, whose son, Thomas, sold part of it to George Cradock. His son, Thomas Crompton, sold the hundred acres of Whitgrave, the last parcel of it, to Richard Wilrich of Whitgrave, with the manor of Whitgrave. This John Maynard purchased the deanery of lord Stafford, to whom Edw. VI. had just before given it. The prebends were, Forbridge, Burton, Ricarscote, Hopton, Whitgrave, Tillington, Creswell, Ingestre, Tixall, (which were all purchased by Thomas Crompton of Stone) Worson, Salt, Arberton and Coton, and Marson. They were small prebends, and had only the tithes of these places. Marson was a manor of the Giffards of Chillington ; where, in 1660, was the seat of Thomas Palmer, who derived his descent from the Palmers of Yorkshire, and was of the same family with sir William Palmer, of Clerkenwell, knt. and Archibald Palmer, of Wanlip in Leicestershire. It formerly belonged to the priory of Sheene. St. Chad's church is a very ancient building, in imitation of the most ancient Saxon, which assigned one half of the building to the nave, one quarter to the tower, and the remainder to the chancel. It is now cased with brick. Castle church is ancient, and is formed of various kinds of architecture. The tower is adorned with the arms of Stafford and Nevil, the same as on the mantle of Anne countess of Stafford, formerly painted in Lichfield cathedral. The remains of the baronial castle of the Staffords are south-west of the town ;

also a castle within the town, but now it is quite decayed. The castle, which now standeth on the south

consisting of a keep, placed on an artificial mount of an oblong form, measuring one hundred and five feet by fifty. The walls are twelve feet high and eight in thickness. At the angles are small octangular towers. Sir George Jerningham, bart. a lineal descendant of this ancient family, has it in contemplation to adorn the remains of this ancient edifice, and has already completed one front, flanked by two round towers, in a castellated stile. The manor-house, the usual residence of the Staffords, stood on the south of the castle. It was fortified by Ralph Stafford, temp. Edw. III. who had permission to make castles of all his manor-houses, both here and at Madeley. The moat which surrounded it is still open. William the Conqueror conferred the title of baron of Stafford on Robert de Stafford, the founder of this powerful family, who had done him much service, both in his progress to the throne, and after he had obtained complete possession of the kingdom. His original name was Robert de Toeni, and was son of Richard de Toeni, standard-bearer of Normandy, who was descended from Malahulcius, uncle to the famous Rollo duke of Normandy, and progenitor of William the Conqueror. At the time of Domesday he was possessed of one hundred and thirty lordships: 2 in Suffolk, 1 in Worcestershire, 1 in Northamptonshire, 20 in Lincolnshire, 26 in Warwickshire, and 81 in Staffordshire. His brother, named Nigel, possessed Drakelow, and eleven lordships in Derbyshire. Sir Roger Gresley, bart. his descendant, is in possession of Drakelow at this day.

Robert de Stafford, the Norman, came to England with William the Conqueror.

Nicholas baron de Stafford.

Robert baron de Stafford, was sheriff of the county 12 Hen. II. when the aid was levied for marrying the king's daughter to Henry the Emperor. His knight's fees de veteri feoffamento were sixty.

Robert, baron de Stafford, died without issue. His sister and heir, Millisent, married Hervey Bagot, who, 5 Ric. I. had livery of the barony of Stafford as his wife's inheritance, in consideration of a fine of three hundred marks paid to the king; upon which he bore the title of baron de Stafford.

side, and is half a mile or more from the town, hath and doth belong to the earls and barons of Stafford. The

Hervey, baron de Stafford, son of Hervey and Millisent, relinquished his paternal name and assumed his mother's, writing himself Hervey de Stafford. He was one of the barons of the Marches of Wales, and supported Henry against Richard Marshall earl of Pembroke, who had armed himself against the government. He married Petronil, sister of William de Ferrers earl of Derby.

Hervey, third baron de Stafford of that name, died without issue 25 Hen. III. and was succeeded by his brother Robert, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Corbet, of Caus.

Nicholas, baron de Stafford, was killed in the expedition into Wales, 15 Edw. I. against Rhese ap Griffith, by the fall of the walls of the castle of Droselan.

Edmund, baron de Stafford, attended king Edward the First in the Scot's wars, and was summoned to parliament among the barons of England in 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35 king Edw. I. and in 1 Edw. II. He married Margaret, daughter of Ralph lord Basset of Drayton, whose descendants became, after her death, heirs to that estate. He died 2 Edw. I. and was buried in the church of the Friars Minors at Stafford.

Ralph de Stafford, K. G. earl and baron de Stafford, was summoned to parliament as baron de Stafford 1 and 10 Edw. II. and in all the succeeding parliaments to the 24th of that reign. He attended king Edward the Third in his wars against Scotland and France, and was one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, 23 Edw. III. He was created in parliament earl of the town and county of Stafford, by patent to him and his heirs, 25 Edw. III. He married Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Audeley earl of Gloucester, and paid fifty marks for the third part of that earldom. (*Paschæ fines*, 24 Edw. III.) He gave a piece of land, near the bridge at Stafford, to found a church and convent of Austin Friars, which continued till the dissolution of monasteries, at which time the splendid monuments of this illustrious family were broken and destroyed. He died 46 Edw. III. 1372, and was buried at Tunbridge in Kent.

Hugh de Stafford, second son, K. G. earl and baron de



said castle that now is, was builded by Raufe, first earl of Stafford, as the report is, and not unlike to be true :

Stafford (his elder brother, Ralph lord de Stafford, having died in his father's life time, leaving no issue by his wife, Maud Plantagenet, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster, grandson of king Henry III.) married Philippa de Beauchamp, daughter of the fourth earl of Warwick. He attended king Edward the Third in his expeditions into France, Flanders, and Scotland. He died at Rhodes, on his return from Palestine, 10 Ric. II. 1386, and was buried in the priory of Stone in Staffordshire.

Edmund de Stafford, earl and baron, K. G. married Anne Plantagenet, only daughter and heir of Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester and earl of Buckingham. He was slain, fighting for king Henry the Fourth, at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, and was buried in the church of the Austin Friars at Stafford.

Humphry de Stafford, K. G. earl and baron, and first Stafford duke of Buckingham. He was made count of the province of Perche in France, 8 Hen. V. In an indenture, 22 Hen. VI. he is stiled, "The right mighty prince Humphry, earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perche, lord of Brecknock and Holderness." He was created duke of Buckingham 23 Hen. VI. and 25 Hen. VI. had precedence above all dukes, excepting of the blood royal. He married Anne, daughter of Ralph, first Nevill earl of Westmoreland ; and was slain, fighting for king Henry VI. at the battle of Northampton, in July 19, 1460, and was buried in the monastery of Grey Friars of that town.

Humphry earl of Stafford, K. G. was slain at the battle of St. Albans, 22 May 1455, fighting for king Henry VI. in the lifetime of his father. He married Margaret Beaufort, sister and coheirress of Edmund, last Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and daughter of Edmund duke of Somerset.

Henry de Stafford, K. G. duke of Buckingham, earl of Hereford, Essex, Northampton, Stafford, and Buckingham, baron de Stafford, and hereditary high constable of England. He married the lady Catherine Woodvill, daughter of Richard earl of Rivers, whose sister was queen to king Edward IV. and mother to Elizabeth, queen to Henry VII. He was the principal agent in raising king Richard III. to the throne, but was shortly

and yet I have a certain deed, dated apud Castrum juxta Stafford, long before the said Raufe lived; so that it

afterwards beheaded at Shrewsbury, 1 Ric. III. and attainted by act of parliament.

Edward Stafford, K. G. duke of Buckingham, was restored to all his father's honours and estates, 1 Hen. VII.; married the lady Eleanor Percy, daughter of Henry, fourth Percy, earl of Northumberland. He was beheaded for a supposed treason against Henry VIII. in 1521, and attainted by act of parliament.

Henry baron de Stafford was restored to a small portion of his father's lands, 20 Dec. 14 Henry VIII. He granted to him and Ursula his wife, Norton in the Moors, Tillington, Eyton, Church Eaton, Woodeaton, Darlaston, Dodington, Packington, Blymhill, the manor and baronial castle of Stafford, and all the land in Forebridge, Dorlaston, Holdich, Newcastle, Bradwell, Ebutall, Barlaston, Tattenshall, Bradley, Dunston, Copenhall, Cooksland, Burston, Ricarscote, quæ nuper fuerunt ducis Bucks, and to the heirs of their two bodies, all knight's fees excepted; but Edward their son made them less by all but Stafford and Forebridge. He was summoned to parliament as baron de Stafford from 2 Edw. VI. to 1 Eliz. and obtained precedence from their first writ of summons, 27 Edw. I. He married the lady Ursula Pole, only daughter of sir Richard Pole, K. G. by Margaret Plantagenet, countess of Salisbury, daughter and sole heir of George duke of Clarence, brother of king Edward IV. He died 5 Eliz. 1562. He was a man of learning and great accomplishments, and was the compiler of the Stafford MSS.

Henry, baron Stafford, died without issue.

Edward, baron Stafford, was summoned to parliament from 23 to 43 Eliz. married the lady Mary Stanley, daughter of Edward, third Stanley, earl of Derby. He died in 1603.

Edward, baron Stafford, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Forester, of Tong Castle, co. Salop, esq.

Edward Stafford, married Ann, daughter of sir James Wilsford, of Newnham Hall, co. Essex, knight. He died in his father's lifetime, in 1621, leaving one son, Henry, who became lord Stafford, and died unmarried in 1637, and one daughter,

would seem, that Raufe earl of Stafford, did but re-edify the said castle, and not new-build it.

Mary. Upon this event, the barony was claimed by Roger, son of Richard, third son of Henry, first baron Stafford, and son of Edward, duke of Buckingham. His father Richard had died poor, and Roger, the undoubted representative of the powerful houses of Gloucester, Hereford, and Buckingham, and descended from the blood royal of England, deserted by his great alliances, but having been befriended by one of the Corbets of Shropshire, at the age of sixty-two, claimed the barony of Stafford, which was annexed to the heirs male. But his poverty overcame every effort to recover his right, and he was compelled, Dec. 7, 1639, "because," said the king, "he had no lands or means," to surrender his barony to the crown. A circumstance so arbitrary and unjust, naturally excited some alarm in the minds of the peers; who obtained an act to prevent the recurrence of a similar measure in the persons of their own descendants. Roger Stafford died unmarried; but he had the mortification of beholding his sister Jane, the great granddaughter of Edward, the powerful and wealthy duke of Birmingham, the wife of a man in humble station at Newport, co. Salop, where she became a widow, and her son was in circumstances equally mean. Thus terminated the chief line of the Clares earls of Gloucester, of the Bohuns earls of Hereford, and of the Staffords dukes of Buckingham, and barons of Stafford, who had enjoyed, through the long period of six hundred years, the utmost elevation of rank, power, and fortune. In all the histories of family revolutions, a more remarkable instance of the instability of human greatness can scarcely be found.

Mary Stafford, baroness de Stafford, was summoned as baroness de Stafford, by descent, to attend the coronation of James II. 1685. On her marriage with sir William Howard (afterwards viscount Stafford, second son of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and was beheaded and attainted in 1680), she was created baroness Stafford, 16 Ch. I. and by king James II. created a countess. She died in 1693, and was buried in Westminster abbey, next to the tomb of her ancestor, Eleanor de Bohun, the wife of Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester.

Westonorum (ab antiquo loco, qui dicebatur Weston subtus Luzers, i Henrico II<sup>do</sup> Anglorum rege) floruit vir perillustis

A quo honoratissimus Dominus Ricardus, comes Portlandiæ, Baro' Westo Provincie Southamtoniæ locum tenens, Regiæ Majestati e secretioribus Seaccarii unus; Johannes Weston, Juris Civilis Doctor; Edwardus Mitton

Omnia e publicis regni archivis et privatis ejusdem Familias archetypis antiquitatæ et indubitatæ veritatis rebus maximo labore ac fide oculatâ de MDCXXXII. Gulielmus Segar, Garterus Principalis Rex Armorum Anglico

## WESTON,

As  
Rainaldus de Balliole, vel Balgiole (in Normandiâ), dominus de Weston E Staffordiæ, 1086.

Hugo de Balgiole, dominus de Weston et de Newton,

.....  
Hamo de Weston, temp. Hen. II

Osbertus de Weston, dominus de We

Margeria. Hugo de Weston, dominus de Weston subtus Luzers,  
41 Hen. III. 1256.

Gulielmus de Weston, clericus, Hugo de Weston, miles, dominus de  
56 Hen. III.

Hugo de Weston, miles, dominus d

Cecilia de Weston, Isabella, ux. pr. soror Stephani de Bromley, Joha  
5 Edw. II. 12 Edw. II. 1318.

Elena, nupta  
Willielmo de  
Tromwyn de  
Cannock, Inq.  
26 Edw. III.

Johanna,  
nupta Gu-  
lielmo de  
Brough, 23  
Edw. III.

Anna, sor. et  
cob. Thomæ  
Weston, post  
mortem Ro-  
berti fil. sui.

Thomas de We-  
ton, dominus  
Weston, 23 Ed  
III. max. nat. fi

Robertus de Weston, do-  
minus de Weston sub-  
tus Luzers, ob. s. p.

Nicholaus de Whiston, et Marga-  
reta uxor ejus, anno 47 Edw. III.  
ob. s. p.

Agnes d  
fard de  
Edw. I

Margareta de Pershall, fil. et coh. Adæ de Ricardus Mitton, miles, fil. R  
Pershall, 7 Hen. V. Salopiæ. mil.

Gulielmus Mitton, arm. dominus de Weston, 18 Hen. VI.

Johannes Mitton, dominus de Weston, &

Ricardus Mitton de Weston,  
2 Rich. III.

Johannes Mitton, arm. dominus de W  
H.

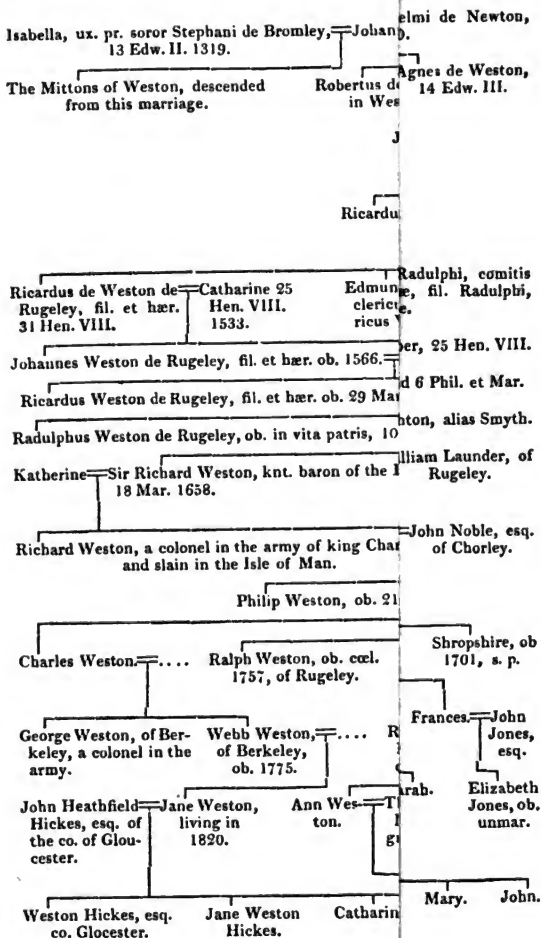
Constantia, fil. Henrici Beaumont de Johannes Mitton, arm. dominus  
Waddesbury, co. Stafford, mil. de Weston, &c. ob. 1532.

Gulielmus Mitton de Weston, ob. s. p. Maria, fil. Gulielmi Chetwynd, arm.

Edwardus Mitton, alias Harpesfield, arm. d'i

Elena, fil. Edwardi Bret de Hylne, co. Johannes Mitton, dominus de We  
Staff. arm. 10 Eliz. 1567.

Elizabetha Weston, ux. pr. filia Jac. Weston de Lieh. Edwardus Mitton, ar  
field, fil. Joh'is Weston, fil. Joh'is Weston de Rugeley. minus de Weston, &



Johannes Weston de Lichfield, fil. 4 Johannis Weston de

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Edmundus Weston,<br>primogenitus filius<br>Johan., pater Hen-<br>rici, patris Nicholai<br>Weston, patris Af-<br>fræ filiae. | Warburga, ux<br>pr. filia Tho-<br>mæ Catesby<br>de Seaton, co.<br>Northamp.<br>arm. | Ricardus Weston de Roy-<br>well, co. Essex; unde<br>justiciariorum de Con-<br>muni Banco, ob. 14 Eli<br>1571. Margareta, ux. 2 <sup>a</sup><br>fil. Eustachii Burneby. |
|---|---|--|

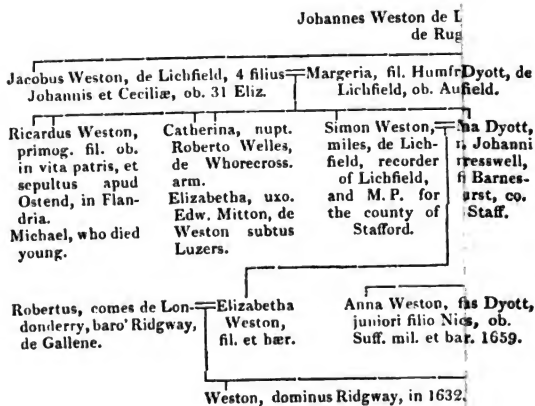
|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Hieronymus<br>Weston de<br>Skreens,<br>in Roxwell,<br>miles. | Maria, fil. et hæ.<br>Antonii Cave de<br>Chicheley, co.<br>Buck. et de Cran-<br>field, co. Bedf. arm. | Amphilis, nupta<br>Benjamino Tich-<br>burne, de Tich-<br>burne, in co. Win-<br>toniæ, baronetto. | Nich <sup>l</sup> redra,<br>las. ideoni<br>sham<br>eston,<br>midd. |
|--|---|--|--|

|   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Anna, nupta Joh. Williams,<br>de Barton, arm.<br>Elizabetha, nup. Nicholæ<br>Coton de Hornechurch, co.<br>Essex, arm.<br>Maria, nup. Guliel. Clarke,<br>de Wrotham, co. Cant. ar. | Elizabetha,<br>fil. Guil.<br>Pincheon<br>de Writtle,<br>co. Essex.<br>arm. | Ricardus, baro Wes-<br>ton, comes Portlan-<br>diæ, summus the-<br>saurus Angliæ, or-<br>dinis garteri, miles,<br>&c. | ardus<br>e, bar<br>ghall,<br>first<br>ri of<br>ork. |
|---|--|--|---|

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Domina Elizabetha Weston,<br>nupta Johanni Netterville,<br>mil. fil. et hæ. Nich. vice-<br>com. Netterville de Louth,<br>in Hib. | Domina Maria<br>Weston, ux.<br>Walteri Aston,<br>baronis Forfar,<br>in Scotia. | Domina Cath <sup>ina</sup> ,<br>nupta Ricar <sup>il</sup> ,<br>White, de Hu <sup>eld</sup> -<br>Essex, arm |
|--|--|--|

Domina H

|   |   |                           |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Domina Alicia Boyle, eldest child, mar-<br>ried the earl of Barrymore.<br>2. Domina Sarah Boyle, married sir Tho-<br>mas Moor, son and heir of the earl of<br>Drogheda; and, 2dly, to lord Digby.<br>3. Domina Letitia Boyle, married George,<br>son and heir of lord Goring. | 4. Richard Boyle, earl of Cork<br>and Burlington. | ances-<br>and heir<br>15. |
|---|---|---------------------------|



At the Conquest, as appears by Domesday-book, one Robert was baron of Stafford, whom I suppose to have been a Norman, and to come in with the Conqueror; which Robert had issue Nicholas, baron of Stafford, Nicholas had issue Robert, who had issue Robert and Millisent; Robert died without issue, Millisent was married to Hervy Bagott, who had Hervy baron of Stafford, their son and heir, sir William Stafford, knight, and Robert. Hervey, baron of Stafford, had issue Robert, who had issue Nicholas, who had issue Edmund, who had issue Raufe the first earl of Stafford, who had issue Hugh earl of Stafford, who had issue Thomas earl of Stafford, that died without issue, William earl of Stafford, that also died without issue, and Edmund earl of Stafford, who had issue Humphry duke of Buckingham, slain at Northampton, who had issue Humphry earl of Stafford, slain at St. Alban's, in his father's life-time. Humphry earl of Stafford, had issue Henry duke of Buckingham, beheaded at Salisbury, who had issue Edward duke of Buckingham, beheaded at the tower of London, who had issue Henry baron Stafford, who died without issue, and Edward baron Stafford, now living 1596.

Henry Stafford Howard their son, was created earl of Stafford, 4 James II. He died in 1719.

William Stafford Howard, succeeded his uncle Henry, as earl and baron of Stafford, and died in 1734.

William Matthias, earl and baron of Stafford, died in 1750.

Anastasia Stafford Howard, baroness de Stafford, as sole surviving heir of her brother and uncle, died in 1807. Sir George Jerningham, bart. of the castle of Stafford, and of Costessey in Norfolk, is the present claimant of the barony of Stafford, as the sole heir of Mary Stafford, the wife of sir William Howard.

Arms: Or, a chevron Gules.

The title of Marquess of the county of Stafford was conferred on earl Gower, 28 Feb. 1786, which is enjoyed by his son and successor, the present marquess of Stafford.



At the first, as I verily take it, even Robert himself, that came in with the Conqueror, bare the red chevron in a field Gold, as it is borne to this day ; and so continued the use thereof until Harvy Bagot married Millisent, the heir of the house ; which Harvy Bagot bare, Argent, two gemels Or, a pair of gemels chevronwise Azure. But, notwithstanding, his son Harvy, being invested with the barony of Stafford, and therefore called himself Harvy de Stafford, left the gemels, and yet would not absolutely intrude himself into the arms of the barony, but charged the red chevron with five rundles or plates Silver ; and sir William, his brother, changed the colour of the Gold field into a Silver one, and made the rundles Gold, as besants are. Robert, son of Harvy de Stafford, bare but the three plates upon his chevron ; and so likewise did sir William Stafford, son of the first sir William, bear but three besants ; and sir William his son, used five ; but sir James his son, but three, with a label of five points (his father living almost as long as he). But Nicholas baron of Stafford, son of Robert, who was son of Harvy, baron of Stafford, left the plates quite out, and used the chevron plain, as it was used by the first barons, and so have all the barons and earls of Stafford, and dukes of Bucks, being of that house ever since<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> John Stafford, a Franciscan frier, towards the end of the fourteenth century, who wrote a History of England in Latin ; Edmund Stafford, chancellor of England, and archbishop of York, son of Edmund baron Stafford, and brother of Ralph, first earl of Stafford ; Thomas Asheburn, an active and zealous opponent of Wickliffe ; and Thomas Fitzherbert, a learned writer of the sixteenth century, and an advocate of Mary queen of Scots, were natives of this town. Nor is it less celebrated, as having given birth to the amiable and ingenious biographer, Isaac Walton, who was born here in August 1593.

There was in Stafford, at either end of the town, a frier house, founded by the Staffords; that on the south side, no doubt, by the barons of Stafford, and that on the north, by some of the Staffords of Sandon (as I take it), and, I think, by the last sir James, or, at least, he builded the Gate-house; for that, upon the same, to this day, there stands the chevron, with the besants, and a label, which the said sir James sealed with all his lifetime: which house of Sandon was also great and fortunate a long time; for out of it came the lord Staffords of Southwick; the Staffords earls of Devon, the Staffords of Grafton, Hooke, Froome, and Bletherwick; and all the Staffords of Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire.

The barony of Stafford at the Conquest, was a large and goodly barony (I believe there were few the like in England), and so continued till it came to the king's hands, by the attainder of Edward the last duke of Bucks.

I find in an old record<sup>1</sup>, that there were sixty knight's fees, *de veteri feoffamento*, belonging to it; whereof nine were in demesne, and fifty-one in services: of which

|                          |      |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|
| Wiltus, filius Gilberti, | held | 3 |
| Robtus, filius Radulfi   | -    | 7 |
| Robtus, filius Odonis    | -    | 4 |

<sup>1</sup> Meaning the Certificationes 12 Hen. II. recorded in the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, of which Hearne has published a copy. S. P-W.

The *Testa de Nevill* is also an ancient record, kept by the king's remembrancer in the exchequer; and contains the knight's fees throughout the greatest part of England, with inquisitions of lands escheated. It took the name from its compiler, Johan. de Nevill, one of the itinerant justices in the reign of king Hen. III.

|                       |   |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| Henřus de Oyley       | - | - | 3   |
| Wiltus Chamai         | - | - | 1   |
| Galfridus Martell     | - | - | 1   |
| Harvye Bagott         | - | - | 3 (of which under him<br>Rēnaldus de Dulverne held 1) |
| and Hervy of Stretton | - | - | 2   |

I know not how many, nor who, held the rest<sup>1</sup>.

The towns that were holden of the barony be these following :

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Saredon, one fee.              | Swinberton and Salt, two.                    |
| Hatherton dim' fee.            | Tillington, dim'.                            |
| Coppenhall, one fee.           | Blore and Grendon, two.                      |
| Weston-Jones, one.             | Caldon, one.                                 |
| Chedle-Basset, one.            | Hopton and Tean, two.                        |
| Bromsholf, one.                | Madeley Ulfac, two.                          |
| Bromley-Bagott, one.           | Coltone, one.                                |
| Athelerton, one.               | Tickeshall, one.                             |
| Eston and Burweston, two.      | Millwich, one.                               |
| Meare and Bobbinton,<br>two.   | Standon and Weston, one<br>dim'.             |
| Barleston, one.                | Tiddensore, one.                             |
| Ingestrie, one.                | Hilderstone, one.                            |
| Raunton, one.                  | Madeleghe, one.                              |
| Coven and Ledehall, two.       | Burwardeston, one.                           |
| Blimhill and Brimeton,<br>two. | Shareshall, one.                             |
| Mutton and Berton, two.        | Dreyton, Streeton, and<br>Dunston, one dim'. |
| Ash and Dilhorne, two.         | Water-Eyton, fourth part.                    |
| Grancenwyche and H—,<br>two.   | Acton, two parts.                            |
| Another Raunton, dim'.         | Wilbrighton, one.                            |
| Walton and Offley, two.        | Eyton and Orselue, one.                      |
|                                | Radbaston, one dim'.                         |

<sup>1</sup> They are in Hearne's publication of *Liber Niger Scaccarii*.

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Burton, one dim'.         | Ridge.                  |
| Longnore, two parts.      | Horton.                 |
| Pattenshull, one.         | Hilton.                 |
| Whichnore and Serescote,  | Estone.                 |
| one and a third part.     | Cochestone (Cuchesland. |
| Harle, a third part.      | Domesday.)              |
| Middle-Ridware, 4th part. | Caverswall.             |
| Bradley.                  | Buckington.             |
| Belinton.                 | Rushcote.               |
| Siltmore (Selchemore.     | Wrottesley.             |
| Domesday.)                | Levintone (Loynton).    |
| Wollaston.                | Richardscote.           |
| Stoke.                    | Monet-ville.            |

Sow being past Stafford, receiveth, within a mile of Stafford, upon the south, a pretty little river called Penk.

Penk taketh its beginning a little above Penkford<sup>1</sup>. Almarus, 20 Conq. held Penkford, of Willūs, filius Ans-culfi. It is now the seat of Walter Fowler, son of James Fowler, youngest son of Roger Fowler<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> It is now called Penford, and is yet in the family of Fowler. Francis Leveson Fowler, 18 Ch. II. Richard Fowler, 11 Geo. II. and Thomas Leversage Fowler, 30 Geo. III. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Ermine in a cant Gules, an owl Argent: also, Azure, upon a chevron Argent three crosses molin Sable, betwixt three lions passant guardant Or.

The name of Fowler is of great antiquity, and belonged to a family of some distinction, before the reign of Rich. I. Richard Fowler, of Foxley, co. Buckingham, accompanied that prince into Palestine in 1190, and at his own expence maintained a certain number of English bowmen, his own tenants, to serve in the holy wars. In reward for his eminent services at the siege of Acre, he was knighted in the field, and the king caused his crest, which was the hand and lure, to be changed to the vigilant Owl. From him Roger Fowler was descended, who was the ancestor of the Fowlers of Penford.

<sup>2</sup> Roger Fowler married Isabella, sister of Rowland Lee,

From hence Penk passeth to Somerford<sup>1</sup>, and to Engleton<sup>2</sup>, leaving, on the west side, Gunston, the seat of one of the Fowkes; and then Chillington, the seat of the Giffards.

I take it that at the time of the Conquest, Chillington was the inheritance of Will'us filius Corbution<sup>3</sup>; who held the same of the bishop: for, after, about the time of king Stephen, Peter Corbeson gave the same (as I take it) in frank marriage with Margaret, his sister, to Peter Giffard: which Peter I take to be a younger son of some of the Giffards earls<sup>4</sup> of Buckingham. Peter Giffard had issue Peter, who had issue William, and sir John Giffard, knt.; William died without issue; sir John had issue John, who had issue Edmund, who had issue John, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Robert, who had issue sir John Giffard, knt. who had

bishop of Lichfield, by virtue of whose settlement of his property, made in 31 Hen. VIII. the lands of St. Thomas's priory near Stafford, were divided after his death among his five sons.

<sup>1</sup> 17 Edw. III. Somerford was held by John Somerford, whose descendants held it in the seventeenth century. Sir Walter Wrottesley, bart. bought it of the Somerfords, and resided there in 1703. It is now, 1819, the property of the hon. Edward Monckton, uncle of viscount Galway of Ireland; who also holds Brewood, Coven, Aspley, Water Eaton, Engleton, Grassington, Stretton, and Leafields.

<sup>2</sup> Engleton, the ancient seat of the Mortons, one of which family became baron Ducie. It is now the property of the hon. Edw. Monckton.

<sup>3</sup> In the note on Cubleston is a slight conjecture that "Cobinton" should be Chillington. Willielmus filius Corbucion, in Domesday, holds of Fitz-Ansculf, seemingly not of the bishop, no less than ten hides in "Sibeford." But I find nothing like Sibeford, either near Chillington or elsewhere. S. P.-W.

<sup>4</sup> Dukes.

issue sir Thomas Giffard, knt. who had issue John Giffard, now living, 1596<sup>1</sup>.

Then Hide<sup>2</sup>, the seat of the Lanes. Richard Lane lived in Henry the Fifth's time, and had issue John, who had issue Richard, who had issue Raufe, who had issue Richard, who had issue John, who had issue Thomas, who had issue John Lane, now living.

Penk, eastward, leaveth first Coven; which, 20 Conq. Buerel held of Robert de Stafford; and, somewhat further off, Hilton<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Chillington is yet in the family of Giffard, and Thomas Giffard, esq. is possessed of large estates in this county, and resides at this ancient seat. The house seems to be of the date of Henry VIII. and is remarkable for the various forms of the windows and chimneys. Thomas Giffard, of Chillington and Careswell castle, 12 Hen. IV. John Giffard 9 Hen. VIII. sir John Giffard, knt. 13 and 17 Hen. VIII. Thomas Giffard 21 Hen. VIII. sir John Giffard, knt. 22 and 23 Hen. VIII. sir Thomas Giffard, knt. 1 Mary; and John Giffard 15 Eliz. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Azure, three stirrups with leathers Or, 2, 1. Also, Azure, three stirrups Or, leathered Sable.

<sup>2</sup> There is an old deed without date, in evidence between Lane and Giffard, concerning estovers in Chillington wood; where John de Sempringham (perhaps a feoffee of Giffard) granted ten acres of land in Hide to Thomas de la Hide, with estovers, which John Giffard, sometime lord of Chillington, granted to him in the king's court, about 34 Edw. I. Arms of Lane of Hide: Or, a chevron Gules betwixt three mullets Azure. John Lane, esq. of King's Bromley, is of this family.

<sup>3</sup> Hilton, in the middle of the sixteenth century, came by a coheir of the junior and long surviving line of Swinnerton, to Henry Vernon, son and heir to sir John, the first Vernon of Sudbury. It still remains in a junior branch of Vernon, the name at present being changed to Graham. S. P-W.

William Everdon and Thomas Everdon, 25 Hen. VI. by fine, gave the manors of Hilton and Essington to Thomas Swinnerton and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. The lord of the manor of Essington was formerly bound to bring to

<sup>1</sup> Elgotus held Hilton, 20 Conq. of Robert de Stafford. It was some time the inheritance and seat of the Swinnertons. And then Shareshall and Sardon. Herveyus held Sardon and Shareshall<sup>a</sup> of Robert de Stafford, 20 Conq. Since then they were the inheritance of sir William de Shareshall, knt. who had issue Joan, his daughter and heir, married to sir Richard Harcourt, knt. from whom it is come to sir Walter Harcourt, now lord thereof<sup>2</sup>.

the hall at Hilton a goose on the first day of every year, and drive it at least three times round the fire, while Jack of Hilton was blowing the fire. This part of the ceremony being finished, the lord of Essington, or his bailiff, carried it to the table, and received a dish from the lord of Hilton for his own mess. This Jack of Hilton was a small hollow image of brass, which leans upon its left knee, and has its right hand placed on its breast. This service was performed for upwards of one hundred and forty years, but has long been discontinued, probably because the two manors have been united in the same lord. Henry Vernon, 24 Geo. II. and Henry Vernon, 37 Geo. III. were sheriffs.

<sup>1</sup> A mis-reading of Domesday. Ælgotus held of Robert de Statford 1 hide in Enstone (not Hiltone or Iltone) et appendic. Helgot, probably the same person, held of the same Robert, the next place, Bernulvastone; also Bubintone in the same page. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> In Shareshill are two encampments, supposed to have been of Roman construction. Some curious monuments in the church were preserved at the demolition of the ancient edifice. It has been long in the Littletons, and, with Sardon, is now the property of Edward John Littleton, esq.

Aspley, near Shareshill, was the property of Thomas Ellingbridge, who, 22 Hen. VIII. died seized of it, and left Anne, his daughter and heir, aged three years. It now belongs to the hon. Edward Monckton.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Richard Harcourt had only Elizabeth, who, 45 Edw. III. became heir to her father, and was wife to sir Thomas Astley, ancestor to those at Patteshull; so that, if this manor was after-

Penk then, having left Sharesall somewhat eastward, passeth through Somerford, of which is owner a gentleman of the same name, whose ancestors have been long lords thereof; for, 17 Edw. I. John Somerford was owner thereof.

From Somerford, Penk runneth to Engleton<sup>1</sup>, the seat now of one of the Moretons, who for some time have possessed the same; one of whose ancestors married an heir of one of the Engletons, sometime lords thereof; and by that reason have invested themselves into Engleton's armory.

At Engleton Penk receiveth, westward, Brewood-water, which taketh its beginning not far from Sheriff-Hales.

20 Conq. Rainalde de Balgole held Hales of Roger de Montgomery; of which were lords, since then, the Pantulfs, or Pandulphs: there lies one buried under an old cross-legged monument, which some suppose to be of the Pandulphs; but I am of the contrary opinion<sup>2</sup>.

wards in sir Walter Harcourt, it must have been by purchase, or by some exchange. Smyth.

All this matter of the alliance between Sharesull and Harcourt remains in extreme obscurity, as is set forth very particularly in my note I. p. \*520 of the last vol. of Nichols' Leicestershire. It there appears, also, that the descent of Patteshull from Sharesull, through Harcourt to Astley, is equally inexplicable. The fact that Sharesull's estates came to those two other families is certain: but the particular rights in which they severally so came, even Walter Chetwynd, with all his command of many of their records, has been forced to leave quite in the dark. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> From the Moretons, Engleton has passed by purchase to the hon. Edward Monckton, who now, 1819, owns it. Matthew Ducie Moreton, 3 Anne, was sheriff. Arms: Argent, a chevron Gules betwixt three buckles Sable, a crosslet for difference.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Walter Leveson died, seized of Sheriff Hales, 29 Oct. 44 Eliz. which was perhaps part of the possession of Lilleshull



And not far from thence, southward, lieth Weston-under-Lizard; of which was lord, 20 Conq. Rainald de Balgiote aforesaid; and from him it descended to, or was received by, one Hugo de Weston, who had issue Hugo, who had issue John, who had issue Thomas, who had issue sir John Weston, knt. 19 Edw. II. who had issue a daughter and heir, married to Adam Peshall, who had issue Adam, who had issue Robert, who had issue sir Robert Peshall, knt. who had issue Margaret, married to sir Richard Mitton, knt.<sup>1</sup> who had issue William, who had issue William, who had issue William, who had issue John, who had issue John Mitton, who had issue Joan, married to John Harpesfield, who had issue Edward, who called himself Mitton, after his mother's father, who had issue John Mitton, now living A. D. 1596.

Brewood-water leaveth not far off, northward, Blimenhull, whereof, as also of Brineton, was lord one Warinus, who held them, 20 Conq. of Robert de Stadford. In Henry the Second's time William Bagott was lord of Blimenhull, it being then his seat; and, 9 Edw. II. John de Ipstones, as I suppose, was lord, both of Blimenhull and Brineton, a lordship adjoining to Blimenhull.

abbey. From Richard Leveson, his son and heir, it descended to sir Richard Leveson, knight of the Bath, who owned it in 1660; and which has descended to Gower marquess of Stafford.

<sup>1</sup> And Joan, married to . . . . . Bermingham. Smyth.

Weston passed into the family of Bridgman, and is now the property of Orlando Bridgman, baron Bradford, viscount Newport, and earl of Bradford. Sir William Newport, knt. 2, 6, 8 Hen. IV. William Mitton 21, 36 Hen. VI. John Mitton 11, 23 Hen. VII. and 4 Hen. VIII. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: party per pale Azure and Gules, a spread eagle with two heads Or.

Brewood-water being past these manors, entereth into Brewood, 20 Conq. the bishop held Brewood of the king<sup>1</sup>; and the bishops of Lichfield continue lords thereof unto this day. It hath been a market-town, and continues yet a pretty country town. In Brewood is the chief house of the Fowkes of Staffordshire.

From thence Brewood-water passeth through Engleton, where it entereth into Penk, which, being past Engleton, washeth the banks of Stretton<sup>2</sup>, so called, because it stands upon the way called Watling-street, as if one said the Street-town. It was, 17 Edw. III. the seat of one Campion, one of whose daughters and heirs was married to one William Congreve, the posterity of whom have both invested themselves into Campion's armory, and seated themselves in his chief house.

Congreve, a pretty little village, standeth a little lower on the same side of the bank of Penk. It joins

<sup>1</sup> Brewood is said to have been an old city, and, in ploughing the fields, Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. Before the Conquest the bishop had a seat here. Here king John once kept his court. The market was granted by Hen. III. 1259. Here was a small Benedictine nunnery, founded earlier than the time of Richard I. which, at the dissolution, 30 Hen. VIII. was granted to Thomas Giffard; and was called the Black Ladies, to distinguish it from the White Ladies, another religious house. During the last century, as at Wolverhampton and Lichfield, it was the custom of the inhabitants to adorn their wells with boughs and flowers. It was called Well-worship, and is not altogether discontinued in the above places. Arms of Fowke of Brewood: Vert, a fleur de lis Argent.

<sup>2</sup> The seat of the Congreves now belongs to the hon. Edward Monckton. Of this family was Congreve the celebrated dramatic writer. Arms: Sable, a chevron between three battle-axes Argent. Here was born Richard Hurd, successively bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester, a distinguished prelate.

unto Stretton, and was the ancient land and seat of the Congreves, whose inheritance it continues until this day.

On the other side of the bank standeth Water-Eyton, from which not far is Longnore; both, at this day, the lands of Thomas Aston, of Aston in Cheshire. 20 Conq. Herveus held both Stretton and Eyton of Rob. de Stafford. In Henry the Third's time, Eyton<sup>1</sup> and Longnore<sup>2</sup> were the inheritance of one John de Eyton; who had issue another John, who had issue Thomas Eyton, who had issue John. Thomas Eyton, as I take it, sold them both, about 10 Edw. I. to sir Thomas Besine, knight, from whom they are come by descent to the said sir Thomas Aston, as you may see before, where I speak of Ashley. Eyton is holden of the barony of Stafford by the fifth part of a knight's fee, and Longnore by the fourth part; of which see a copy of a deed here following: *Henricus Alleyne, balivus feodorum Hugonis comit. Staffordiæ recepi de domino Rogero de Charlton 19s. argenti pro quintâ parte unius feodi militis in Eyton, et quartâ parte unius feodi milit. in Longnore, quas idem Rogerus tenet de d'no meo. Datum apud castrum juxta Stafford, 43 Edw. III.*

Penk, being past Congreve and Water-Eyton, leaveth, westwardly from it more than a mile, Lapley<sup>3</sup>, now the

<sup>1</sup> Edward James, 19 Aug. 11 James I. died seized of lands in Overley, Water-Eaton, Somerford, Penkridge, and six parts in twenty-five of Gillihay; which he left to Edward his son. Degge.

<sup>2</sup> Longnore is on the same side of Penk with Congreve and Stretton; lying two miles from the latter place, north-west (in the contrary direction from Water-Eyton), with Lapley midway between it and Stretton. S. P-W.

<sup>3</sup> At Lapley was an alien priory of Black monks, belonging to the abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims; to which it was given

seat of Richard Brooke, second son of sir Robert Brooke, knt. now lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. Lapley was sometime a priory. And then Penk receiveth in on the same side a brook, or little river, called Rowley, which taketh its beginning not far from High Offley; leaving, southwardly, not far from it, Norbury, a goodly manor, sometime the land of one Hugh Kilpeck, who held some other lands by the tenure to be the king's champion at his coronation: from whom Norbury<sup>1</sup> came to Philip Marmion by Joan his wife, secundâ genitâ, and one of Hugh Kilpeck's heirs, and from them to Maud their daughter, mother of Raufe Butler, whose seat it was. This Norbury, Forton<sup>2</sup>, Mear, Aquilate, and Sutton<sup>3</sup>, were all purchased, with many

by Algar earl of Mercia, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Having shared the fate of alien priories, it became, 3 Hen. V. the property of Tong, in Shropshire, by a grant from the crown, to which it belonged, till it was again surrendered to the king; and was granted, 1 Edw. VI. to sir Richard Manners. From Brooke it passed to the family of Peters, and from them to the Biddulphs of Elmhurst, who sold it to Swinfen, in which family it continues. The lands here are held by Borough-English. Arms of Brooke of Lapley: Checque Argent and Sable.

<sup>1</sup> Norbury passed through the same hands as Mere, till John Skrymsher settled it on his second son James, from whom it descended to sir Charles Skrymsher, knt. whose eldest daughter married to Thomas Boothby, of Tooley in Leicestershire, esq. whose son, Thomas Boothby Skrymsher, esq. was lord of Norbury and High Offley. The former has passed by purchase to the noble family of Anson; and the latter to Josiah Hinckes, clerk. In Plot is a curious plate of the ancient moated mansion, with the pool. See note on Flashbrook.

<sup>2</sup> Forton, once included in the manor of Mere, is near Newport, but in this county. The church contains memorials of the Skrymsher family. Its name, with that of Warton near it, indicates a place of defence and contest. The ancient mansion

other lands, by one Thomas Schirmuster<sup>1</sup>, alias Schrimshire, a prothonotary of the Common Pleas, which

here was built by sir Thomas Skrymsher, knt. Monk's Farm formerly belonged to the Benedictine monastery at Shrewsbury. Ricardus Dapifer, Cestriæ, dedit abbate Benedictinorum de Salop, habitationem hermeticam in sylvâ de Suttonâ. Sutton, or Southtown, is in the parish of Norbury. Here was an estate which Robert de Broughton granted to William de Scavington, in frank marriage, with Ellen his daughter. Hugh de Scavington, in 1314, gave it with Ellen his daughter to Ralph de Layton. In 1406 it was in the family of Symonds. In the succeeding century it passed to John Bettenson. Forton, Meere, and Aqualate, now, 1819, belong to sir John Fenton Boughey, bart. The hills called Anc-hills, from Ancus, denote a Roman station. The Meer here, as the name imports, is of great extent.

<sup>1</sup> Schirmuster came (according to Thoroton, 349) from Hugh de Skirmessour, temp. John. The name seems to mean "The Skirmisher." The Italian for *skirmish* is *scaramuccia*; whence our "Scaramouch," the comrade of Harlequin at skipping and wooden sword. Among various discordant pedigrees, in visitations and elsewhere, Erdeswick's, as far as it goes, seems the true genealogy. His last-named Thomas, elder brother to John and Brian, was knighted; and his grandson Edwyn, owner of Aqualate in Plot's time, 1682-6, was the last male of the head house. Aqualate went through one of his sisters and coheirs, wife to Acton, of Bockleton, Worcestershire, to her daughter and heir, wife to Charles Baldwyn, chancellor of Hereford. And after the last of the Baldwyn's, Charles, had brought himself to the necessity of parting with it, the late sir Thomas Fletcher, bart. bought it for his son, the present owner, now, 1819, sir John Fenton Boughey, bart. John Skrymsher, of Orslow, next brother to sir Thomas, was succeeded by his elder son Walter, who died 1693, leaving only daughters; but his younger son Richard, buried at Forton, 1704, is stated, in a MS. pedigree, to have two sons; John, of Orslow, and Richard, rector of Forton. A third, of five branches, all seated (by Plot's map) in the county, when he wrote, was that at Norbury manor. Its then owner, sir Charles Skrymsher, knt. great grandson of the James, who was married

Thomas had issue John and Thomas. To Thomas he gave his towns<sup>1</sup> in Staffordshire, and lands in Hereford-

at the Visitation 1614, left it to Thomas Boothby, son of his eldest daughter and coheir, (though her husband, Thomas Boothby, of Tooley, by the pedigree in Nichols', art. Foston, also took the name of Skrymsher). Another of sir Charles's three daughters was wife to Acton Baldwyn, of Aqualate, a son of the above marriage of chancellor Baldwyn with the Aqualate heiress. But Norbury and the Skrymsher name remained with the Boothbys till the late Charles finally took that of Clopton only. Norbury estate is now, it is believed, come, by purchase, to viscount Anson. A fourth Skrymsher seat, Plot's map seems to fix, by its figures, to Hill House, close to Adbaston, in High Offley, where Gerard Skrymsher, M.D. an offset of the Norbury house, being youngest son of the above James, was living till 1700. His son Charles was of the same, Woodseaves, 1728. Plot's fifth Skrymsher house was that at Johnston Hall, in Eccleshall, one of the places given by Thomas, the prothonotary, to Thomas his younger son, who had issue a third Thomas, recorded, in the visitation of 1583, as then married to Wyrley of Hamstead, but by some means not mentioned in the visitation 1614. How long the males might continue at Johnston Hall I have not seen, nor have I met with the name of Skrymsher, except as conjoined with Boothby, later than 1728. In Nichols's Leicestershire, I. 317, is the epitaph of Anne, wife of Rogers Ruding, and mother to (inter alios) Rogers Ruding now vicar of Maldon, Surrey; which records her, in agreement with a Ruding pedigree, in vol. IV. 569, as daughter and heir of James Skrymsher, of Hill Hall, in High Offley, and as born 1721, and dying 1791. This James might be son to James (monument in High-Offley Church) born 1659, and deceased 1724, who seems to be the brother of sir Charles Skrymsher, mentioned in sir Charles's mother's epitaph, at Ladbroke, Warwickshire. Sir Thomas Skrymsher too is said, in the visitations 1583 and 1614 (but I find no other trace), to have a younger brother, James. The non-mention by Erdeswick, who is particular as to the other juniors, John and Bryan, is much against this. S. P.-W.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Johnston Hall, or perhaps lands.

shire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, to the value of a convenient gentleman's living, all by him purchased. John had issue Thomas, James, and Richard. To James he gave Norbury, with the park and High Offley. Thomas had issue Thomas, John, and Brian. To John he gave Orslow and lands in Orsley<sup>1</sup>, and to Bryan he gave lands in Whitmore, all purchased by the first-named Thomas Schrimshire.

Rowley water passeth on, and entereth Knightley park. Comes Rogerus held Chenetesley<sup>2</sup>, 20 Conq. of the king. About Henry the First's time, or king Stephen, one William was lord of Knightley, which William had issue Nicholas, who had issue Robert, who had issue Jordanus and Sabrina: Jordanus had issue Robert, who had issue sir Robert Knightley, knt. who had issue a third sir Robert, who had issue a fourth sir Robert, who had issue John, Ralph (that died without issue), and William: John had issue Joan, his daughter and heir, married to Roger Peshall, who had issue Joan, married to William Lee, who died without issue. William Knightley, before spoken of, had issue Roger, who had issue Alicia, married to sir Richard Peshall<sup>3</sup>, of Chetwinde, which he had in right of Joan his former wife, who had issue sir Thomas Peshall, knt. who had issue Humphry, who had issue Richard, who had issue Humphry, who had issue sir Hugh Peshall, knt. who had issue Katherine, his only daughter and heir, married to sir John Blount, knt. who

<sup>1</sup> Probably Onneley; where both Thomas the father, and John the grandfather, are found, by inquisition, to die seized of lands; and the grandfather, of the manor of Onneley and Charlton. S. P.-W.

<sup>2</sup> Chenistelei. Domesday. Knightly and Cowley passed to the Foleys by the marriage of an heiress.

<sup>3</sup> William Peshall, of Chetwinde, in Shropshire. Huntbach.

had issue sir George Blount, knt. and Agnes, wife of Richard Lacon, and Henry Blount, which Henry had issue George Blount: but sir George Blount, his uncle and godfather, gave all his lands to Rowland Lacon, son of Richard Lacon, and Agnes, sister to the said sir George.

Rowley water, being past Knightley, enters into Gnoweshall<sup>1</sup>. 20 Conq. Sansone held of the king Gnoweshall: now it belongs to the church of Gnoweshall (being a collegiate church), and having four canons, that had ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the said canons being ordinary there. But since the dissolution of religious houses, the prebends' lands came first leased to sir George Blount, knt. (who gave the same to Draper, and two others of his servants), the reversion was given by the king to the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

In Gnoweshall is a manor-house, or capital messuage, called the Burgh hall, some time the seat of one Adam Burgh, from whom it descended to the Knightleys, of Knightley; and, after William Knightley, descended to the heirs-general. This house was reserved to the heirs male, and continueth yet in the name, as being the inheritance of Thomas Knightley, second son of sir Valentine Knightley<sup>2</sup>, who hath devised the same to one Robert Harcourt, younger brother to sir John Harcourt, of Raunton<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The word nearest the trace of the letters amongst the lands of Sansome, in Domesday Book, is Gene'hale. T. B.

The Domesday (as printed in Shaw), after stating the possessions of Sanson, proceeds: "In Pancriz. ten. ix de rege clerici hid.;" and, going on to the next article, begins it: "Ipsi clerici ten. ii hid. et iii virg. t'ræ in Geneshale." S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Of Fawsley, in Northamptonshire. Knightley is the property of viscount Anson.

<sup>3</sup> The church of Gnosall has peculiar privileges, of a very



This river, being past Gnoweshall, leaveth Wilbrihton<sup>1</sup> and Moreton<sup>2</sup> more than a mile from it southward, both the inheritance of one Moreton, who hath in Wilbrihton builded a proper gentleman's house of brick. 20 Conq. Robert de Stafford held Wilbrihton of the king. In Henry the Third's time, one Hervey de Wilbrihton was lord of Wilbrihton; and, 9 Edw. II. John de Moreton was lord of Moreton.

Then, this brook entereth Rowley<sup>3</sup>, divided between Chetwind and Whitgreave, and leaveth Haloughton a mile northward, being the ancient seat of the house of Haloughton. Robert de Stafford held Haloughton, or Haloughton, of the King, 20 Conq. In Henry the

ancient date. The Minister and churchwardens annually elect a jury, consisting of twelve men, who are empannelled, and deliver a verdict on all ecclesiastical matters, concerning which any dispute may arise during the ensuing year. The bishop was accounted titular dean, and had the patronage of Mordhall, Suckerhall, and Baverleyhall, 1 Edw. VI. The church is in the Saxon stile; in which is an altar-tomb, supporting a recumbent figure in a chain-mail.

<sup>1</sup> Wilbrihton was sold to Edwin Skrimshire, of Aqualate, esq. and was afterwards possessed by the heir of his sister. Arms of Moreton: Argent, a chevron Gules, betwixt three buckles Sable. It passed from the Moreton family, and is now the property of Henry Green, esq.

<sup>2</sup> 12 James I., Adam Moreton died seized of this manor and of 1200 acres in Wilbrihton.

<sup>3</sup> Rowley is within the Forebridge of Stafford, which belonged to a religious house in Stafford, of which William Stanford, esq. died seized 12 Eliz. and which descended to his grandson William, and from him to sir Robert Stanford, whose son Edward sold it to Richard Berrington, who married his daughter, and had issue John, who enjoyed it in 1660. Degge. Arms of Stanford: Argent, three bars Azure in a canton Gules, a dexter hand armed Or, holding a broken faulchion, Gules, bladed Or. Arms of Halloughton: a lion rampant.

Third's time Robert de Hallughton was lord of Hallughton, High Offley, Weston, and Mere; and, 9 Edw. II. Thomas de Halloughton was lord of them. Since, I know not by what means, it came to be the possession of the lord Berners, the last Bouchier of which race left it to sir Ralph Bouchier, his bastard son, who sold it lately to Ralph Snead.

And so passeth to Church Eaton<sup>1</sup>, a manor late the lord Stafford's, and by him sold to his sister Dorothy, who gave it in marriage with her daughter to one Drake, which Drake sold it very lately to Walter Chetwind, second brother to William Chetwind, and son of John Chetwind, deceased.

And so leaveth Bradeley<sup>2</sup>, northward, a manor also belonging to the lord Stafford's barony, ever since the Conquest. And Mitton, a manor divided between Chetwind and . . . ., entereth into Penk somewhat above Penchrich.

Pancrize, so called in Domesday book (or the town de Peno Crucio, as Mr. Camden would have it, or Penchrich<sup>3</sup>, as it is vulgarly called, and as the river

<sup>1</sup> The church is in the Saxon stile. The manor is yet the property of earl Talbot. Little-On, in this parish, had a stone, now removed, mentioned by Plot, with impressions upon it resembling the feet of oxen. It was anciently called Ochne, and given by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery, who settled it upon the abbey of Utica, in Normandy. It is now the property of Henry Crocket, esq.

<sup>2</sup> Bradley belonged to Edmund lord Stafford, who was slain 4 Hen. IV. in the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting for the King. It remained in this family till it passed by the heir-general to sir William Howard, knt. a younger son of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, who was created by Charles I. viscount Stafford. It now belongs to viscount Anson.

Shredicote was long in possession of the Somervilles.

<sup>3</sup> Penkridge is of great antiquity; supposed by Camden to

Penk would seem to give it the name) was, by one Sansome, held of the king, 20 Conq. and by Edwin and Alric, priests, of him<sup>1</sup>. And in the time of Hen. III. Andrew Blount was lord of it; and 9 Edw. II. Hugh Blount was lord thereof; from whom it came, I know not by what means, to Robert Willoughby lord Brooke, in Henry the Seventh's time; and from him it came to

be the Penocrucium of the Romans; but Plot, Stukeley, and Horseley, transfer that Roman station to Stretton, because it is nearer the Roman road, from which this place is two miles distant. Baxter shews, that both names signify "the head of the Grug river, or heath;" and finds Cank, or Cannock Heath, the heath of the Cangi, the Ceancs. The church is mentioned in the charter of Stephen, and in the bull of pope Lucius, as belonging to the churches of Coventry and Lichfield. Hugh Huese granted the advowson and manor to the archbishop of Dublin, and the gift was confirmed 17 John. That Archbishop afterwards became dean of this church, and collated to the thirteen prebends, which were granted, 2 Edw. VI. to John, earl of Warwick, and 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, to William Riggs and William Buckbird. The manor is now the property of Edward John Littleton, esq.

William Hussey, gent. had a hall in Penkridge called Hussey Hall, of which he died seized 23 Hen. VIII. and left it to his three daughters; Alice, married to Robert Buther; Amey, and Dorothy.

Kinvaston belonged to Edward James in the seventeenth century. Near Kinvaston and Rodbaston are some entrenchments, which belonged to the castellated mansion of John de Sandersted.

Adam Blount, temp. Edw. I. and Hugo, his son, 9 Edw. II. were lords of Penkridge.

<sup>1</sup> The place in which the Presbyters, Edwin and Alric, held three hides under Sanson, and which is the first article in the list of his possessions, (save one hide, which had been before named, at the head of the *Terra Clericorum de Hardone*, as held by them under him, not noticing the King) was "Hargedone," for Hatherge-done, probably. S. P-W.

sir Foulke Grevill, who sold it; but now young Foulke, his son, hath bought it again.

Like a mile, eastward from Penchrich, stands Pille-ton-hall<sup>1</sup> (the seat of the Littletons of Staffordshire) and Beddington<sup>2</sup>. 20 Conq. the abbot of Burton was lord of Beddington and Pillatenhall: for, in Henry the First's time, Galfridus, abbas de Burton, gave Beddington and Pillatenhall, to Edwin de Pillatenhall, as his father held the same, in fee-farm, paying 20s. per annum: which Edwin, I think, had issue William; which William, as I suppose, also had issue Alfred; for all these were successively owners of Pillatenhall. And, after them also, it came to Henry Brock, by descent as I suppose, for I have seen a deed, whereby Richard abbot of Burton gave him Pillatenhall, to hold as freely as the predecessors of the said Henry, or Alured de Huntington (which I think to be Alfred, before spoken of), or Brune, Al-

<sup>1</sup> Abbot Galfridus grants to Edwin de Pilatehale Bedington and Pilatehale, which his father had held in farm, to hold in farm for his life, at 20s. yearly. The same abbot grants to William Pilatehale, in fee-farm, at 10s. Abbot Robert re-grants to the said William, in the same wards. Abbot Bernard grants to Alfred Pilatehale, in fee and inheritance, at 16s. Witnesses, William Dean, of Tatenhill, &c. Abbot Richard grants to Henr. de Brock, Pilatehala, in fee and inheritance, as his predecessors; namely, Alured de Huntedo', or his brother Brun had held it, viz. at 16s. Register Burt. fo. xix, xx, xxi, xxiii, b. xxvi. In 51 Hen. III. i. e. 1267, Walter de Elmedon and Gilbert (le Harpour) de Cestreton, cousins and heirs of Robert de Broc, (which Robert, by descents set down in Dugdale's art. Chesterton, was grandson to the said Henry de Broc, by Constantia, daughter and heir of the said Brun), made partition of Broc's lands; on which partition, Walt. de Elmedon had Hunteton. W. Hamper, from an autograph or transcript of sir Simon Archer. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Beddenhall. Bishop Lyttelton.—It now belongs to viscount Anson.

fred's brother, who had the same ten years, paying, *annuatim*, 16s. But long after this, it came to one Winnesbury; the last of which, William Winnesbury by name, had issue Alicia, his daughter and heir, married to Richard Littleton', who had issue sir Edward

' Lyttelton. Bishop Lyttelton.—Second son to sir Thomas the judge. Smyth.

Plot observes, that his family have all been sir Edwards, from the time of Hen. VI.; and this estate is now (1819) possessed by Edward John Littleton, esq. who resides at Teddesley. John de Littleton had possessions in the vale of Evesham, in the reign of king Hen. II. His son bore the device of three scallop-shells, which are borne by this family to this day. From him descended Thomas de Littleton, who, 24 Hen. III. married, 1st, Emma, daughter of sir Simon de Frankley, knt. and heiress of the manor of Frankley, co. Worcester, which is, to this time, in the possession of the elder branch of this family. 2d, Asselina, daughter and heiress of William Fitzwarin, of Upton, co. Worcester, who was one of the justices itinerant, and judge of the Common Pleas 12 Hen. III. By her he had a son, from whom was descended Thomas de Littleton, esquire to the body of king Henry IV. and V. and in the latter reign was sheriff of Worcestershire. He married Maud, daughter and heiress of Richard Quatremains, a family of great name, by whom he had an only daughter, who married Thomas Westcote, of Westcote, co. Devon, who stipulated, before her marriage, that her issue should bear the name of De Littleton. Their eldest son was the famous lawyer and judge, Thomas Littleton, born about the beginning of the fifteenth century at Frankley. He died Aug. 23, 1481, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. He married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of William Burley, of Bromscroft castle, co. Salop, and widow of sir Philip Chetwynd, of Ingestrie. They had two daughters and three sons, William, Richard, and Thomas. William Littleton was knighted by king Henry VII. at the battle of Stoke, for bringing him aid against the earl of Lincoln. He married, 1st, Ellen, daughter of William Walsh, of Wanlip, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Byron, of Clayton, by whom he had one daughter, Joan, married to sir

Littleton; father of another sir Edward, who was the father of sir Edward now living, all three knights.

A little more eastward is Huntingdon<sup>1</sup> and Hatherton.

John Aston, of Haywood; 2d, a daughter of William Whittington, of Pantley, co. Gloucester, by whom he had one son, from whom the present lord Lyttelton is lineally descended. Richard Littleton, the second son, who also became eminent in the law, and for whose use his father's learned work "on Tenures" was drawn up, was lineal ancestor to the late sir Edward Littleton, bart. of Teddesley. Thomas Littleton, his third son, was knighted by king Henry VII. for taking Lambert Simnel; and from him was descended the lord keeper Littleton, in the reign of king Charles I. Arms of Burley: Argent, a lion rampant Sable, armed and langued Gules, debased with a fess counter componè Or and Azure.

In Teddesley Park is a small square Roman camp; in which was found, in 1780, a short dagger. The metal is iron, and the shape is perfect, though much corroded. Edward Littleton, 15 Hen. VIII. and 31 of the same king; sir Edward Littleton, knt. 4 Edw. VI. 5 Eliz. and 23 and 35 of the same reign; sir Thomas Littleton, knt. 11 James I.; sir Edward Littleton, bart. 12 Charles I.; Edward Littleton, 33 Charles II.; Edward Littleton, 11 Anne; and sir Edward Littleton, bart. 3 Geo. III.; were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Argent, a chevron between three escallop shells Sable.

<sup>1</sup> Huntingdon does not appear in Domesday. Clodean holds "Orreton," and Glodoen (no doubt the same man) Wrotolei both under Rob. de Statford. Orreton seems Otherton, rather than Hatherton, which we see was written "Hargedone:" Overtone, now Orton, appears amongst Fitz-Ansculf's lands, in the same page of Domesday. Erdeswick's fancy of Chenene, for Clodoen, has no shadow of ground. Richard de Chenene seems the same with Ricardus Forestarius; and Dugdale, in Chesterton, says, R. F. was sometimes called Richard Venator and Richard Chenen (or Chineu). S. P.-W. Cheney. Smyth.

The perambulation of Cannock Forest, in 1300, finds Wautier de Elmedon to hold Pilatenhale of Burton abbey; and Estevene de Elmedon, (forester also with Will. Trumwyn jointly,) Huntynndon, of the king. Shaw (II. 287) has printed the

20 Conq. Clodean, (or rather, I think, it should be Chenew written,) held them both of Robert de Stafford, and he of the king; which Chenew had issue Richard de Chenew, I think, who had issue Margery, married

substance of a deed transcribed by the rev. J. Homfray, now of Yarmouth, from (I think) the Ashmolean museum; whereby Will. fil. Steph'i de Elmedone, d'ni de Pylatinhale, gives to William, filio Will'i d'ni de Wrotesleye, totum manerium meum de Pylatunhall, s. d. This grantee seems a junior son from Wrotesley, and must have been the William of Pilatenhall, who, says the diligent Wotton (in Baronetage, tit. Wrotesley), was dead in 23 Edw. III.; and sir Hugh de Wrotesley, son and heir of sir William, had then custody of his lands. A later William, stiled Elmedon, and also called William of Pilinton Hall, it appears, by a loose unvouched fragment of Shaw, died 37 Edw. III.; and his sister Joan's son, William de Engleton, (another sister's son, called John de Pillatenhall, dying s. p. 1382,) became final sole heir; which William de Engleton's daughter and heir, Joan, marrying John Wynnesbury, sheriff of Salop, 7 Hen. VI. their great grandchild, Alice Wynnesbury brought Pilatenhale, Teddesley, Huntington, and all her father's estates, to Richard Littleton. The Littletons seeming to consider Alice as mainly a Wrotesley by blood, have, on the tombs of the four first sir Edwards, at Penkridge, quartered the Wrotesley coat in the place of her paternal one of Wynnesbury. Her estates remain still with them, and constitute the chief seat of the very large property left by the late baronet (the eighth sir Edward and ninth successive Edward) to his grand nephew, Edward-John Walhouse, now Littleton. S. P-W.

There was a grant of William, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Roger Rassone, William Reynalds, William At Wode, jun. Richard Perdone, Nicholas Wotton, John Smyth, Agnes Bloxwych, Thomas Salt, Richard Cressewall, John Crawley, Nicholas At Wode, John At Wode, Richard At Wode, Henry Siche, John Robynson, and Richard Crawley, their heirs and assigns, of certain premises at Huntyngdon, in the chase of Cannock. Dated at Beaudesert, on St. Michael's Day, 8 Hen. VI. 1430.

to William Croke, (or Croc, as anciently,) who had issue William, that was hanged, and Margery, married to Robert Broche, who had issue Margery, married to Hugh de Leges, who had issue Hugh de Leges, that lived in Henry the Third's time <sup>1</sup>.

Penk, being past Penchrich, leaveth westwardly Drayton, some time belonging to the barony of Stafford, and by Hervy Bagott and Milicent his wife sold to the priory of St. Thomas, whereof Walter Fowler is now owner; and also Dunston, a divided manor, sometime between the baron de Stafford and Richard de Stretton, who passed his interest to one Thomas Pickstocke; and, long after, one William Pickstocke passed his interest to one Robert Dorrington, of Gayton, in 15 Hen. VI. who had issue John, who had issue Robert, who had issue Hamlet, who had issue John, who had issue Sampson, who had issue Anthony, who had issue Katherine, his only daughter and heir, married to . . . son and heir of Richard Masterson, of Nantwich, in Cheshire<sup>2</sup>.

Penk passing further, leaveth eastwardly, Acton<sup>3</sup>. 20 Conq. Robert held of the bishop; since it was the Trus-

<sup>1</sup> Who had issue sir Richard de Leges, who had issue Hugh, that died without issue, and Richard de Leges, who had issue Elizabeth, who was married to Nicholas de Warwick 6 Edw. II. Smyth. Arms of Leges: Argent, three piles Gules in a canton Azure, a buck tripp't Or.

Hatherton is the seat of Moreton Walhouse, esq. whose ancestor William Walhouse, 4th July, 13 James I. died seized of lands in Great Sardon, Water Eaton, Kinvaston, Hatherton, Stretton, Whistone, and Galley-Hay, which he left to Walter, his son. Moreton Walhouse, 32 Geo. III. was sheriff of the county.

<sup>2</sup> Arms of Dorrington: Sable, three bugle horns Argent, stringed Gules.

<sup>3</sup> Acton is now (1819) the property of viscount Anson.



sell's land, and therefore commonly called Acton-Trussel, and lately sold by the earl of Oxford, one of whose ancestors married Trussel's heir.

Somewhat more removed westwardly, lieth Burton, the seat of the Whitgreaves. In Henry the Third's time, Robert Whitgreave was owner of it; and since, another Robert, who had issue Humphrey, who had issue another Robert, both now living<sup>1</sup>.

Penk keeping on its course, leaveth Ricardscote (which, 20 Conq. Robert held of Robert de Stafford) on the west; and Beddenhall, Brockton, Walton, Stockton<sup>2</sup>, and Berkeswich, commonly called Baswich, on the east; all, 20 Conq. the lands of the bishop of Lichfield, and so entereth Sow, which, being joined, washeth the walls of the priory of St. Thomas the Martyr, juxta Stafford, founded by one Gerardus de Stafford, filius Brieni de Stafford, sometimes so calling himself, and more often Briennus, filius Gerrardi de Stafford; doubtful I am, whether he were of the house of the barons of Stafford, or else some wealthy burgo-master of Stafford, and called himself de Stafford, as dwelling in the city (or borough) of Stafford, as it is called in the records of Domesday. At this day it is the seat of Walter, the son of Brien Fowler, to whom Rowland Lce, bishop of Lichfield, gave it, and also the other lands, for the most part of the said priory, as being the son of Sibilla his sister, by her husband Roger Fowler. Roger was the son of Edward, the son of Thomas, second son of William Fowler, of Ricote in Oxfordshire, the son of Henry, the son of John Fowler<sup>3</sup> of Foxley, in Buckinghamshire.

<sup>1</sup> In 1654, Thomas Whitgreave was owner of it. See Moseley.

<sup>2</sup> There is no mention of Stockton in Domesday. S. P-W.

<sup>3</sup> Arms of Fowler: Ermine, in a canton Gules an owl Argent.

Sow<sup>1</sup> being past St. Thomas's priory, divideth Tickeshall (whereof I have spoken before) from the forest of Canke, commonly called Canke-wood (I think it should be Canutus wood), and so entereth into Trent, between Heywood (spoken of also before) and Sowborough, called Shutborough<sup>2</sup>, where remain the ruins of a

<sup>1</sup> The little parish of Beskwick, or Baswick, which takes its name probably from Bertle or Bertelin, the hermit of Stafford, is the place whither, perhaps, he retired, to end his days in solitude. In the old chartularies of St. Thomas's priory it is written Bercleswick.

<sup>2</sup> Shugborough has been described by Pennant. Leland says: "Some call it Shokesborow Haywood, because it standeth by it." Opposite to the back front of the house, on the banks of the Sow, are the remains of the ancient mansion, which originally belonged to "Suckborrow, with a long beard; who, according to Leland, is supposed to have given it to the Bishop. The house was long an episcopal residence, having been built by bishop Langton. The remains now give the appearance of reality and ruin to some beautiful Grecian columns, and other fragments of ancient architecture. Here was born that distinguished naval commander and circumnavigator, the first lord Anson, the narrative of whose voyages makes a conspicuous figure in the annals of English history. This family have been seated in the county for several centuries; first at Dunston, in the parish of Penkridge, and afterwards at Shugborough, the manor of which was purchased, in the time of James I. by William Anson, an eminent lawyer, temp. Elizabeth. Dugdale states (p. 834) that he bought two manors in Warwickshire of sir Walter Aston, which he afterwards sold to William Comberford, of Tamworth. William Anson, his son and heir, was born in 1628; married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stafford, of Botham, co. Derby, and by her had three daughters, and William, his son and heir, born in 1656. This William, who died in 1720, was the father of Thomas, his son and heir, and George the Admiral, and four daughters. George, afterwards lord Anson, younger son of William, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Robert Carrier, of Worksworth, co. Derby, esq. was born here April 23, 1697,

goodly house, some time the bishop's, and since then the lord Pagett's, who had the same, the Cannock

was educated in the naval service, and became an admiral in 1745. As a reward for his numerous important services, both at sea and as the First Lord of the Admiralty at home, in 1747 he was advanced to the peerage by the title of lord Anson, baron of Soberton, in Hampshire. Dying without issue, in 1762, his title became extinct. His estates devolved to his nephew, George Adams, esq. who also succeeded to this estate at the death of his elder uncle, Thomas Anson, esq. He took the name of Anson, and was father of Thomas Anson, esq. who, in 1806, was created baron of Soberton, co. Southampton, and viscount Anson of Shugborough and Orgreave, co. Stafford. Arms: Argent, 3 bends engrailed Gules, a crescent for difference.

John de Colwich, seated here, was witness to a deed 25 Edw. I. and whose ancestors resided at Colwich, temp. Rich. I. George Colwich married a sister of John Aston, esq. Edward, his son, left Elizabeth, an only daughter and heiress, who married, 1 Philip and Mary, Peter Leicester, of Nether Tabley, co. Chester, esq. whose three daughters and coheirs sold their estate at Colwich to sir Robert Wolseley, bart. about 1634. Arms of Colwich: Argent, a fess between three rermice displayed Sable.

The following poetical and elegant Address to the first lord Anson, on this beautiful and enchanting spot, was written by Dr. Sneyd Davies:

TO LORD ANSON.

Thy course in various travel has been run,  
O'er paths illumin'd by the setting sun.  
Here, Anson rest; thy labour is no more;  
Waves and the tempest recommend the shore.  
See from this port the length of Ocean past,  
Look from this Eden to its dreary waste!  
Serene, enjoy the contrast of thy pains,  
The burning sand, the aromatic plains.  
Here to reflection thirsty deserts brought,  
Here groves of citron through the gales be caught!  
The boast of Europe and of Asia thine,  
Their bloom and their decay for thee combine;

town' and forest, together with Longdon, Rugeley, Beaudesert, (another house, some time also the bishop's,

The radiant splendour in Versailles display'd,  
And the mild beauty in Frescati's shade ;  
Where fretted gold Elcairo's roof adorns,  
And Balbec her majestic ruin mourns ;  
On the maim'd architrave, in shrubs o'ergrown,  
The living eagle soars in sculptur'd stone,  
Jove in the wreck, still awful and sublime :  
Barbarian ravage, and the worm of time,  
To charm thy view, restrain their havock's power,  
Spare the rent pillars, and the falling tow'r ;  
Palmyra's columns to thy mansion guide,  
And bid Minerva's fane resume its pride.

Can thy fond wish beyond possession roam,  
And sigh for Art's or Nature's charms at home ?  
Can fam'd Pactolus grace a richer mead,  
Or Tempe's lawns a softer carpet spread ?  
May not that broken pile's disorder'd state  
Express in emblem all-consuming fate ;  
Recall in lov'd remains departed skill,  
Grace the memorial, and the wonder still ?  
Upon that storied marble cast thine eye,  
The scene commands a moralizing sigh ;  
Ev'n in Arcadia's bless'd Elysian plains,  
Amidst the laughing nymphs and sportive swains,  
See festal joy subside, with melting grace,  
And pity visit the half-smiling face ;  
Where now the dance, the lute, the nuptial feast,  
The passion throbbing in the lover's breast ?  
Life's emblem here, in youth and vernal bloom,  
But Reason's finger pointing at the tomb !

Yet, while thou may'st enjoy and love the bow'r,  
With soul sedate above the passing hour,  
Behold thy oriental structures rise,  
Though turban'd pride and sultans they despise ;  
From servile climes their Grecian arts demand,  
And rear Athenian domes in Freedom's land.

<sup>1</sup> The etymology of Cannock has been derived from the Cangi;  
and it has also been derived from Canute, the first Danish

and new re-edified by the late lord Pagett<sup>1</sup>;) together with the parks of Heywood and Beaudesert, and a great

king of England; but it probably takes its name from two Saxon words, *cann*, powerful, and *aic*, oak. A power of any thing is sometimes used to mean a great quantity, and this extensive waste is often called Cank wood at this day. It abounds in coal, and has some beds of limestone. The freeholders have an unlimited right of common. There appears to have been a castle in early times upon this forest, where the first kings of the Norman race occasionally resided. This castle existed in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The forest was annexed to the see of Lichfield in the time of bishop Weseham. After the restoration, sir William Paget obtained a grant of Cannock-wood, Beaudesert, and other lands of the bishop. Here was doubtless a forest during the time of the Mercians, and it was the favourite chase of their monarchs. The waste is said to contain thirty-six thousand acres. There was a decree and orders in the Court of Chancery, respecting Cannock, Rugeley, Haywood, and Longdon, dated 29 Nov. 1606, 4 James I. and an act of parliament for the confirmation of the same. The curacy of this church was the first preferment of the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Near the church is a stone of great weight and magnitude, which has been sunk under the surface of the ground, and the plough passes over it. Several large single stones here are objects of curiosity, and are probably the remains of Druidical habitations. At Radmore, within the forest, was an abbey for the Cistercian order of monks. They were formed into a society in the reign of Stephen, about 1140, when they first procured a grant of the hermitage, upon which the empress Matilda and king Stephen afterwards conferred some adjacent lands towards the foundation of a monastery. The monks were soon removed, in 1154, to Stoneley, and formed the commencement of that abbey, in Warwickshire.

<sup>1</sup> William lord Paget was born at Wednesbury, sprung from obscure parents, his father being serjeant at mace in London. He so recommended himself to Hen. VIII. that he appointed him one of his executors, and of the council to his son Edw. VI. in whose reign he was knighted, made comptroller

number of hamlets and villages more, in and adjoining to the said forest; all which were lands of the lord bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; and by him given in exchange<sup>1</sup> of certain parsonages impropriate, and other

of the household, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and lord Paget of Beaudesert. He was involved in the duke of Somerset's disgrace; but restored, with accumulated honours, by Mary, and died in 1564; as did his sons and successors in 1568 and 1569, the latter under attainder for corresponding with Mary queen of Scots. His son, William, was restored 1 James I. and died in 1628. His son, William, died in 1678; and his son, William, the sixth lord, was ambassadour to the Porte, for concluding the peace of Carlowitz, in 1698; and dying in 1712, was succeeded by his son, Henry, the seventh lord; and was created baron of Burton in 1711, and earl of Uxbridge in 1714; both which titles terminating in his grandson in 1769, the title of Paget of Beaudesert went to sir Henry Bayley, bart. great grandson to William, fifth lord Paget, who took the name of Paget, and was, in 1784, advanced to the title of earl of Uxbridge. He died March 13, 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry William, lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoons; who, June 24, 1815, was created marquess of Anglesey. The house at Beaudesert was rebuilt by Thomas lord Paget in the reign of Elizabeth. Here is a fine portrait of the first lord Paget by Holbein. His monument in Lichfield cathedral was destroyed in the civil war. Arms of Paget, marquess of Anglesey: quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sable, on a cross engrailed between four eagles displayed Argent, five lions passant of the first; 2nd and 3d, Azure, nine estoiles, 3, 3, 2, and 1, Argent.

<sup>1</sup> Ric'us Sampson, ep'us Cov. et Lich. ad requisic'o'em Hen. VIII. regis, per manus regis, assueravit Will'o Paget, militi, et heredibus maneria de Longdon, Cannock, Rudgeley, Shutborough, Whyttington, foresta' et chascam de Cannock et parcos de Beaudesert et Heywood, in p'petuam exheredac'o'em cath'lis eccl'iæ de Lichf. in malum exemplum co'essorum, et maximum detrimentum multorum inhabitantium infra comitatum Staff. Faxit Deus, ut maneria p'dicta cum ceteris p'missis

benefices, which the said lord Pagett had obtained of king Edw. VI. whereby he procured himself to be created lord Pagett of Beaudesert.

In Cannock, long since, was the seat of the Trumwyns, of the original of which house see the copy of two deeds here following: Will'us rex Angl. N. vicecom. de Estadford, sal't'm fac. ut iste Lewinus, ejus hospes, ita tractatus sit, et ita justè habeat consuetudines suas, sicut habuit tempore patris mei et meo. Test. Rob. fil. Ham. The other deed, expressing more at large, says thus: Wil. rex Angliæ Nicol. vicecom. et Ric'o Caramag. sal't'm, sciatis me reddidisse huic le Filedo et filio ejus Trumwino, terram Lewini, patris sui, qui mortuus est, et ministerium quod ipse tenuit, sicut ipse tenuit, et nullus ei injuriam faciat. Test. Rob. fil. Ham. apud Can'oc.

I have not the descent of this Trumwin that was between his time and the time of Hen. III. but in Henry the Third's time lived one sir William Trumwin, knt. who had issue sir William, who had issue sir William Trumwin, written in one deed le Rider', (which I take to be as much as chevalier or knight) who had issue sir

ex benevolentia et concessione regia ad pristinum statum eccl'ie redigantur. Amen. Wyrley.

<sup>1</sup> I should think it meant something more particular. Le Rider, I apprehend, was the designation of an officer of Cannock-chase. S. P-W.

Ego Henricus de Harecourt, dedi Aliciæ Trumwyne, omnes terras in villis de Alrewych, Shenston, et Barre, &c. Dat. apud Alrewych, anno x Edw. fil. Edwardi.

Carta Emmæ quæ fuit uxor d'ni Will'mi Trumwyne, &c. Dat. apud Herdewike, anno xii Edw. regis.

Ego Johanna de la Poole, quondam uxor Rogeri Tromwyne, militis, in viduate mea, dedi Roberto Tromwyne filio meo, clerico, omnes terras in le Herdewike, infra manerium de Sardon, &c. Dat. apud Clannem, anno 7 Edw. III.

William and sir Roger, both knights; sir William had issue sir William and John Trumwin, who, as I take it, both died without issue, for that all the lands of sir William came to the issue of sir Roger; who had issue Roger, sir John Trumwin, knt. Robert, and David; but all died without issue: so that all the lands, both of sir William Trumwin and sir Roger his brother, descended to Katherine, daughter of the said sir Roger, wife of sir John Musard, who by her had issue Joan, their only daughter and heir, married to sir John Washbourne, who had issue Isold, married to John Salway of Leacroft.

<sup>1</sup> Leacroft is a hamlet in Cannock parish, of which town was lord one William Salway about Henry the Third's time, who had issue William, who had issue William, who had issue Adam, who had issue John, who had issue John, who had issue the said John Salway, husband of the said Isold. John Salway, and Isold his wife, had issue Humphry, who had issue John and Thomas. John married the daughter<sup>2</sup> of Hugh Erdeswick of Sandon, by whom he had issue Cecilia, married to Thomas Conisby<sup>3</sup>, father of Humphry, father of sir Thomas, now living; Margaret, married to Thomas Biddulph, father of Francis, father of Richard, now living; and Joyce, married to one Ashby, and, after, to Raufe Wolseley. Thomas Salway, brother of John that had the three daughters, had issue Thomas, who had issue Arthur Salway, of Stanford in Worcestershire, and now of the exchequer, and yet living.

<sup>1</sup> Leacroft was, in the eighteenth century, the seat of Edward Byrche, esq. serjeant at law. It yet remains in the same family. See their pedigrees in Wilmot's *Life of Bishop Hough*.

<sup>2</sup> Margery. T. B.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire. Smyth.



Trent, being past Shutborough and Heywood, runneth by Colwych<sup>1</sup>, where hath been a race of gentlemen, bearing the name of the same place, whose only daughter and heir, in our age, was married to Leicester of Tabley in Cheshire. The first of the Colwyches, that I can find, was one John Colwych, who lived in or before Henry the Third's time: he had issue Adam, who had issue John, who had issue Roger, who had issue Thomas, who had issue John, who had issue Thomas, who had issue George, who had issue Edward and George; Edward had issue Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, married to Peter Leicester, of Tabley in Cheshire. Peter and Elizabeth had issue three daughters; Alice, married to sir George Leicester, of Toft, knt.; Elizabeth, married to George Legh, of High Legh, both Cheshire men; and Katherine, married to John Ireland, of the Hutt in Lancashire. Sir George Leicester and Alice have issue Ralph; George Legh and Elizabeth have issue Thomas Legh; but John Ireland and Katherine having no issue, sold their part of Colwych's lands to sir George Leicester, who now hath the two parts.

Trent, being past Colwych, entereth between Bishton, or Bishopston, and Wolseley, (famous for the bridge that passeth over Trent there) of which Wolseley is owner; a

<sup>1</sup> The ancient church of Colwich contains monuments to the memory of the families of Anson and Wolseley. The manor, according to sir Simon Degge, was bought by sir Robert Wolseley, bart. in whose descendants it yet remains. At Oak-edge lived Mrs. Whitby, known by the name of the "widow of the wood," who was married at midnight, in the church of Colwich, to sir William Wolseley, bart. which marriage was set aside, she having previously married . . . . . Robins, esq. of Stafford: she was afterwards the wife of Mr. Hargreave, father of the late eminent lawyer of that name, and died in June 1782. This is the property of viscount Anson.

gentleman<sup>1</sup> bearing his name of the place. It is a member of Heywood, and, 20 Conq. Nigellus, Gresley's paternal

<sup>1</sup> This family have resided at the same place under the same name for more than six centuries.

Edric de Wholeseley.

1. Reimerus de Wolseley: shortly after the Conquest, and lived at Wolseley.

2. Syward d'n's de Wolseleia.

3. W'mus de Wolseleia.

4. Ric'us de Wolseley.

5. Stephen de Wolseley.

6. Rob'tus Wolesley, lived in 1281.

7. Rob'tus Wolseley.

8. W'mus Wolseley.

9. Ric'us Wolseley, 25 Edw. I. obtained Bishton in marriage with Sybilla, daughter of Roger de Ashton, which lands yet remain in possession of sir Charles Wolseley.

10. John Wolseley, 11 Edw. III.

11. Rad'us Wolseley, married Matilda, 20 Ric. II.

12. Tho. Wolseley, 12—39 Henry VI. married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Brocton de Longdon.

13. Rad'us Wolseley, bar. scacc. temp. Edw. IV. died 20 Hen. VII. married Margaret, widow of Robert Kinnersley of Loxley, and fil. Rob. Aston\* de Heywood.

14. Joh'es Wolseley, died 5 Eliz. married Anna, fil. Georgii Stanley de Bromwich.

15. Rad'us Wolseley, married Joyce, daughter and coheirress of John Salway de Stanford.

16. John Wolseley, married Isabel, daughter of John Porter.

17. Sir Robert Wolseley, bart. 4 Chas. I. married a daughter of sir George Wroughton, of Wiltshire, p. rege violent. p. rege p. protectore.

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\* This Ralph died seized of the manor of Wolseley, and John was found to be his son and heir, æt. 30. Ralph, 8 Edw. IV. made a feoffment of his lands before-mentioned, by which it appears he lived thirty-four years after he was baron of the exchequer.

ancestor held it of the bishop, as also Moreton, standing a mile northwardly:

18. Sir Charles Wolseley \*, married Anne, daughter of viscount Say and Seale; was in great favour with the protector, and a member of his House of Lords.

19. Sir William Wolseley, bart.

20. Sir Henry Wolseley, bart. succeeded his brother sir William.

21. Sir William Wolseley, bart. eldest surviving son of captain Richard Wolseley, sixth son of sir Charles Wolseley, bart. He died in 1779.

22. Sir William Wolseley, bart. died in 1817.

23. Sir Charles Wolseley, bart. married 1st, Mary, daughter of the hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, by whom he has one son, Spencer-William, born 1799; 2d, Anne, daughter of Anthony Wright, esq.

William Wolseley, a colonel in Ireland, who was fifth son of the first sir Robert Wolseley, bart. married Eleanor, daughter and heir of sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, knt.

Anthony Wolseley, bart. second son of sir John Wolseley, who died 5 Eliz. married the daughter of William Blith, of Norton, co. Derby.

This curious old baronial hall, is yet, 1819, the residence of sir Charles Wolseley, bart.

\* In this family were remarkable instances of longevity. Lord Say and Seale married a daughter of lady Temple, who lived to see several hundred descended from herself, and died, in 1656, at Stow in Buckinghamshire. Sir Charles Wolseley, had seven sons and ten daughters, and died in 1714, aged 85: sir William, who lived to be 73; sir Henry was drowned in 1730, aged 73; captain Richard lived to be 68; Mrs. Edwards survived to the age of 91; and Mrs. Somerville of 98. Mrs. Berry had twenty children, and lived to be 72; Mrs. Marsh 70; Mrs. Bridget Wolseley 63; Mrs. Wedgwood 76; Mrs. Frances Wolseley 66; Mrs. Bentley 55; Mrs. Penelope Wolseley 75; Robert, Fiennes, Charles, and James, died young. This account was taken in 1746, and many of them survived that date. Mrs. Somerville was the mother of Somerville the poet, who was born at Wolseley, Sept. 2, 1675. Richard, the sixth son, who was heir to sir Charles, married an heiress in Ireland, and settled one of his younger sons in that country, who was afterwards created a baronet.

About Henry the Second's time, Wolseley was a divided manor, between Richard Hintes and Richard de Wolseley, as appeareth by a deed, the copy whereof here followeth : *Hæc est conventio facta inter Ricūm de Hintes et Ricūm de Wolseley, nepotem suum, quod ex mutuo consilio amicorum eorum ex utraque parte sunt inter se affidati fideliter; simul terras et jura eorum apud Wolseley fideliter poterunt servare et simul gubernare, et in unum tutare; et ubi jura eorum retro sunt, acquirere poterunt fideliter, et poterunt purchasiare, et dimidiare; ita quod neuter eorum de altero certabit; nec exordium faciet, de placito, sine altero, nec placitum exmovebit: hanc autem conventionem fideliter observand. ex utraque parte et confirmend: Hi sunt testes, Rad. de Mitton, Ad. fil. ejus Ad. de Colwitz, Ad. de Shradecot, Steph. fil. ejus, Walter de Bishopeston, et multi alii.*

<sup>1</sup> Moreton descended from Nigellus to William his son, lord of Gresley Castle, and divers other manors, as appeareth by Domesday book; which William founded the monastery of Gresley in Derbyshire; and had issue sir Robert de Gresley<sup>a</sup>, who had issue sir William, who

Sir Thomas Wolseley, 2 Ric. III. was sheriff of the county. Arms: Argent, a wolf-dog passant Gules. Crest: out of a ducal crown Or, a wolf dog's head erased proper.

<sup>1</sup> Moreton was sold to sir Edward Aston by sir George Gresley, the first baronet of the family, whose son sold it to sir Robert Wolseley, the first baronet of the family, who left it to descend to sir Charles Wolseley, his son, one of Oliver Cromwell's lords of the upper house of parliament. Moreton is no longer the property of the Wolseleys.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Greseley, however, had "Mortun" only by exchange with a younger brother Engenolf, to whom he gave in lieu Swart (Swarthincote, a small lordship in Greseley parish, Derbyshire), with two bovates in "Kingsleya," and two in

had issue sir Geffry, who had issue sir Peter Gresley, all knights; sir Peter had issue sir Geffry Gresley, who had issue sir John, who had issue sir Nicholas, who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue sir John, who had issue sir John, who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue sir William Gresley, knt. sir John, a priest, sir George, a knt. Robert and James. Sir William, and sir John, died both without issue. Sir George Gresley had issue sir William Gresley, knt. father of sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow and Colton, now living, 1596<sup>1</sup>.

"Bredleia," both in Staffordshire. "Test. Domina Basilia uxor. Rob. de Gresel; and, among others, four more Greseleys, Nigel, Henry, William, Ralph, all younger brothers of Robert. Robert's autograph among Swarthincote evidences, in possession of S. P-W. See others of them quoted in note on Darlaston.

<sup>1</sup> 1. Nigellus intravit Angliam Conquestore.

2. W'mus fil. Nigel. fundator Monast. de Gresley.

3. Robertus de Gresley, miles, fil. Wil'm.

4. W'mus de Gresley, miles, fil. et hær. Rob.

5. Galfridus de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. W'mi.

6. W'mus de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Galfridi.

7. Galfridus de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. W'mi.

8. Petrus de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Galfridi.

9. Galfridus de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Petri.

10. Johannes de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Galfridi.

11. Nicolaus de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Joh'is.

12. Thomas de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Nic'li.

13. Johannes de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Thomæ.

14. Thomas de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Joh'is.

15. W'mus de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. Thomæ. Obiit sine prole.

16. Georgius de Gresley, mil. frater et hær. W'mi. Habuit exitum, W'mum, Edw'dum, et Thomam.

17. W'mus de Gresley, mil. fil. et hær. W'mi; genuit Henricum, Georgium, Joh'em, et W'mum; Walsinghamiam, Catharinam Canciæ, Catherinam Eboracenciæ, et Dorotheam. Et pater et nati natæque viventes 1592, mense Maii 2<sup>o</sup>.

Trent, being past Moreton, runneth between Colton and Rugeley, sometime a manor belonging to the bishop, as I have said.

Inter arma nobilium com. Staff. Ric. II. Sir Geoffrey de Gresley, vaire, Ermine and Gules.

18. Sir George Gresley, the first baronet.

19. Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. succeeded his grandfather sir George.

20. Sir William Gresley, bart. succeeded his father sir Thomas.

21. Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. succeeded his father sir William.

22. Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. succeeded his father sir Thomas.

23. Sir Nigel Gresley, bart. succeeded his brother sir Thomas.

24. Sir Nigel-Bowyer Gresley, bart. succeeded his father sir Nigel.

25. Sir Roger Gresley, bart. succeeded his father sir Nigel Bowyer, and is, 1819, the present baronet.

Arms : Vaire Ermine and Gules. Crest : on a wreath, a lion passant Ermine, armed, langued, and collared Gules.

In the second year of king John, William de Ferrers, sixth earl of Derby and Nottingham, had a grant from that king of William de Gresley and his heirs, for his lands at Drakelow, to hold by the payment of a bow, with a quiver and twelve arrows yearly, for all services. In consequence of which service to these earls of Derby, the family of Gresley of Drakelow, from whom is lineally descended that most ancient family, still subsisting in the person of sir Roger Gresley, of Drakelow, baronet, assumed arms nearly similar to those of the family of Ferrers ; viz. vaire, Ermine and Gules, which are still the arms of that family,

In an old deed—Galfredus de Greseley, maritus Mariorie filie Matildis de Somerville, habuit duas sorores, scil. Agatham, nuptam Galfrido de Bec, et Aliciam nuptam cuidam Ricardo filio Gilberti.

There is indentura inter Matildem de Vernon, d'num Ric'm de Stafford, et Isabellam uxorem ejus, ex una, et d'num Joh'ein de Greseley, et Aliciam uxorem ejus, ex altera. Dat. anno 22 R. Ed. III.

Of Colton, was lord, in the Conqueror's time, one Goisfridus<sup>1</sup>, and immediately after him, one Hardulphus de Wastenoy's, miles, was lord of all, or half of it, I know not which; for in 9 Edw. II. sir William Wastenoy's, and Anselmus le Marshall, were joint lords thereof; which Hardulphus had issue sir Robert<sup>2</sup>, who had issue sir Philip, who had issue sir William, who had issue sir William, who had issue sir William, who had issue sir John, who had issue sir William, who had issue sir Thomas, all knights; sir Thomas had issue Thomasine, his only daughter and heir, married to sir Nicholas Gresley, before-named<sup>3</sup>.

Carta Margaretæ, quæ fuit uxor Galfridi de Greseley, data anno 8 Ed. III. Ego, Joh'es de Clynton, dedi Galfrido de Greseley, et Margaretæ uxori suæ, &c. in Kingeston, &c. anno 7 Edw. fil. Edw.

Ego, Galfridus de Greseley, miles, concessi Isoldæ relictæ Rob'ti de Greseley, filii mei, dotem suam de uno messuagio in Lullinton, usa ad plenam ætatem Joh'is filii, et hæredi dicto Rob'ti pro eo nutriendo, &c. Dat. anno 26 regis Edwardi.

<sup>1</sup> Coltone et Goiffridus de eo (viz. Rob. de Stafford). Domesday.

<sup>2</sup> "Who had issue a daughter, Diva, wife to Robert, fil. Walteri de Morley, whose daughter and coheir, Amphelisia, married sir Philip de Gastenoy's, who had issue sir William," &c. From a chartulary of Sacheverell, quoted in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 50; and the Gresleya Volume in Cheetham's Library at Manchester, copied by the late lieut.-colonel Chadwick, of Mavesyn-Ridware. S. P-W.

Sir Hardolph Wastneys, knt. a descendant of sir Philip de Gasteney's, resided at Headon, co. Nottingham, and was made a baronet, 20 king James I. His great grandson, sir Hardolph, fourth baronet, died about 1760, and was the last of that name.

Arms of Wastenoy's: Sable, a lion rampant Argent, collared Gules.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Nicholas Greislei, about 1379, by his marriage with Thomasine, sole heiress and daughter of sir Thomas Wastenoy's, transferred this manor of Colton to the house of Drakelow.

Trent, being past Colton and Rugeley<sup>1</sup>, passeth on between Mavesine-Ridware and Armitage.

The old hall at Colton, which was large enough to contain fourscore lodging rooms, was burnt down in the time of Charles I. by the carelessness of a servant.

Sir George Gresley, bart. temp. James I. sold Colton to sir Walter Aston, knight of the Bath, and baronet, afterwards baron of Forfar, who left it to his son, Walter lord Aston. It is now, 1819, the property of . . . Burt, esq. John Heyligar Burt, esq. 45 Geo. III. was sheriff of the county.

There was a grange at Colton, which belonged to the priory of St. Thomas, and was given by Rowland Lee to Robert Fowler, his godson, from whom it descended to George Fowler, his son, who sold it to Sampson Boughey, who had issue George, who had issue Sampson, who had issue George (who had no issue), and five daughters; Constance, the youngest, married to Whitehall Degge, esq. eldest son of Simon Degge, esq. who had the same in marriage with his wife, paying £750, for portions to some other of the sisters.

There is at Colton a manor called Little Hay, and a hall which was long enjoyed by the younger brothers of the Bagots. Bellamour-hall was built by Herbert Aston, esq. a younger brother of lord Aston; a new house has been erected by lady Blount near the old hall, which had been called Bell'amour in token of the benevolence of the gentlemen his neighbours in the completion of it. Arms of Blount: the second barry wavy of six Or and Sable.

This ancient family is said to have taken its origin from the Blondi in Italy, and they from the Roman Flavii, so called from their fair hair. Le Blond, lord of Guines in France, came over with the Conqueror; two of whose sons, sir Robert and sir William, were the progenitors of all the Blounts in England. Sir Robert had thirteen lordships in Suffolk, and was created by the Conqueror baron of Icksworth. Sir William had six lordships in Lincolnshire. From these two brothers descend the Blounts of Mapledurham, co. Oxford; and sir Edward Blount, of Mawley and Soddington, co. Worcester.

<sup>1</sup> At Rugeley was the seat of William Chetwynd, son of William, son of Thomas, a younger brother of the last sir Walter



Of Mavesine-Ridware<sup>1</sup> was lord one William Mavesine about Edward the First's time : for, 33 Edw. I. and

The present baronet is the grandson of sir Walter Blount, who married Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of James, fifth lord Aston. Edward Blount, esq. is the present proprietor of this estate.

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Chetwynd of Ingestrie, whose grandfather and uncle made great improvements of their estates, which have descended to earl Talbot. The family of Weston had a seat here, at Hagley, now the property of viscount Curzon. Sir Richard Weston was a bencher of the Inner Temple, and a baron of the exchequer, whose eldest son, Richard, was a barrister of the Inner Temple, and killed in the isle of Man in the service of the king. Sir James Weston, also baron of the exchequer, bore, Or, an eagle displayed Sable, membered Gules, a mullet of the third charged, a crescent of the first. Sir Richard Weston bore, Ermine, upon a chief Azure five besants, martlet the difference. Sir Simon Weston bore the same coat. He was sheriff of the county 8 James I. and recorder of Lichfield. Simon de Ruggeley, 10th and four following years of Edw III. and Simon Rugeley, 19 and 20 Charles I. were sheriffs.

Robert de Curzon came over with the Conqueror. His grandson, Richard, was seated at Croxall, co. Derby ; and had two sons, Robert and Thomas, the ancestor of lord Scarsdale and of viscount Curzon of Hagley. From Robert descended Thomas Curzon, who married Anne, daughter of sir John Aston, temp. Hen. VII. Sir George Curzon, kt. grandson of Thomas, married Mary, sister and heiress of sir William Leveson of Lilleshall. Their only child, Mary, married Edward Sackville earl of Dorset, whose remarkable duel with lord Bruce, in 1613, is recorded in the Guardian. From them the present duke of Dorset is lineally descended.

<sup>1</sup> Mavesyn-Ridware is treated of very much at large, quite to minuteness, in Shaw, vol. I. from a series of original deeds, such as very few families indeed have preserved, and commencing at a very early period. It there appears that William, with whom Erdeswick begins, was the son of Hugo, the founder

9 Edw. II. his son, sir Henry, was lord thereof; and he had issue Robert; and he, or his son, had issue Hugo

- of Blythburgh priory; and lived much earlier than Erdeswick puts him, dying probably in king John's time. Erdeswick's Henry was not William's son, but great-grandson; and he (sir Henry) had issue sir Robert, who had issue Thomas: so that the one or two Mavesyns Erdeswick reckons between the two last, are to be stricken out. Joyce, third of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas Cawarden, married John Chadwick, son of Humphrey, of Wade-lane house in Mavesyn Ridware; and their son Louis Chadwick's daughter and heir, Katherine, carried five-eighths of the manor (two possessed by descent from Joyce, and the other three by purchase from two of the other coheirs) to another John Chadwick, her distant relation, of Heley-hall, Lancashire. Their great-great-grandson is the present (1819) Charles Chadwick, esq. and Hugo Malveysyn Chadwick, is his only child and heir apparent. S. P-W.

Mavesine-Ridware was so called from the family of Malvoisin, Mauvesin, or Mavesin, a very ancient family of Norman extraction, and a branch of the house of Roswy in the isle of France. The old manor-house is entirely demolished except the gate-house, in which is an old chamber said to have been an oratory. The ancient part of the church contains several monuments. Some of the tombs, in honour of the Mavesines, were opened at different periods during the last century. The stone coffin, in which was deposited the body of Hugo, the founder of the priory of Blithbury, was raised in 1785, after it had remained undisturbed for upwards of six hundred years. In this coffin were all the bones in a tolerably intire state, but moist, and a quantity of mould, supposed to have been the remains of a decayed wooden coffin, in which the body was first inclosed. The altar-tomb of sir Robert Malveysin, who slew sir William Handsacre, lord of the neighbouring manor of Handsacre, is very handsome: his figure is armed and helmed, with a great sword on one side and a dagger on the other. The following inscription is engraven on the incumbent alabaster slab: *Hic jacet d'nus Robertus de Mauvesine, miles, d's de Mauvesine-Ridware, qui occubuit juxta Salopiam, 1403, stans cum rege, dimicans ex parte sua usque ad mortem, cujus animæ propitiatur*

de Mavesine, who had issue Thomas, who had issue sir Robert Mavesine, knight, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, ex parte regis, as his monument in Mavesine-Ridware saith, and well might be called Malvoisine: for (as the report of the country is) going towards the said battle, he met with his neighbour, sir William Hansacre, knt. going also towards the said battle, either of them being well accompanied with his servants and tenants, and upon some former malice as it might seem, or else knowing other to be backed by the contrary party (for, as it is said, Hansacre went on Percy's, and Mavesine on the king's side), they encountered each other, and fought as it were a little skirmish, or little battle, where Mavesine had the victory; and, having slain his adversary, went on to the battle and was there slain himself. The said sir Robert left behind him two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, who were his heirs: Elizabeth was married to sir John Cawardine, knt. and Margaret was married to sir William Hansacre, knt. son of the aforementioned sir William, to whom she brought her property in recompence of the death of his father

Deus. Roger de Mavesin, 9 Rich. II. Robert de Maveysin, 19 Ric. II. and 2 Hen. IV. were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Mavesin: Gules, two bendlets Argent. Arms of Chadwick: Gules, a bordure Gules, charged with eight martlets of the first.

Robert Pargiter, of Gretworth, co. Northampton, had issue Edward, who had issue Robert, of King's Sutton, who had Robert, aged 80 in 1663, who had William, of Ridware, who married Anne, daughter of Gerard Stanley, who had Philip Pargiter, of the Inner Temple, aged 26 in 1663. Arms: barré of eight Or and Sable, three mascles counterchanged, a dexter canton Gules. Crest: a dexter arm clothed Or and Sable, a hand proper holding a cup-cover by the stowke. Degge.

Philip Pargiter, in 1773, bequeathed his property here to Thomas Cobb of Lichfield, in whose family it remains.

slain by hers. Sir John Cawardine had issue John, who had issue John, who had issue Robert, who had issue Thomas and Geffry, *valettus regis, et postea serviens ad arma* Hen. VIII. Thomas had issue David, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Elizabeth, Maud, Joyce, and Mary: Geffry had issue Walter Cawardine.

Trent leaveth Armitage<sup>1</sup> a little southward of Hawkesharde<sup>2</sup>; whereof was owner, in Edward the Third's time, Humphry Rugeley (it being his seat): Humphry had issue Thomas, who had issue Nicholas, who lived 7 Hen. VI. and from Nicholas it descended to Thomas Rugeley, lately deceased, leaving his two daughters his

<sup>1</sup> Armitage was so called from a tradition that a hermit resided in a solitary place between the river and the church. At Handsacre, a hamlet in this village, there remains a fragment of the ancient house of Handsacre, surrounded by a moat. Armitage-park is the property of Thomas Lister, esq. of the ancient family of Lister of Gisborne-park in Yorkshire, and of which Lister lord Ribblesdale is the head. The manors of Armitage and Handsacre are the property of John Lane, esq. Arms of Cawarden: Sable, a barrulet coped between three pheons Argent. Arms of Lister: Ermine, on a fess Sable three mullets Or. Crest: a buck's head party per fess proper and Or, with a crescent upon it.

<sup>2</sup> Hawksyard, in the partition between the coheirs, fell to Richard Rugeley of Shenston, whose son, Simon, first mortgaged and afterwards sold the same to sir Richard Skeffington, second son of sir William Skeffington of Fisherwick; whose son, sir John, sold the same to Michael Biddulph. The Rugeleys were owners of the manors of Hawkyard, Collingwood; of twenty messuages, and thirteen hundred and forty acres of land in Fradley, King's Bromley, Handsacre, Armitage, Rugeley; and of lands in Bruerton, Hoxton, Armington, Newton, Ricarscote, Norton, Haselour, Kingston, Callowhill, Streethay, Shenston, Stubby Lane, Marchington, Uttoxeter, Woodland, Draycot, Alrewas, Longdon, co. Stafford, and in Knight-Thorp, co. Leicester; and are now left in the name or kindred. Degge. Arms: Argent, a chevron betwixt three roses Gules.

heirs; one, married to Francis Aspinall<sup>1</sup>; the other, to Richard Rugeley of Shenston.

A little more south-west is Brereton, whereof Chetwind is lord.

Trent, being past Armitage, leaveth Handsacre like a mile removed from it; a place possessed for a long time by a race of very brave knights of the same name. In Henry the Second's time one Robert de Handsacre was lord thereof; and in Henry the Third's time sir William Handsacre was lord thereof, who had to wife Ada, Adeliza, Aldetha, or, rather, Aldithea (for all these ways I have seen it written very anciently) the widow of Henry lord Hastings, and daughter and heir of David earl of Huntington (brother of William king of Scotland), by Maud his wife, eldest sister, and one of the heirs of Ranulf, earl of Chester. This said sir William Handsacre had issue by her sir William, who had issue sir William, and either he<sup>2</sup>, or another sir William, his son, had issue<sup>3</sup> sir Symon Handsacre, who had issue sir William, slain, riding towards Shrewsbury fight, by sir Robert Mavesine (as I said before), who had issue sir William Handsacre<sup>4</sup>, who married Margaret, second daughter and coheir of the said sir Robert Mavesine, and had issue by her Margaret, Jone, Anne, and Agnes<sup>5</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Chetwynd (from sir Simon Degge) extract, vol. A. p. 53. (et Ingestrie). S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> W'mus d'nus de Handesacre, 3 Edw. III. et 22 Edw. III. Wyrley.

<sup>3</sup> Simon Handesacre, miles, 46 Edw. III. Wyrley.

<sup>4</sup> W'mus Handesacre, 8 Hen. IV. Wyrley.

<sup>5</sup> By Shaw's article it appears (to pass over some differences in the order of the Handsacres, viz. the several Williams and Symon) that the coheirs of the last William were but two: I. Johan, wife (before she became such to Peter Melburne) of Edmund Vernon; II. Margaret, wife to Davenport and to

whereof the eldest, as I take it, was married to Westcote' (for Henry Westcote at this day hath Hansacre's seat), and another sister was married to Peter Melburne; but what became of the other sisters I know not<sup>a</sup>.

Trent being past Hansacre, maketh haste to King's Bromley, where a bridge hath been over it, but is now decayed. King's Bromley, at the Conquest, was in the king's hands; and, I suppose, was then ancient demesne, and, I think, so continued till Henry the Third's time<sup>b</sup>. 43 Hen. III. Roger Corbit died, holding Bromley in capite; and Thomas was then his heir, ætat. 11 ann<sup>c</sup>. About the beginning of Edward the First's time, sir Thomas Corbitt was lord thereof in the right of Joan his wife, who had issue sir Robert Corbitt, who lived 33 Edw. I. and 1 Edw. II. and it continued in the posterity of him till about Henry the Sixth's time; for, in 30

Woodford, but s. p. it seems; and that Erdeswick's Anne and Agnes were daughters and coheirs of Edmund Vernon and Johan, the latter, Agnes, carrying Hansacre to Nicholas Westcote, brother of judge Littleton. S. P-W.

<sup>a</sup> Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>b</sup> Lately purchased, I think, by William Chetwind, of Rugeley, esq. T. B.

Arms of Handsacre: Ermine, three chess-rooks Gules.

<sup>c</sup> Till April 14 in the sixth year of John; who then granted it to Cecilia de Hedley. Smyth.

<sup>d</sup> Here must be a mistake. If sir Robert died seized of this Bromley, 43 Hen. III. as here said, leaving Thomas, aged 2, this Thomas (who was afterwards also a knight, and of Moreton Corbet in Salop) could not have Bromley by his wife, as his father was lord of it before him. Smyth.

This right of Joan, the wife, seems an error; if Roger Corbet the father died seized so shortly before as 43 Hen. III. Indeed the Offlow hundred-roll (Shaw's Appendix to General Hist. xvii.) seems to say that the Corbets had Bromley from Henry the Second's time. S. P-W.

Hen. VI. sir Richard Corbitt was lord thereof, from whom it came by descent<sup>1</sup> to Prayers, of Baddilegh (as I take it), in Cheshire, and from him to one Partridge, who in this age sold it to Francis Agard, of Ireland, who left it to his eldest daughter, married to William Agard, of Foston, in Derbyshire, who is now owner of it in his wife's right<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> By purchase. Shaw quotes a conveyance by fine from sir Robert, not Richard, Corbet. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Bromley derives its additional name from its having been the property of the crown for two centuries after the Norman conquest. It had, in earlier times, been distinguished as the residence of the earls of Mercia. Leofric, the fifth earl of Mercia, the husband of the famous Godiva, died here in 1057, at an advanced age, and was buried in the monastery at Coventry, to which he had bequeathed his body, with a great quantity of gold and silver. The abbot of Burton gave two palfreys to have a market and fair here till the king (Hen. III.) came to full age. In 1630 Hugh May, esq. obtained a patent, under the duchy seal, of clerk of the markets within the duchy, upon which sir Henry Agard, of Foston, co. Derby, exhibited an information against Hugh May; shewing that he was feodary, escheator, clerk of the coroner, within the honour of Tutbury; which was allowed. From the Agards this manor passed, by purchase, to John Newton, of the island of Barbadoes, esq. son of Samuel Newton, of South Wingfield, co. Derby; which John Newton married Mary, fourth daughter of sir Thomas Vernon of London (of the family of that name at Audley), by whom he had two sons and six daughters. He died April 11, 1706, aged 39; and was succeeded in this estate by his son, Samuel Newton, who married Elizabeth Fowler, daughter of Charles Fowler, of Penford, esq. by whom he had two sons and three daughters. John, the eldest, succeeded to this estate; Samuel, died an infant; Mary, married to Edward Harpur, son of sir John Harpur, bart. of Calke, co. Derby, and died without issue; Elizabeth, died unmarried; and Sarah, married to sir Lister Holte, of Aston, co. Warwick, by whom she left no issue. John Newton was married, first, to Eliza-

Trent, being but a little past King's Bromley, receiveth on the south side a brook, coming out of Cannock-wood<sup>1</sup>, where it taketh its beginning, and passeth between Pipe and Beaudesert (the lord Pagett's seat), and Longdon, of which Beaudesert is a member.

Of Pype<sup>2</sup> was lord, 26 Edw. I. sir Thomas Pype;

beth, daughter and coheiress of . . . . . Alleyne, of Barbadoes, esq. and secondly, to Catherine, daughter of lord Francis Seymour, fourth son of the eighth duke of Somerset. He died in 1783, and devised his estates, by will, to his sisters Elizabeth and Mary. The last surviving sister, Elizabeth, died Dec. 24, 1794, and left his estate to her cousins, John Lane, and Thomas Lane, esquires, whose ancestors were settled at Bentley during many centuries; among whom was col. John Lane, whose sister was so conspicuous for her remarkable zeal in the preservation of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Plot states a curious instance of longevity in the person of Mary Cooper, residing in this parish, who had seen her descendants to the sixth generation, and all of them were alive at the same time; that she could say to her daughter, "Rise, daughter, go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath got a daughter." Robert Corbet, 17 Edw. I. John Newton, 3 Will. and Mary; Samuel Newton, 2 Geo. II. and John Lane, 48 Geo. III. were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Corbet: Argent, three ravens Sable, 2 and 1. Arms of Lane: Or, a chevron between three mullets Azure.

<sup>1</sup> Erdeswick is wrong here in his topography. Trent, a little before it reaches King's Bromley, receives the Blyth from the north; but runs, measuring along the windings, perhaps three miles further, before the brook here mentioned falls in on the other side. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Henricus de Pipa witnesses the grant of Bromhale by Walter Durdent, bishop, 1149 to 1161, to Ralph, his dapifer, stated in Shaw, II. 124. And the next bishop, in 1166, certifies the king (see Lib. Nig.), that Henricus held of him 8<sup>m</sup> partem militis, de tempore avi vestri" (sc<sup>t</sup> Hen. I.<sup>m</sup>l). About 1240, and later, "Ricardus, dominus de Pipa, et Robertus, filius," appear in various charters; and by some of them, if rightly



who, I think, married Isabell, widow of Nicholas or Robert, baron of Stafford<sup>1</sup>. But not long after, as I

quoted, there must have been a second Robertus de Pipe, miles. This second sir Robert (if two there were) was father, by Matild. de Thamenhorne, donée of Parva (afterwards Pipe) Ridware, in frank marriage, to Erdeswick's sir Thomas. This sir Thomas, by Johan, daughter and heir to sir Andrew de Tarpenvile, of Draycote subt. Needwood had issue Robert, who succeeded him at Pipe-Ridware, a place, it does not seem, that Erdeswick knew to exist. On its passing, however, with Draycote and other manors, by Robert's descendant, Margaret Swynfen, alias Pipe, (heir to another Robert Pype, knt. the last male of the main line, as the miserable Latin, on a handsome tomb for her and her husband, at Tonge, Salop, means to express her,) to sir William Vernon, the night-constable of England. He, and his Vernon successors, to judge from the insignia conspicuous all over their famous old Haddon mansion and its chapel, considered Pipe-Ridware and its adjuncts as an acquisition by no means to be forgotten. But sir Thomas Pype marrying, secondly, not "Isabel, widow of Nicholas," but Margaret (Basset), widow of Edmund, baron Stafford, his son by her, sir James Pype, was somehow favoured with the original patrimony of Pipe itself. Erdeswick's notion of an heir-female carrying Pipe to Camvile, appears a mere gratis supposition. Sir James, having succeeded to Pipe, passed it to his mother, the baroness, in 8 Edw. III. (Breviate among Huntsbach's MSS.), and she, by deed 11 ejusd. (Autograph, in possession of the now owner, 1819,) stating that gift by her son, James de Pype (though not its date), gave Pipe and other lands to her son, Richard de Stafford, knt. His (sir Richard's) first wife, and the mother of his children, was indeed descended from Campvile, though, we see, she had no concern in Pipe :

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Thomas Pipe married Isabel, relict of Edmund, baron Stafford, daughter of Ralph, lord Basset, of Drayton Basset. Smyth.

Thomas de Pype, 8 Edw. II. had command to repair to Newcastle-upon-Tyne well fitted with horse and arms, to march with the king against the Scots, who were then in arms.

take it, Pype had a daughter married to William Campville, lord of Clifton, of whom descended Maud<sup>1</sup>, first married to sir Richard Vernon, and after to sir Richard Stafford, knt. second son of Edmund, baron Stafford<sup>2</sup>,

but her name was Isabel; Maud was that of an after-wife, daughter of sir John Stafford, by the younger daughter and coheir of sir Philip de Somerville; and, by the way, sir Philip's lady, being (as appears by their seals) a Margaret de Pype, this second wife, Maud, of sir Richard Stafford, was probably descended from sir Thomas de Pype. Pipe passed from Staffords, nearly as Erdeswick states, to Heveninghams; and from these, by heirs female, in like manner, to Simeon and to Weld; and shortly before Lady-Day, 1800, Thomas-Bartholomew Weld, of Lulworth castle, co. Dorset, conveyed it to Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, of Statfold, who considers himself to be, paternally, a branch of the original Pipe stock, as he is, maternally, a descendant of sir Richard Stafford, and distant cousin of his vendor, Weld. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Burton, in his account of Newton-Burdet, Leicestershire, gives William Campville two daughters; Maud, married to sir Richard Stafford; and Margery, married to sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, co. Derby; with which agrees the sepulchral inscription of William Brooke, at Elford, where Maud is styled una hæredum Gulielm. de Campville. S. P-W.

Margaret, daughter and coheir to sir Robert Pype, married sir William Vernon, of Nether Haddon, Derbyshire, and Harlaston, Staffordshire. She married Stafford first, I take it, as Pipe was his, and sir William Vernon did not die till 7 Edw. IV. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Richard Stafford, son of this sir Richard, and father to Edmund (son and heir, and æt. 36,) Thomas, and Katharine, died 13 Aug. 4 Rich. II. seized, besides Clifton and Pype, of Bruggeford, in this county; Childecote, co. Derby; Norton-in-hales, co. Salop; Sibbertofte, co. Northampton; and Aston-under-Egge, Charingworth, and Winton, and a moiety of Campeden, co. Gloucester. Dugdale Bar. I. 159. This is an error of Dugdale. It was the first, and only sir Richard, who died 4 Rich. II. Katherine's great grandson (or one descent more, according to Brooke's monument,) John Stanley, was

who had issue by her sir Thomas Stafford, knt.; Edmund, bishop of Exeter; and Katherine. Sir Thomas had issue Thomas, that died without issue, and so did the bishop of Exeter: Katherine, being heir of Clifton and Pye, was married to sir John Arden, knt. who had issue Maud, married to Thomas Stanley, who had issue by her sir John Stanley, knt. and banneret, who had issue sir Humphry Stanley, knt. and banneret, from whom both these manors, Aston and the rest of his

lord of Sibbertoft and Camden, and also of Echel or Echels, Aldeford, and Alderley or Aldesley, co. Chester. Monum. Inscript, in Topographer, III. 108. There are two Aldersey Halls, &c. in Cary's Camden map, both near Aldford, on the Dee, but quite remote from Alderley, the seat of the Stanleys, baronets. S. P-W.

Here is a mistake. Sir Richard Stafford, of Pipe, and Clifton Camvile, (son and heir to sir Richard, second son of Edmund the baron,) died 4 Rich. II.; so that Vernon and this last sir Richard could not be the same person; and she, therefore, that was wife to Vernon, must be a daughter and coheir to sir Robert Pye. This match, at least with Vernon and Stafford, was higher up, sir Richard Vernon being in the same place as sir William, who was his lineal heir. Vernon was living 8 Edw. II. as was Maud 22 Edw. III. being daughter and coheir to sir William Camvile. Sir Richard Stafford was seneschall in Gascoyne. Smyth.

It appears, by a deed of Jan. 24, 39 Hen. VI. (in possession of S. P-W.) by which John Stanley, knt. declares the trust of an estate he had made to feoffees of the manor "of Pipe, his lands, &c. in Pipe, Woodhouses, Abenhale, Elmehurst, Hom'wiche, and Longdon, a messe and pasture in Elmehurst (called Coupers) and Pone'smylle, and Pole," for the lives of Elizabeth his "wiff," and Humfrey, their "soon," &c. S. P-W.

This manor, with lands, about 570 acres, had not been sold since the time of Hen. I. They had descended to Thomas Weld, esq. by a long course, from the gift to baroness Margaret, in 1334, to the present possessor, Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, esq. of Stratford. Arms of Pipe: Azure, crusule, two pipes chevron ways, Or.

lands, are come to Heveningham, as you may see, where I spoke of Aston before.

This brook leaveth Farewell<sup>1</sup> but a little off, some time a nunnery, and now the seat of Nicholas Bagshaw, and so entereth Longdon, through which it passeth; where be the seats of divers gentlemen, though of no

<sup>1</sup> At Farewell was a priory founded by Roger, bishop of Lichfield, about 1140, for regular canons or hermits, which he afterwards changed into a house for Benedictine nuns. It was called an abbey, afterwards a small priory, and suppressed by Wolsey; when it was given to Lichfield, in recompence of a pension that should have been given out of his college, in Oxford, to Lichfield church. It is said that bishop Blythe, and the dean and chapter bought it; and in 19 Hen. VIII. it was annexed to that church, towards augmenting the number and maintenance of the choristers. From Bagshaw it passed to Robert Mellor, of Derby, whose descendants sold it to Wightwick, who built here a house of brick for his seat. It afterwards passed, by marriages, to Floyer, and to Peter Carmel, of London, who sold it, about 30 years ago, to Thomas Ashmole, father of the present owner. The manor is the property of the marquis of Anglesey. The family of Noble had a seat here. John Noble had issue Edward Noble, of Lichfield Close, who had issue Michael Noble, who was town-clerk of Lichfield, and died 1648; who had issue John Noble, who married Jane, daughter of Richard Brandreth, who had issue Michael, aged 13, in 1663. Arms of Noble: Or, on a fesse Gules three besants between three lions passant Sable. Crest: a greyhound issuant Gules, collared Argent.

In taking down the church of Farewell, in 1747, which was the Nunnery chapel, to rebuild it, were found in the south wall, six feet from the ground, and some feet from each other, three ranges of coarse earthen vessels of different sizes, and several feet between each range, laid on their sides, the mouths towards the inside of the church, covered with a thin coat of plaister: the smaller upwards of six inches in height, three inches over at the mouth, sixteen and a half round; the larger were eleven inches and a half in height, four and a half at the mouth, and twenty-four round.

great living, yet of long continuance there. First, sir Edward Littleton, before spoken of, hath a house at Cheshall, but by what title he came to it I know not; then one of the Rugeleys had a house there; but the last, Francis, sold it to Richard Hussey, of Albrighton Hussey, near Shrewsbury<sup>1</sup>, and he sold it to one Barlow, of Derbyshire, who passed it over to Lawrence Wright, who I take to be now owner of it. In 7 Edw. III. one Simon Rugeley was owner of it; from whom it descended to James, who lived in 44 Edw. III. and had issue Richard, who had issue Thomas, who lived 30 Hen. VI.: from him it came, by descent, to the aforementioned Francis, who sold it. Of these Rugeleys<sup>2</sup>, it may seem, one of them married the heir of sir

Thomas Sprott, of Ashmore Brook = Mary, daughter of William Agarde, of Foston, co. Derby, esq.

Edward Sprott, captain of foot = Dorothy, daughter of Thomas at Lichfield, under the earl of Chesterfield. = Thomas Crompton, of Stone park, co. Stafford.

Henry = Anne, daughter of Thomas Sprott = Coker, of March. Thomas. Edward. John. William.

<sup>1</sup> 20 Febr. 1561-2, Margaret Rugeley, widow of Typton (in 1558), and Francis Rugeley, esq. her son and heir, and son and heir of Humphrey Rugeley, esq. grant to Richard Hussey, of Albrighton Hussey, esq. the manor or capital messuage of Bylson, co. Stafford, and lands in Segeley, Tybyngton, and other places, particularly in Rugeley, Pipe Hull, Brendwood, Cancke, Hansaker, and Armytage. Nov. 6, 1563, the Husseys of Albrighton Hussey, grant to Hussey, of Longdon, all their lands, &c. in the towns, fields, &c. of Segeley, Mouncels, and Ellavales. In 1573, Richard Hussey, of Asteley, co. Warwick, sells Segeley Hall, &c. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Chetwynd, in a paper of Rugeley descents (said there to be collected by Erdeswick), makes the person here supposed to marry a Freford heir to be William Rugeley, son to Erdeswick's Richard here, and father to his Thomas; and William

John Freford, knt. who lived 35 Edw. III.<sup>1</sup> and had, I suppose, either this house, which is something near the

Rugeley's wife to be Alice, daughter and coheir to John Browne, of Lichfield, who was son to Henry Browne, by Alice, daughter and coheir of John de Bradeley, by Margaret, one of the three or four daughters and coheirs of sir John Freford. Erdeswick very inconsistently supposes the house in Longdon might come by Freford; when, but five lines before, he makes a Rugeley owner of it in 7 Edw. III. S. P-W.

About thirty other manors, lordships, and villages, owe suit and service to the court-leet, which is held at Longdon four times in the year. It was anciently a part of the forest of Cannock. The house of Paget, marquis of Anglesey, at Beaudeisert, constitutes the chief ornament. It is of brick, of the date of queen Elizabeth, and its exterior appearance is very magnificent. This mansion was visited by the Prince Regent, who passed a week here in November 1815. Near the house, on the summit of the hill, are vestiges of an extensive encampment, called Castle hill, which Pennant supposes to have been of British origin, and which Plot considers as the work of king Canute. Chestall is now the property of the marquis of Anglesey. Longdon hall belonged to a family of the name of Weedon, who sold it to John Floyer, esq. son of sir John Floyer, knt. physician to Charles II. who bequeathed it to Richard Burnes, of Aldershaw, esq. whose son, John Burnes Floyer, esq. succeeded to it; and whose nephew and heir, Trevor Owen Burnes Floyer, clerk, is, 1819, the present proprietor. Stonywell was so called from a Stone in the Well. It was, temp. Edw. I. the residence of Robert del Stoniwelle, in which family it continued till the last century. John Stonywell, a Benedictine monk, and a man of learning, was born here, and became abbot of the monastery of Pershore, in which he had been educated; and at length a suffragan bishop, by the title of Episcopus Poletensis. He died in 1553, and was buried in a chapel adjoining to the church of Longdon, which he had built. The well is on the road-side leading to Farewell, and

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<sup>1</sup> William de Freford, vixit 29 Edw. I. vid. Carta de fontibus, Aldershaw. T. B. Harwood's History of Lichfield.

town or prebend of Freford, or some other advancement by the said marriage; for, into Freford's armory they have intruded themselves, and have used it long, even to this day.

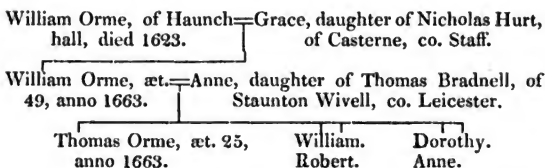
There is also one other good proper house, usually employed to the use of the younger brothers of the Astons of Heywood; for it bath in that name continued

the large stone in the middle of it remains to this day. The estate of this family was sold to the Arblasters, of Liswis; the last of whom, in 1772, sold it to Francis Cobb; who left it, together with Liswis, to his two nieces, of the name of Tyson; the survivor of which now (1819) enjoys it. Liswis belonged to a family of the same name, at an early period, from the time of Hen. I. to that of Rich. II. when it was sold to John Legydd, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, carried it in marriage to James Arblaster, of Cropston, co. Leicester, after which it was called Arblaster hall. This ancient family derive their name from being Arcubalistæ, archers or bow-bearers. Adam, father of James Arblaster, bought the manor of Hawkeswelsich, and certain lands adjacent to Cannock wood, now called Arblaster Hay, of Ralph, earl of Stafford; and it is believed that some small part of this property is all that continues in the name of the descendants of this ancient family. Adam Arblaster lies buried in the north wall of the church. Edmund Arblaster was sheriff of the county 8 Anne. Arms: Ermine, a cross-bow bent in pale Gules; also, Ermine, a cross-bow strung Gules, string Or.

Brocton, or Broughton, long possessed by the family of Broughton, and was sold by them to Simon Walton, whose great grandson, Thomas Walton, a member of the Corporation of Lichfield, is (1819) the present owner of it. Haunch hall was formerly in the Aston family, afterwards passed to that of Orme, temp. Elizabeth, and from them to the Parkhursts, from whom it went by marriage to George Bird; then, by purchase, to Rider, to Francis Cobb, to James Susannah Patton, esq. and to the present (1819) proprietor, John Breynton, esq. Arms of Broughton: Gules, a chevron between three brocks or badgers Argent, a bordure of the same.

ever since Edw. I. or longer, and divers of the younger brothers have lived there.

Next<sup>1</sup>, near the same brook, is the house of the Broctons, called Broughton<sup>2</sup>, which hath continued in that name from before Henry the Third's time; for, in king John's time, one Reigner de Brocton was possessed of Broughton hall, in Longdon, as it is called, and also of his



On the south side of the church is bishop Stoniwell's chapel, separated by two pointed arches from the body of the church; on the outside of which, upon the buttresses, are sculptured alternately I. S. as one letter, and the emblematic dove and holy lamb. The arch, leading into the chancel, is of Saxon zig-zag work, and the north door is of similar workmanship. Here are monuments of the Arblasters and Ormes. On the floor is an ancient stone to bishop Stoniwell, with arms and mitre, dated 1553; and in this chapel is also an alabaster stone for another John Stoniwell, S. T. P. also born at Stoniwell, and died in 1518. Arms: Sable, on a chevron Argent three leaves proper between three billets; and, Argent, on a chief Gules a crown between two cocks Or. For the use of this chapel the bishop bequeathed all his books, his two chalices, his crewets, holy-water stock, vestments, albes, altar-cloths, with other things belonging to his private chapel in Longdon. On the south side of the church without, near the porch, is an ancient arch, with a modern slate-stone underneath it, to the memory of Edward Arblaster.

<sup>1</sup> Not, however, that brook which comes from Pipe and Fairwell; but another small one, which a mile lower falls into it. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Wyrley's pedigree calls the name throughout Brocton, of the parish of Longdon. T. B.



capital messuage in Brocton. This Reigner, as I take it, was brother to Robert, lord of Brocton: which Robert had issue Peter, who had issue Thomas, lord of Brocton, who sold the lordship of Brocton to Roger Aton, 24 Edw. I. Reignerus de Brocton had issue William, who had issue John, who had issue William, who had issue Richard, who had issue John, who had issue William, who had issue John, who had issue William, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Thomas, married to Isabella, daughter, and one of the heirs of Walter Acton, of Acton<sup>1</sup>, in Ombersley parish, in Worcestershire, and had issue by her Richard Brocton, who had issue Edward Brocton, father of Edward, now living, and being yet under age.

Next Brocton hall stands Arblaster hall, lower upon the same brook. 25 Edw. III. Adam Arblaster was owner thereof; from whom it descended to James Arblaster; and so to Thomas; from him, I think, to another Thomas; and from him to Richard, who lived 14 Hen. VII. and from him to Thomas, who lived 17 Hen. VII.<sup>2</sup>; and, in this queen's time, Humphry Arblaster had the same lands, and died without issue; so that it came to Rowland, his brother, who had issue Thomas Arblaster, now owner thereof.

Trent, having received this brook, maketh haste to receive Blyth: betwixt which rivers' run, even at the joining of them, on a good rough steep hill, is Blyth-

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>2</sup> By the pedigree in Shaw (which is rather strongly supported by vouchers), this should rather be read, "Hen. VIII.:" and the Thomas then living is made son of Humphry, not mentioned by Erdeswick. On the other hand, Shaw has not Erdeswick's Humphrey, elder brother of Rowland, temp. Eliz. but George, Rowland's younger brother: which George, and not Rowland, appears to have been the father of Erdeswick's contemporary, Thomas. S. P.-W.

bury', where hath been the seat of a gentleman's house, which in my judgment did stand very pleasantly and commodiously. I think it was the seat of the Mavesines, which since then hath been removed lower, to Trent side, to the town of Mavesine-Ridware; and yet, in Henry the Third's time, John, the son of Thomas Bocland, passed one tenement there, cum homag. reddit: Warrenis, serviciis, sutis curiæ, releviis, wardis, et esceatis, to Roger, the son of Raufe Aston, of Heywood. But, 6 Edw. III. sir Robert Maveson and dame Margaret, sa feme, sir Henry Freford's daughter, granted three places of land, lying environed in Kilby Hall, in Blythbury, cum Sewall Hall, and all meadows and pastures which lately were Nicholas Hill's, to William, the son of Robert Hull<sup>a</sup>; so that, it should seem, Mavesine was still lord of it, notwithstanding the former deed made by Bocland.

Blyth taketh its beginning at Wetley Moor, betwixt Dulverne and <sup>1</sup>Weston subtus Caversmoute: which

<sup>1</sup> At Blythbury was a priory founded by Hugh Mavesine, about the close of Hen. I. or the beginning of king Stephen, for monks and nuns of the Benedictine order, afterwards for nuns only. Roger Clinton, bishop; Odo, priest; and William, chaplain; Hugh and William, with many others, were witnesses to the charter of foundation. It was afterwards united with the priory of Black-ladies, at Brewood, and was suppressed by cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. Since the dissolution, it has passed through the hands of Watson, Leicester, and Warners, to John Chadwick, by purchase, in 1789, father of the owner, 1819, Charles Chadwick, esq. a descendant from the founder, Hugh Mavesine. Scarcely a vestige of the ancient edifice remains.

<sup>2</sup> Hence, perhaps, the origin of the name, Hill Ridware.

<sup>3</sup> In Weston is Park Hall, which was bought by George Parker, second son of William Parker, of Parwich, co. Derby, who laid the foundation of a stately house; being clerk of the assizes for Suffolk and Norfolk; but the war breaking out be-

Weston, taketh its name of the Weston, as standing west from Caverswall, in which parish it is, though it be a distinct manor; and was parcel of the fee of Will'us, fil. Alani, fil. Fladaldi, baron of Clun and Oswaldstree in Salop; and so is not Caverswall. Both Caverswall and Weston, 20 Conq. were held by Ernulfus de Hesding of Robert de Stafford.

Weston subtus Caversmont, commonly called Weston Coyney; for that a house of the Coyneys have been owners thereof ever since the Conquest, as I verily think: for, in Henry the Second's time, one Robert Coyney was lord thereof; which Robert had issue Walter, who had issue John, who had issue John, who married Margaret, the daughter of William de Erdington, who had issue William, who had issue Robert, who had issue John, who had issue Robert, who married Hugolina, daughter and one of the heirs of Edward Burnell, of Lee and Langley, in Shropshire, who had issue Robert, who married Margaret, the daughter of Humphrey de Haloughton; which Robert had issue Robert, who had issue another Robert, who married Alice, the daughter of Hugh Erdeswick, who had issue Robert, who married Dorothy Maverill's daughter, who had issue John, who had issue John, now living, father of Thomas, father of Thomas, all three now living, 1596<sup>1</sup>.

fore it was finished, and having lost his office by adhering to king Charles, he desisted from finishing the house so large as he had intended; yet, of little more than a third part of what he intended, has made a very proper house, where he resides. He, and his eldest son, William, were living in 1660. Degge.

Thomas Parker, of Park Hall, esq. now possesses the manors of Caverswell and Dilhorn. Thomas Parker, 27 Geo. III. and Thomas Parker, 43 Geo. III. were sheriffs.

<sup>1</sup> Weston Coyney is the property of Walter Hill Coyney, esq. who married the descendant, and took the name of this ancient family.

Of Caverswall was lord, in Richard the First's time, as I take it, one Thomas de Carswall; from whom it descended to sir William de Carswall, knt. who had issue sir Richard Carswall, knt. who had issue William de Carswall<sup>1</sup>, who builded there a goodly castle, and pools, the dams being of masonry, and all his houses of office likewise. He had issue Richard de Carswall, who lived 19 Edw. III. From the Carswalls it came by descent to the Montgomery's, and from them to the Giffords, and from them to the Ports, and from Port to my lord Huntington, now owner thereof in right of the countess his wife. The castle was lately in reasonable good repair, but is now quite let to decay by one Brown,

<sup>1</sup> Sir William de Carswall, temp. Edw. II. built a large and strong stone castle, surrounded by a deep moat. There were square turrets at the heads of extensive pieces of water round the castle, as an additional defence. It became, by marriage, the property and residence of the noble family of Vane. Leland calls it "the castel or prati pile of Caverwell." After the inscription here given, on William de Carswall's monument, the following were written:

"William of Carswall, here lye I,  
That built this castle, and pooles hereby;  
William of Carswall, here thou mayst lye,  
But thy castle is down, and thy pooles are dry."

William de Caverswell, 45 Hen. III. Peter de Careswell, 51 Edw. III. Sir Nicholas Montgomery, knt. 9 Hen. VI. Nicholas Montgomery, 19 Edw. IV. and 1 Ric. III. and William Jolliffe, 3 Ch. II. were sheriffs of the county.

From lord Huntingdon, it came by purchase to Matthew Cradock, in whose family it remained in 1655; from Craddock it passed to sir William Jolliffe, knt. and from him, by marriage with his daughter, to William, viscount Vane, of Ireland.

Arms of Caverswall: Azure, frette and a fesse Argent; also, Azure, frette of ten pieces Argent, a fesse Gules. Arms of Montgomery: Ermine, a bordure Gules charged with ten horses shoes Or.

farmer of the demesnes, which he procured (as a man might guess at the cause) lest his lord should take a conceit to live there, and thereby take the demesnes from him. In Caverswall church is a monument of sir William Caverswall, with this inscription about it: "Will'us de Caverswall miles," at the head, and then about it:

Castri structor eram, domibus, fossisque cemento,  
Vivis dans operam; nunc claudor in hoc monumento.

Whereby it appears that sir William Caverswall that lieth there entombed, was the builder of the castle and the rest. The monument is of marble, and the picture, arms, and epitaph, have been engraven, and laid with copper, but the copper is taken out (such is the iniquity of this age), and yet I might perceive what the letters were, but not the arms. Somerset herald<sup>1</sup>, and Scarlet his painter, would need persuade me that the coat was Argent, three pair of gemels Sable; and in the window is such a coat seen, but it hath a red label: the coat without the labels belongs to Er call of Shropshire, and is indeed Carswalls, but it would rather seem that some of the Carswalls had married with a daughter of some of the Er calls. Carswall's<sup>2</sup> coat I have seen divers seals of, and all that I have seen agree that it is frette with a fesse; and in Cubley church window in Derbyshire (sometime Montgomery's seat, who was also lord of Carswall, and now sir Thomas Stanhope<sup>3</sup> hath it, as

<sup>1</sup> Robert Glover. Richard Scarlet was much employed by the heralds, and is in the list of persons who petitioned for places in the college of arms, but never obtained them.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Peeres de Careswell: Argent, two bars cotised Sable. Arma nobilium de Staff. aut finiente Edw. III. aut incipiente Ric. II. ut opinor. Wyrley.

<sup>3</sup> i. e. hath Cubley. It yet belongs to the earl of Chesterfield.

coheir to Montgomery) I have seen, Argent, frette Azure with a Red fesse, which, no doubt, was set there for Carswall's arms; (and there is one Knighton doth bear the same, with three mullets Gold on the fesse, but he intruded himself thereinto) for that (as I take it) one John Carswall<sup>1</sup>, a younger son of the aforesaid Thomas Carswall bare it, who had two daughters, one married to Adam Peshall, and the other to sir William Trumwin of Cannock; and I believe there was a third, married to Knighton, whereupon Knighton bare Carswall's armory.

Blyth, being past Weston Coyney, leaveth the Meare (sometime the lands belonging to the knights of St. John's order, but within the lordship of Weston) upon the west from it, and enters between Stallington Granges (sometime belonging to the priory of Stone) and Fosbrooke; and so, leaving Fulford (a lordship whereof Richard Lee was lord 9 Edw. II. and now Gifford is lord thereof) more than a mile south-west from it, enters into Dracote (a member of Sandon) the seat of the Dracotes<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Of Bishop's Offley. Smyth.

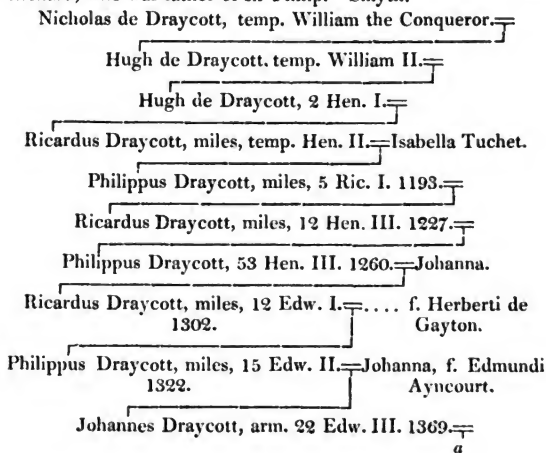
<sup>2</sup> This seat was Painsley Hall, on Blyth, near a mile and a half to the south from Draycote village. Philip Draycote died, seized 9 Aug. 1 Eliz. of the manors of Draycote, Painsley, Newton, and Cuneshall; and of lands in Alstonfield, Warslow, Butterton, Kingsley, Broddock, Whistons, and Leigh. Lord Stourton has now a large portion of the lands in this manor. Frances, only daughter and heiress to Richard Draycote, married Marmaduke lord Langdale, who died in 1718. His son, the last lord Langdale, died about 1777, without issue male, when his three daughters became his heirs, one of which, Mary, married to Charles lord Stourton, by whom she had William, the present lord Stourton. In the church-yard at Draycote is a pyramidal stone, which is said to be of Danish origin, and a sepulchral memorial. Roger Draycote, 7 Hen. VII. sir John Draycote, knt. 12 and 19 Hen. VII. sir Philip Draycote, knt. 25 Hen.

Immediately after the Conquest, Hugh, the son of Nicholas Dracote, was lord thereof, which Nicholas, as I verily take it, was the son of Philip, brother of William, the first baron of Wich Malbanc<sup>1</sup>: for William, son of Hugh, son of the said first baron of Wich Malbanc, confirms Dracote, Lees, Newton, and Creswall, to Hugh, the son of Nicholas de Dracote, to hold of him by two parts of a knight's fee; and if he have contention for certain lands lying in Newton, then he is to hold it by half a knight's fee: this Hugh Dracote had issue sir Philip<sup>2</sup>, who lived 5 Ric. I. and had issue

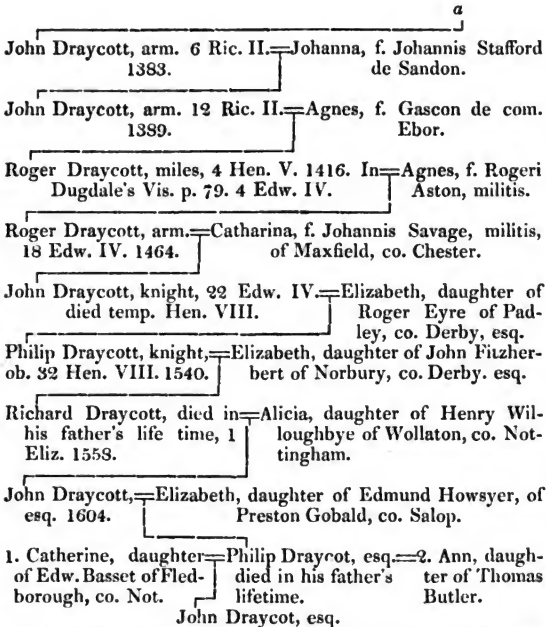
VIII. sir Philip Draycote, knt. 3 Mary, and Philip Draycote, 4 James I. were sheriffs. Arms: Or, three piles Gules, and a bend Ermine.

<sup>1</sup> Will'mus Malebanke, baro de Nantwich. Wyrley.

<sup>2</sup> As there are plainly too few descents from Hugh to sir Philip, it should be, as in a pedigree, in the Visitation book of Derbyshire, that Hugh had issue a second Hugh; and he sir Richard, who was father of sir Philip. Smyth.



sir Richard, justice of Chester 23 Hen. III. Sir Richard had issue sir Philip, who had issue sir John, who had issue John, who had issue sir Roger, who had issue Roger, who had issue sir Roger, who had issue sir John, who had issue sir Philip, who had issue sir Richard, who had issue sir John, father of Philip, now both living; which Philip is father of John, now also living. Sir Philip Dracote, the son of Hugh, having married Alicia de Colevile, bare a compone coat of Verdon and Colevile; that is, Gold, fretted Red, and on a Blue canton a cross pattée Silver: for Colevile of Cambridge-



Totmanslow is a small village, once very considerable, now famous only for a barrow of some Saxon commander, and as having given name to the hundred.



shire bare, Silver, a Red cross pattée: but sir Richard his son, as I take it, being justice of Chester at the same time that John Scott was earl thereof, forsook the coat of his father, and, imitating his lord, bare, Gold, three pales, or piles (which you will, for all is one; for if they be made in a coat-armour, or banner, they must be made square at both ends, but if they be made in a shield, they are usually made sharp at the lower end, as the shield is) and over all a bend Ermine for his difference, to shew he was a lawyer; and so it is made in Cheadle church, and his name written over it, which I doubt not was set up in Edward the First's time; but after his death his son Philip re-assumed the fretted canton, and cross; he married Joan, the daughter of Edmund lord Eyncourt, and his son, sir John, left the cross, and charged the canton with Eyncourt's dancetté and billets Gold; but after his death John, his son, re-assumed the cross again, leaving Eyncourt's device, and so have all the Dracotes since.

Blyth, being past Dracote, enters into Leghe, which Ormus held to farm of the abbot of Burton<sup>1</sup> in the Conqueror's time; and, in Henry the First's time,

<sup>1</sup> In the first year of abbot Galfrid, 1114, Ormus held this manor at 100s. rent for 16 years. Afterwards Galf. granted to Andrew his liege man, and his heir, in fee farm, that part of Leigh, which Ebrard, cleric. and afterwards Aisulf, presbyter, had held, in exchange for Feld (which the same abbot had, in 1116, granted to Andrew, who now surrendered it), rendering divers services, and 60s. rent. Afterwards, seemingly, abbot Galf. granted the manor of Leia, with all its appendages, save Feld, to his leigeman, Rob. f. Uniet, in fee farm. Rob. f. Uniet, was probably grandson to Ormus above. One Ormus, who, in the time of abbot Nigel, before 1114, held eight bov. of Warland, and four of Inland, in Brantiston, was succeeded by three sons, Unietus, Raven, and Leysingus. Burton abbey Regist. fo. X. of 2d series, XIX. of first series, and that following XVI. S. P-W.

Rob'tus fil. Veneti held it in fee-farm, paying £4. per annum to Geoffry abbot of Burton; which Robert had issue Henry, who had issue Robert de Leghe; which Robert had issue Philip, after d'nus de Leghe; Alicia, married to sir Richard Dracote, knt.; Ellen, married to Hugh de Leghe, of High-Legh in Salop; and Cecilia, married to sir Roger Sandbach, of Sandbach in Cheshire, knt. Philip d'nus de Leghe had issue Robert Leghe, that died without issue, so that the heirs of the three daughters divided Leghe amongst them. Sir Richard Dracote<sup>1</sup> had issue, by his wife Alicia, Philip, who had issue Philip, who had issue Richard, that died without issue; and Edmund Dracote, heir to his brother Richard. Edmund lived 16 Edw. III. from whom Dracote's part descended to Montgomery, and from Montgomery to sir John Vernon, who had issue Henry, who had issue John, who hath lately sold it. Hugo de Leghe had issue Reginald that died without issue, and Philip, who had issue Reginald, who had issue Richard, who had issue Reginald, that died without issue; Elizabeth, married to sir Thomas Aston, of Heywood, knt.; and Joan, married to sir Thomas Gatacre, of Shropshire; who so divided the lands that Aston had the third part of Leghe, and Gatacre had Hugh-Leghe<sup>2</sup> in Salop: sir

<sup>1</sup> The justice of Chester, as above. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> This part nowise answers to the pedigree of Legh, of Hughlegh, though the account of Sandbach does. It seems that this Legh was not of Cheshire, but of some other county, and of Salop, I should take it. He appears to be of the same family with Lee of Langley, in Salop. Hughlegh, in Salop, was so called, probably from Hugo, to distinguish it from the other Lees there. Smyth. Robert de Leia was sheriff 12 Hen. III. Leigh is now, 1819, the property of lord Bagot. At Upper Leigh was a seat of the family of Lathrop, who bought Morgan's part of Leigh. Thomas Lathrop, of the priory near Lincoln, had issue Thomas, who had Nicholas of Bromshall,

Roger Sandbach, knt. and Cecilia had issue sir Richard Sandbach, knt. who sold his part of the advowson, and one tenement in Leghe, to sir William Stafford of Bromshulfe, who gave it to sir John Stafford his younger son. The rest of Leghe which was allotted to sir Roger Sandbach and Cecilia, long after the time of sir Richard Sandbach, the son of sir Roger, viz. 36 Hen. VI. came to the hands of one William Morgan, of the West Country, I think, by descent, and hath remained in the Morgan's possession, until this present time, the heir being now under age. Unto whose uncle (being heir of the house, and elder brother of the father of the present heir) a heavy misfortune befell, whereby

Humphrey of Crakemarsh, and Ralph of Yoxall. Nicholas had issue Samuel, who had issue Elizabeth, Jane, and Mary. Elizabeth died without issue; Jane married Richard Adderley, who had the estate; and Mary married . . . . Strangeways, of Liverpool. Humphrey had issue William, who was aged 30 in 1664. Ralph had issue Robert, of Leigh. Arms of Montgomery: Or, a spread eagle Azure. Arms of Lathrop: Or, a tiger trippant Gules, a dexter canton Gules. Crest: a tiger's head erased Gules, crescent Or.

At Park Hall, a little northward from Upper Leigh, was the seat of John Whithall, some time rector of Checkley, who married Frances, daughter and heir of William Aston, esq. who was son and heir of Robert Aston, a younger brother of the last sir Edward Aston, a lawyer, but he only left his son William an estate for life in this house and demesne, and he afterwards bought the reversion of his cousin, sir Walter Aston, first baron of Forfar. The old mansion does not now exist.

Birch-wood park, somewhat southward of Leigh, was, by the same sir Walter Aston sold to sir Robert King, of Ireland, and he, or his son, sold the same again to Henry Goring, of Kingston, and William Cotton, of Crakemarsh, whose son, Rowland Cotton, sold his part to John Goring, son of the same Henry, whose heir enjoyed it. Degge.

he was, by *summum jus* as they say, executed, and (as I have heard it reported) his hap was thus: Being on his way to London upon some affairs he had there to do, and riding with a couple of serving men to a gentleman's house called Stourton (that had married his mother) to see his mother, and to know if it were her pleasure to command him any service to London, where finding his father-in-law, his mother, and one Turberville, that had married his sister (who was then newly delivered of a child, and so kept her chamber in the same house, her husband and she then sojourning there) at dinner, and after some ordinary speeches of duty to his mother, and congratulation to his father-in-law, offered to take his leave and to depart; but his father-in-law and his mother intreating him to sit down to take part of their dinner, his answer was, that "his company might be offensive to some there, and therefore desired licence to depart;" whereupon Turberville, rising from the table, told him that "he meant that by him;" Morgan affirming that "he did so indeed," Turberville having the knife wherewith he dined in his hand, offered to stab Morgan therewith; but Morgan, being advised thereof, stayed Turberville's hand, and having a pocket-dagger at his girdle, drew the same, and stabbed Turberville therewith in such sort that he presently died thereof. Whereupon Morgan's own sister, being Turberville's wife, so prosecuted the matter, by the help of George Turberville, brother of the party slain, that they procured a verdict against Morgan of murder; wherein he had very hard measure, and whereupon he was executed.

Blyth, being past through Leghe, entereth Feelde, which, in Henry the First's time, was given by one Geffrey, abbot of Burton, to one Andrew, in fee-farm, for 20s. per annum; but, after, one Nicholas Verdon,

abbot of Burton', gave the same, with the homage, rents, and services of Geffrey St. Maure (then farmer thereof) unto his brother Bertram Verdon, in exchange for his lands in Stapenhull, whereof was heir one Roisia, but whose daughter she was I find not; she lived in the time of Edward I. and I suppose she was a daughter and heir to one of the Staffords: the reason that induceth me to think so, is, that she had to her husband one sir Robert de Pipe, knt. who bare, Azure, two pipes in pale, and the field, crusulè senè Gold, and sealed with the same, notwithstanding his son by her, sir James by name<sup>2</sup>, who lived 28 Edw. III. sealed with a chevron in a bordure plain<sup>3</sup>. This Roisia had by her husband

<sup>1</sup> Abbot Galfr. granted Feld to Andrew in 1116, which Andrew subsequently surrendered it to the same abbot. Nicholas de Verdun, it appears not exactly at what time, gave to Bertram de Verdun, his brother, the yearly 20s. which he, Nicholas, had received from the abbot and convent of Burton in Feld, in exchange for certain land in the village of Munsterton, given by Nicholas to a certain hospital; and requires the abbot to pay the 20s. to Bertram accordingly. And Nicholas abbot of Burton (from 1188 to 1197), with the convent, granted to Berteran de Verdun, and his heirs, their land of Felde, and all appurtenances, with the service and homage of Gaufr. de St. Maure, viz. of 20s. yearly (saving the estate of Gaufr. and his heirs) in exchange for Berteran's land and rights in Stapenhull; giving Berteran also thirty-two marks for the exchange. Registr. Burton, fo. xxx. b. xxvi. a. b. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Taking it that sir James is rightly assigned as the supposed son of Robert and Roysia, contemplated by Erdeswick; and finding that he, sir James, was in reality son of the baroness of Stafford by sir Thomas, his sealing with the chevron will perhaps be better accounted for by supposing he used the arms of her first husband, baron Edmund. S. P-W.

<sup>3</sup> The chevron, being the coat of Stafford, induced the author to imagine that Rose was of that family; but it appears more likely that she was the heir of St. Maur, or Seymour, who con-

sir Robert Pipe, John and Thomas (who called themselves by the name of St. Maure), and Alice, married to William de Jarpenvile, who lived 12 Edw. II. Thomas had issue William de St. Maure, who lived 38 Edw. III.<sup>1</sup> and passed all his lands in Feeld to sir James Pipe, knt. his uncle<sup>2</sup>; and about king Richard the Second's time it came to the possession of sir John Bagot, knt. but by what means I know not<sup>3</sup>, whose heirs are owners of Feeld unto this day.

Blyth, being past Feelde, leaveth Grotwich<sup>4</sup> (a manor

tinued here as holding under Verdon; and what makes it so likely is, that the two younger sons took the name of Seymour, that sir James, the eldest son, appears to have taken the arms of his mother. Smyth. Arms of St. Maure: Argent, two chevrons Gules.

<sup>1</sup> This confirms Wyrley's observation, that the *arma nob. com. Staff.* were taken in the reign of Edw. III. for there is mentioned sir James de Pipe, but his arms are omitted. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Robert Pipe was the "first" husband of Roisia. Joha's de S'to Mauro, in a grant to Thomas his brother (among lord Bagot's evidences concerning Feelde) expressly names "Henr. de S'to Mauro" his father. And the words "his uncle" are, at any rate, to be crossed out. S. P-W.

Chetwynd has an extract from an award 7 Hen. VI. whereby sir John Bagot was to hold Feild from Burton abbey, in fee, by 20s. rent, in exchange for lands in Abbot's Bromley; but no mention of representatives of Pipe or St. Maur. S. P-W.

<sup>3</sup> Through Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Blythfield. It is yet the property of lord Bagot. Sir Harvey Bagot built a house at Field, and made it his seat.

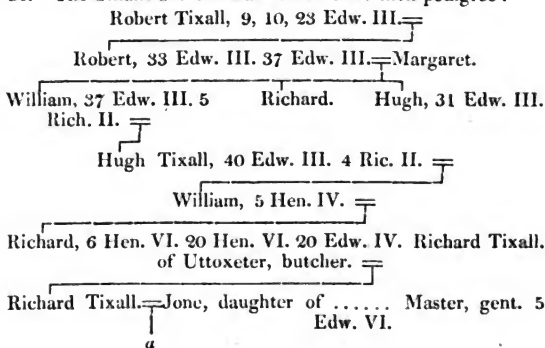
<sup>4</sup> Gratwich was in possession of the Gorings, but, by the untimely end of the last male heir, by marriage of the heiress, has fallen to Walter Littleton, son of Walter Littleton, esq. late chancellor of the diocese. T. B.

Carta Phillippi filii Phillippi de Chetewynd, d'ni de Grotewich. Dat. apud Grotwich, anno 16 Edw. fil. Edw.

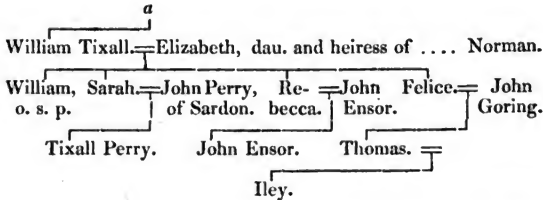
Lees-hill was the inheritance of the Tixalls and Normans; but the whole became the Tixalls from the marriage of William

of the Chetwinds) on the south side thereof, and so, passing along by the side of Chartley, leaveth Kinston

Tixall with a daughter of Norman. His son, William, dying without issue, it came to the sisters; and of which John Goring, a younger son of Henry Goring of Kingston, by the death of Henry, his elder brother, came to be heir, and married Felice, the youngest sister, who had a third part of the ancient inheritance, and purchased all Perry's part, that married the eldest sister, Sarah: John Ensor married the second sister, Rebecca, and enjoyed his part: Alexander Manlove, son of Rowland Manlove, of the Wanfields, had Knight's lands for Rachel his wife's part, which William Tixall, the father, purchased of Walter, first lord Aston. A little further is the seat of Rowland Manlove, who was born at Wem in Shropshire; and, in the naval service under sir Walter Leveson, obtained sufficient wealth to enable him to buy the Wanfields of sir Walter Chetwind, and built here a house, which, with other lands that he bought, he left to his son, Alexander, who enjoyed them in 1660. Arms of Manlove: Azure, a chevron Ermine between three anchors Or. In 1583 the family of Ensor, or Edensor, of Paget's Bromley, bore for their arms: Argent, a chevron Gules between three horse-shoes Sable, nailed Or, a cress Azure. Another family of this name, at Comberford, bore: Argent, a fess Gules between three horse-shoes Sable, nailed Or. The Tixalls and Normans thus derive their pedigree:



(a manor of long time the Gresleys, but of late sold by sir Thomas Gresley, now living, to sir Edward Aston)



Robert Tixall, about Edward the Third's time, purchased Loxley Leyes, sometimes called Kingston Leyes; and about Edw. VI. called Lees-hill. But Tixall's pedigree between Hen. VI. and Edw. VI. cannot be perfected by the deeds. Burton. Degge.

Will'us Norman, of Lees-hill. =

Nic'us, prior St. Thomas, did manumit Richard Norman, Ralph Norman, and John Norman, sons of William Norman, *nativos suos*, 18 Ric. II. =

Richard Norman, = Beatrice, 1475.

William Norman, 9 Hen. IV.

Richard Norman, and Nicholas, 6 Hen. V.

Ralph Norman, of Drointon, 22 Hen. V.

Richard Norman, of Rugeley, grants to John his brother, 1 Hen. VI.

Nicholas Norman, of Booth, 20 Hen. VI. married Elizabeth.

Ricardus, grants to Richard, son of John, 9 Edw. IV.

Ralph.

Richard, to whom William Norman releases, &c.

William Norman of Newton, yeoman, 22 Edw. IV.

John Norman, of Lees Hill, 32—44 Eliz.

John Norman, of Careswall, 4 Eliz. was feoffee in a settlement between Robert Milward, gent. and Edward Mynors, esq. and

William Norman, married the daughter of Robert Milward, of Eaton, Derbyshire. Burton. Degge.



Blyth, being past Bould-hall, a seat lately of the Meverels (whose daughter and heir was wife of John Chetwynd, of Ingestrie, deceased, mother of William Chetwynd now living', whereby the said William is

and dignified with the peerage in 1780, by the title of baron Bagot of Blithfield. William Bagot, 42, 43, 44 Hen. III. John Bagot, 4 Hen. VI. Richard Bagot, 32 Hen. VI. and 18 Ed. IV. sir Lewis Bagot, knt. 22 Hen. VII. Lewis Bagot, 12 Hen. VIII. Richard Bagot, 11 and 19 Eliz. Walter Bagot, 41 and 45 Eliz. and 1 James I. sir Harvey Bagot, bart. 2 Ch. I. were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Bagot of Blithfield: Ermine, two chevrons Azure. Arms of Bagot of Hide: Argent, a chevron Gules between three martlets Sable. The seat at Blithfield is very ancient, in the form of a court, fitted up in the most elegant and costly stile; and containing a splendid collection of paintings, executed by the ablest masters. In the church are many fine monuments of the fifteenth century, in honour of the Bagot family. There is also a monument to one of the Astons of Broughton, in Longdon.

<sup>1</sup> Also mother of sir Walter Chetwynd, who had issue Walter, who had issue another Walter, who lately married Ann Bagot, daughter of sir Edward Bagot, 1658. Degge.

Bold was a manor belonging to a family of the same name, of which James Bold was owner, temp. Edw. I. In 1286, it was possessed by the Meverells, and from them passed by marriage, three centuries afterwards, to the Chetwynds. Here, also, William Goring, youngest son of Henry Goring, had his seat, who married Ann, the eldest daughter of Thomas Lovat, of Callow Hill, with whom he had an estate there, which had continued in that name and family from the time of Ric. II. At Blyth bridge was the house of sir Simon Degge, in which he resided at the end of a long life, and in which he died. Opposite to which is Greveley, a member of Chartley, and somewhat eastward from Blyth bridge is Kingston, the ancient inheritance of the Greseleys; but sold by sir George Gresley to sir Edward Aston, of Tixall, whose son, sir Walter, sold many of the tenements to the tenants; and the seignior, woods, and some chief farms to Henry Goring, who had his seat here, and left it to John Goring, his younger son, a colonel in the service of the

now become owner thereof) passeth on between Abbot's-Bromley, now called Paget's-Bromley, which it leaveth like a mile eastwardly, and which Bromley hath been the inheritance of the abbots of Burton from the first foundation of the house until the dissolution thereof, temp. Hen. VIII. when William lord Paget had it, as I conceive, of the king. Bromley is a pretty town, and hath a fair at Bartholomew-tide. In Bromley was a seat of the Endesoures, of Endesoure in Derbyshire, but now the Edensoures of Bromley are clearly gone, and the house almost down<sup>1</sup>.

And not far from Bromley, being in the same parish, is Horecross<sup>2</sup>, where is a fair gentleman's seat, and a

parliament, who left it to his son, an infant, in 1660. This family was descended from the Gorings of Sussex. Arms of Meverell: Argent, a griffin segreant Sable, armed Gules.

<sup>1</sup> Bromley is still the property of Paget, marquis of Anglesey. There was here an ancient custom, now discontinued, similar also to one long observed at Stafford, and at Seighford; but it was continued here till the civil war, and sir Simon Degge often saw it. A person carried between his legs the figure of a horse, made of thin wood, and in his hand a bow and arrow, which passing through a hole in the bow, and stopping on a shoulder in it, makes a snapping noise, as he drew it to and fro, keeping time with the music. With this man, ten or twelve others danced, carrying on their shoulders as many rein deers heads, some of them painted white and some red; with the arms of the families of Paget, Bagot, and Welles, to whom the chief property of the town belonged, painted on the palms of them, with which they danced. To this hobby-horse dance there also belonged a pot, which was kept by turns by four or five of the chief of the town, whom they called Reeves, who provided cakes and ale to put into this pot, and collected pence for that purpose; with which money they paid them, repaired their church, and kept their poor. The horns yet hang up in the church.

<sup>2</sup> Horecross is in the parish of Yoxall. It was granted by William de Ferrers to Hugh Melburn. Robert, with his son

park, some time the house of Humphry Wells, and now a nephew of his, of the same surname, is owner thereof.

And on the west side is a village called Newton<sup>1</sup>, which, 20 Conq. was the inheritance of Rainalde de Balgiole, and since came to the Westons of Weston

Robert, gave it, 5 Edw. II. to William Davyes, of Tutbury, clerk. 1 Hen. IV. Ermitrude, heir to Davyes, was married to sir Roger Aston, knt. of Haywood, 5 Hen. VI. Alice Aston, heir to this estate, married John Wellys, esq. whose name was anciently Yoxall; and by living near the well, in Bacon-street, Lichfield, took the name of Athwell, or At th' Well, and afterwards of Wells, or Welles, or Weld, the present name of the family, now seated at Lulworth castle, co. Dorset. John Wells, 20 Hen. VIII. died, leaving his son and heir, at the age of 26, seized of Horecross and other estates: and, 7 Eliz. Humphry Wells died, leaving Robert, his son and heir, aged 40, seized of Horecross, and of lands in Clifton Camvile, Longdon, Burntwood, Elmhurst, Charley, Handsacre, Haywood, Bishton, Newborough, Mear, Pipe Ridware, Tutbury, and Wheaten Aston. Horecross passed from Wells to Winifred Cassey, married to Robert Howard, son of sir Robert Howard, knt. of the Bath, younger son of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk. His daughter and heir, Winifred, married Peter Giffard, of Chillington, esq.; and, having no issue, it passed to her heirs, the earl of Bristol, and lord Griffin, of Braybrook, who sold it, about 1734, to Webb; who, in 1748, sold it to the hon. Charles Talbot, whose son and heir, Charles, earl of Shrewsbury, took down the ancient house, and sold the estate to Hugo Meynel, esq. whose son is, 1819, the present proprietor of it. Humphry Wells, 1 Eliz. was sheriff. Arms of Wells: Sable, a stag's head cabossed Or. Arms of Howard: Gules, a bend between six cross crosslets fitché Argent, with the duke of Norfolk's augmentation on the bend, in an escutcheon of pretence; Azure, a chevron Or, between three birds heads erased Argent. Sir Ralph de Rolleston and Thomas de Rolaston were witnesses to a deed at Horecross, dated 6 Edw. II.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Philip Draycot, knt. 9 Aug. 1 Elizabeth, died seized of lands in Newton.

subtus Lizard, from whom it came by descent to the Peshalls, and is now a divided manor between Mitton of Weston under Lizard and one Hawks of Rushall, and Walter Bagot, whose father, Richard Bagot, bought one purparty thereof; and that of Weston's is now the land of one Wilbraham, the son of sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhay, in Cheshire, who married the daughter and heir of Mitton of Weston, who was late owner thereof.

Blyth, having severed Bromley and Newton, enters Blythfield. Of Blithverwell (as it is said in Domesday) was owner at the Conquest one Hermannus, and he had issue Will'us, fil. Hermanni, which William had issue Almaricus and Johannes, a younger son; to Johannes his father gave Blythfeild, whereupon he was called Joh'es de Blythfeild. Almaricus had issue Will'us, filius Almarici, and he had issue Ricardus de Huncrombe. Johannes de Blythfeild had issue sir Henry de Blythfeild, knt. who had issue sir James, who had issue Richard, who had issue Richard, who had issue Henry and John; Henry died without issue, John had issue Richard, who married Katherine de Ballidon, and by her had issue Elizabeth, the wife of sir Raufe Bagott de Bromley, knt. whose posterity of the Bagotts have been owners thereof ever since to this very day, and there have seated themselves.

Blyth, having left Blythfeild, passeth on till it comes to Hamstall Ridware, where it receiveth, on the north side, a brook, that hath its beginning in Needwood forest, somewhere above Newborough, through which town it passeth.

In Newborough<sup>1</sup> is the seat of one Agard<sup>2</sup>, and also of

<sup>1</sup> Newborough was the manor of Robert de Ferrers, earl of

<sup>2</sup> Agard's seat was sold by his daughter and heir, who mar-

one Whittington, two gentlemen; but neither of them, as I take it, of long continuance there. From thence this brook passeth by Gefry Cawarden's (of whom I have spoken before) to Horecross (also before remembered), and from whence to Hamstall Ridware.

Hamstall Ridware, in the time of the Conqueror, was holden de comite Rogero, by one Walterus, who had issue William and Robert; of William, see a copy of a deed here following:

*Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego, Will'us de Ridware, dedi, concessi, et hac mea carta confir-*

Derby, in 1141; who, 6 Stephen, gave all the tithes of it to the monks of Tutbury. Elizabeth, widow of sir William Hollys, 35 Hen. VIII. died seized of this manor, and William Hollys was her son and heir. Sir William was lord-mayor of London 32 Hen. VIII. His arms were: on a bend, three annulets between a talbot rampant and a dolphin. He was son of another William Hollys, or Hollis, citizen and baker, of London.

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ried Smith, of Derby, to William Wood, a citizen and salter, of London, whose son, James Wood, of Uttoxeter, enjoyed it. Whittington sold his seat to Charles Egerton, whose son, sir Charles Egerton, possessed it. Arms of Egerton: Gules, a fess between three pheons Argent.

At Holt hall, in this manor, was the seat of Willoughby Manley, esq. which his father, Edward Manley, purchased of William Patrick. It appears, that 12 Hen. VII. James Manley had issue William and James; and that William died without issue, by which James became his heir. Degge.

Here is another topographical mistake. Pirebrook, which joins Blyth in Hamstall mill-pool, rises in Bagot's Park, and does indeed run very near to Newborough; but the one here meant, which comes from Needwood, and passes through the last-named village, is the Swerburn, which never comes into Blyth at all; but after running, in a clear and rapid stream, the whole length of Yoxall, reaches Trent only when the latter has arrived under Wichnor Park. S. P.-W.

mavi Waltero de Ridware, filio meo, 44s.<sup>1</sup>; de reditu meo in Seile, viz. de Will'o, fil. Warini, 5s.; de Rad'o, fil. Guismere, 4s.; de Wolfrico, 3s.; de Henrico Fabro, 6s.; de Will'o fil. Nigelli, 7s.; de Hugone de Seile, 10s.; de Rob. Messor, 7s.; de Will'o de Hastang, 2s.; in auxilio ejus Hernesgiardi, in expectatione quod ei melius faciam. Hiis testibus, Rogero de Ridware; Rob'to fratre Will'i de Ridware; Hen. de Hakenhull; Waltero, coco; Hamone, clerico; Rob'to de Wudhull; et multis aliis.

Whereby it appears, that the said William had issue Walter, and a brother Robert<sup>2</sup>. Of one Walter I have seen a seal, with an eagle displayed, having two heads, and a chief vary; but long after, about 3 Edw. II. Thomas Ridware sealed with an eagle displayed, having two heads; and yet, ever since then, the Ridwares have borne, Azure, an eagle displayed, with one head silver, beak and feet red.

About the latter end of Edward the Third's time, William Cotton married Agnes, heir of Hamstall Ridware, and by her had issue Richard Cotton, who had issue John, who had issue Richard, who had issue Maud, married to sir Anthony Fitzherbert, judge<sup>3</sup>; Eleanor, married to sir William Venables<sup>4</sup>; Katherine, married to Richard Grosvenor<sup>5</sup>; Isabel, to John Bradburne<sup>6</sup>; and Thomas; that although he had issue, yet the same died without issue, and before him; so that his sisters were his heirs, whereby Hamstall Ridware<sup>7</sup>, in the

<sup>1</sup> All the sums make forty-four shillings. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> If frater be taken for a son, this is right. T. B.

<sup>3</sup> Of Norbury. Smyth.

<sup>4</sup> Baron of Kinderton, Cheshire. Smyth.

<sup>5</sup> Of Eton, Cheshire. Smyth.

<sup>6</sup> Of Hoghe, Derbyshire, esq. Smyth.

<sup>7</sup> The manor-house was once fitted up in a stile of great

division, came to be allotted to sir Anthony Fitzherbert, who had issue sir Thomas, John, William, and Richard. Sir Thomas died without issue; sir John had issue Thomas (now living), Nicholas, Francis, and Anthony, all also living.

Blyth, having passed through Hamstall Ridware, and left the town on the south side, and Rowley park, a member thereof, on the north, enters presently into Trent, which leaveth also, a little more northward, Yoxall', whereof sir Robert Holland, 9 Edw. II. was

splendour; near which is a watch-tower, ascended by a staircase, and open at the top, which formerly communicated with the other buildings. Walter, who at the Conquest held the manor of Roger de Montgomery, is supposed to be the ancestor of the Ridwares. In 1 Edw. III. it belonged to sir Philip de Somerville, held under Henry, duke of Lancaster. About the end of the same reign, William Cotton married Agnes, the heir of this lordship; in which family it continued till Maud, the heir of Richard Cotton, married sir Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury, and carried it into his family. The family of Leigh succeeded to that of Fitzherbert early in the reign of James I. and in that family it yet continues. Thomas Cotton, 33 Hen. VI. was sheriff of the county. Arms of Ridware: Azure, a spread eagle Argent. Arms of Cotton: Azure, a chevron between three ropes tied up Argent.

The adjoining parish of Pipe Ridware is not mentioned by Erdeswick. It has a small ancient church, which contains an antique font, sculptured with circles interlaced. The manor was called Media Ridware; and at the time of Domesday was held of the king by the bishop, and under him by Alric. It afterwards belonged to the Staffords; and having passed through the families of Tamenhorn, Pipe, Stanley, Chadwicke, Agard, and Whitehall, is now the property of Edward-John Littleton, esq. and Thomas Parker, of Park hall, esq. John Whitehall, 20 Charles II. was sheriff.

<sup>1</sup> Yoxall is not mentioned in Domesday, but has belonged to the honour of Tutbury from the Conquest. In 1254, Margaret, countess of Derby, held it. It was afterwards given by

lord, and lately sir William Holles; and now his son's son, sir John Holles, I think, is lord.

Trent, then passing on eastward, receiveth, on the south side, a little brook, which taketh its beginning above Lichfield, where, it being stayed, divideth the

Hen. III. to his younger son Edmund, earl of Lancaster. Edward II. seized it in the rebellion of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and gave it to Robert Holland, his secretary. In this noble family it remained till 1 Hen. VII.; when, after the attainder of viscount Lovell, it passed to the family of Holles. From this family, who were afterwards dukes of Newcastle, the manor passed, by purchase, to one Salt, who was their bailiff; from whom, and the Fitzwilliams, it became the property of the Pagets; and, in 1760, of the late lord Leigh, in whose family it yet continues.

In 46 Hen. III. Robert, lord Beauchamp, of Holt, by his letters patent, dated at Yoxall, gave liberty to sir Walter de Raley and his heirs, inhabiting then at Uttoxeter, to hunt and course the fox and hare, within the precincts of the forest of Needwood, with eight braches and four greyhounds.

Longcroft was granted by William Ferrers, earl of Derby, to Roger de Yoxall, clerk, temp. Hen. III. and was purchased by Simon Arden, second son of Thomas Arden, of Park hall, co. Warwick, in the time of queen Elizabeth, whose pedigree is at length in Dugdale. The first of that name was Siward de Arden, temp. Hen. I. grandson of Alwin the sheriff, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Osbert de Arden, half brother of Alwin, granted to Walter de Somervile, and his heirs, Sirescote, near Tamworth. John Arden, 3 Geo. II. was sheriff. Arms: Ermine, a cross-bow strung Gules, string Or.; also, cheque Or and Azure, a chevron Gules.

The hamlets in this parish are numerous; Morrey, Bond End, Hadley End, and Sale. Yoxall lodge is the seat of Thomas Gisborne, clerk, well known as a poet, moralist, and divine. A new church, called Christ church, has been built under the act for the inclosure of Needwood forest. About forty years ago, in levelling some ground in this parish, were found forty vessels of coarse brown soft earth, almost filled with ashes and fragments of human bones.



city and close asunder, in such sort, that there is no access from the one to the other, but only over two causeways or bridges, made for that purpose.

And first, to speak of the close, so called, as I take it, for that it is inclosed about with a wall, and a good deep dry trench on all sides, except towards the city, where it is defended by a great marsh, or pool, which the said brook maketh, either of its own matter, or by reason it is stayed, to raise a pond, where the mills stand.

In the close there is a goodly cathedral church, if I should say one of the fairest and best repaired in England (being thoroughly builded and finished, which few are), I think I should speak no otherwise than the truth, and wherein also be a great number of very fair monuments of the bishops and other clergymen, besides divers others of the noblemen; as, one very fair of the lord Basset, one other of the late lord Paget, another of one of the Stanleys, &c.

There are also, outwardly, builded, three pyramids or steeples, of a good, convenient, and seemly height, all very well wrought with free stone, especially the two gems that stand westward, very well cut and curiously wrought. The which west part is, at the end also, exceeding finely cut, and cunningly set forth with a great number of tabernacles; and in the same, the images or pictures of the prophets, apostles, kings of Judah, and divers other kings of this land, so well embossed, and so lively cut, that it is a great pleasure for any man, that takes delight to see rarities, to behold them<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Anno 1744, at the instigation of the rev. Mr. Archdeacon Smalbroke, canon-residentiary of this church, the dean was prevailed upon to remove several of these ancient images, to the great deformity of this very beautiful west end of the cathedral. Bishop Lyttelton.

Moreover, in the same close, are very many very fair houses, belonging to the canons and prebends of the church; but, above all, the bishop's palace is the fairest by much, having in it a goodly large hall, wherein hath been excellently well painted, but now much decayed, the coronation, marriage, wars, and funeral of Edw. I.; and some writing, which there is also yet remaining, which expresseth the meaning of the history: where is especially mentioned the behaviour of sir Roger Pewlisdon, of Emerault, in Flintshire, and others, against the Welshmen; as also of Almaric de Balgiale, Bunnell, Valence earl of Pembroke, of the lord Badlesmere, and other barons, against the Scots, where the said earls and lords are very lively portrayed, with their banners of arms bravely before them: but it is a great pity the same is not restored by the lord bishop before it be quite decayed.

' Anno Christi,

656. Dwina, Duina, or Dwyna, a Scot.

658. Cellach, monk of Hye, in Scotland, resigned, and returned to Hye.

660. Trumher, abbot of Gilling, Yorkshire, died in 662.

663. Jarumanus, or German. The four first bishops had no episcopal church, but lived in some convent. Jaruman consecrated the church in the close, in 1666.

669. St. Chad, or Cedda, led an eremitical life in a cell, at the place on which St. Chad's church, in Lichfield, now stands; built for himself a small house near the church, and devoted himself to prayer and preaching. He died 2 March, 672, and was buried at Lichfield, where he fixed the see. He was canonized for his remarkable sanctity.

672. Winfridus. Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, divided this bishoprick. Winfrid, disapproving of this separation, was deprived. At that time the diocese comprehended the whole kingdom of Mercia. Winfrid had been a monk of Adberwe, to which monastery he retired after his deprivation, in 675.

The bishops of Lichfeild<sup>1</sup>, that have been, be these which here follow, who successively governed the churches of the diocess, as they be here named :

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|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Dwina      | } both Scots. | 3. Trumherus. |
| 2. Ceollachus |               | 4. Jarumanus. |

676. Saxulfus, abbot of Burgh, founder of Thorney abbey, and re-founder of Burgh, died in 691.

691. Hedda is said to have consecrated, if he did not build, the cathedral church, into which he removed the body of St. Chad.

721. Aldwinus, died 737.

737. Witta, or Wicta, died 752.

752. Hemel, died 765.

765. Cuthfridus, died 768.

768. Berthunus, died 785.

785. Higbertus, or Sigbertus, was ordained by the council of Calcluith, which took away great part of the archbishop of Canterbury's jurisdiction. He died 786.

786. Aldulphus, Aldwlf, was made archbishop by Offa, king of Mercia, 789, and so continued till the king's death, 29 July, 794; and here he had his metropolitical seat. In 803 he subscribes himself bishop of Lichfield. He died about 812.

812. Herewinus, died 817.

817. Athelward, died 857.

857. Humbertus, was slain by the Danes, Nov. 20, 870.

870. Kyneburtus, died 890.

890. Tunbrithus, died 920.

920. Ella, or Elwinus, died 944.

944. Alfgar, or Elgar, died 960.

960. Kynsius. There is some doubt whether he is not the same with Winsius, the next bishop.

974. Winsius, died 992.

992. Elfegus, signed the charter of Burton abbey in 1004, by the name of Elfheah. He died 1007.

1007. Godwinus, died 1020.

1021. Leofgarus, died 1027.

1027. Brithmarus, died 1038.

1039. Wulfus, the king's chancellor, died Oct. 1053.

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| 5. Cedda, the first that<br>placed the bishop's see<br>at Lichfield. | 6. Winifridus.<br>7. Saculfus.<br>8. Headda. |
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1954. Leofwin, abbot of Coventry, died 1066.

1067. Petrus, was chancellor to the Conqueror, and removed the see to Chester. The annals of Burton have the see vacant seven years, on the death of Leoffwin, and Peter must then have been elected in 1073. Some have it that Leofwin then died.

1086. Robert de Limsey, removed the see to Coventry in 1095, and was king's chaplain. He died Aug. 30, 1117, and was buried at Coventry. The see was vacant above three years.

1120. Robert Peche, or Peccham, was chaplain to king Henry I. died 20 Aug. 1127, and was buried at Coventry. The see was vacant two years.

1129. Roger de Clinton, archdeacon of Bucks, and nephew to Gefry, lord Clinton. He removed the see to Lichfield, almost rebuilt the cathedral, surrounded the city with a ditch, and founded St. John's priory in that city. To this church he was a bountiful benefactor; and died at Antioch, on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

1149. Walter Durdent, prior of Christ-church, Canterbury, died 7 Dec. 1161, and was buried at Coventry.

1162. Richard Peche, archdeacon of Coventry, died 6 Oct. 1182; resigned his bishoprick, and became a monk in the convent of St. Thomas, at Stafford, which he founded, and where he was buried.

1182. Gerardus la Pucella, died 13 Jan. 1184, and was buried at Coventry.

1185. Hugo Nonant, or Novant, archdeacon of Oxford, and died at Beche, in Normandy, 27 March, 1198.

1198. Galfridus de Muschamp, archdeacon of Cleveland, died 2 Oct. 1208, and was buried in his cathedral.

1210. Walter Grey, the king's chancellor, translated to Worcester.

1214. William de Cornhull, archdeacon of Huntingdon, died 20 Aug. 1223, and was buried in the cathedral.

1224. Alexander de Savenby, founded the friery in Lichfield, died 26 Dec. 1238, and was buried in the cathedral.

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|--------------|-----------------|
| 9. Aldwinus. | 12. Cathfridus. |
| 10. Wiltra.  | 13. Berthanus.  |
| 11. Hemelus. | 14. Higbertus.  |
1239. Hugh de Pateshull, canon of St. Paul's, son of Dr. Simon Pateshull, lord chief justice of England, died 8 Dec. 1244, and was buried in the cathedral.
1245. Roger de Wescham, dean of Lincoln; was seized with a paralytic disorder, and resigned 4 Dec. 1256, and died May 20, afterwards. He was buried in the cathedral.
1256. Roger de Longespe, or de Molend, was the king's nephew, and a canon of this cathedral, died 16 Dec. 1295, and was buried in the cathedral.
1295. Walter de Langton, S. T. P. dean of Bridgnorth, and canon of this church, was a munificent benefactor both to the church and the city; he died 16 Nov. 1321, and was buried in the cathedral.
1322. Roger de Northburgh, master of the wardrobe, chancellor of Cambridge, archdeacon of Richmond, and a canon of this church; died 22 Nov. 1359, and was buried in the cathedral.
1360. Robert Stretton, LL. D. a canon of this church. He was auditor of the Rota at Rome; died 28 May, 1385, and was buried in the cathedral.
1385. Walter Skirlaw, prebendary of York, and dean of St. Martin's. In the following year he was translated to Wells.
1385. Richard Scrope, LL. D. dean of Chichester, was translated to York.
1398. John Burghill, translated from Landaff; died 24 May, 1414, and was buried in the cathedral.
1415. John Keterich, translated from St. David's, and again from hence to Exeter, in 1419.
1420. William Hayworth, abbot of St. Alban's; died 13 March 1446, and was buried in his abbey-church of St. Alban's.
1447. William Bothe, canon of St. Paul's, and chancellor to the queen; in 1452 he was translated to York.
1452. Reginald Butler, translated from Hereford; made his will 23 March 1458, which was proved 19 April afterwards, in which he directed to be buried in the cathedral.

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| 15. Adulphus.   | 18. Hunbertus.   |
| 16. Harewinus.  | 19. Cineferthus. |
| 17. Ethewaldus. | 20. Tunbrithus.  |

1459. John Halse, D.D. dean of Exeter, and archdeacon of Norfolk; died 3 Dec. 1490, and was buried in the cathedral.
1491. William Smith, D. D. dean of St. Stephen's, and archdeacon of Surrey. He endowed St. John's Hospital in this city, and was translated to Lincoln. He was co-founder of Brazenose College, Oxford.
1496. John Arundel, dean of Exeter, and canon of Windsor; he was translated to Exeter.
1503. Geffry Blythe, D.D. provost of King's College, Cambridge, dean of York, and lord president of Wales. He died in 1533, and was buried in the cathedral.
1533. Rowland Lee, archdeacon of Cornwall, and canon of this church. He was lord president of Wales; and died 24 Jan. 1542, and was buried at Shrewsbury.
1542. Richard Sampson, translated from Chichester. He was lord president of Wales; died 25 Sept. 1554, and was buried at Eccleshall.
1554. Ralph Bayne, D.D. the professor of Hebrew in Paris, was deprived for popery, 21 June 1559; died in January following, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, London.
1559. Thomas Bentham, D.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; died Feb. 1578, and was buried at Eccleshall.
1579. William Overton, D.D. treasurer of Chichester; died 9 April 1609; and was buried at Eccleshall.
1609. George Abbot, D.D. dean of Winton, and master of University College, Oxford; was translated to London, and afterwards to Canterbury.
1610. Richard Neile, D.D. translated from Rochester, and from hence to Lincoln in 1613, to Durham in 1617, to Winchester in 1628, and to York in 1631.
1613. John Overall, D.D. professor of divinity, and master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. In 1632, he was translated to Durham.
1632. Robert Wright, D.D. canon and treasurer of Wells, was

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|--------------------------|---------------|
| 21. Ella, sive Elfwinus. | 24. Winsius.  |
| 22. Algarus.             | 25. Elfegus.  |
| 23. Ciulus.              | 26. Godwinus. |

translated from Bristol. He died in 1643, and was buried at Eccleshall.

1643. Accepted Frewen, D. D. president of Magdalen College, Oxford, and dean of Gloucester. In 1660, he was translated to York.
1661. John Hacket, D. D. archdeacon of Bedford, and rector of St. Andrew's, Holbourn. He died 20 Oct. 1670, and was buried in the cathedral.
1671. Thomas Wood, D. D. prebendary of Durham, and dean of this church. He died 18 April 1692.
1692. William Lloyd, D.D. translated from St. Asaph, and from hence to Worcester.
1699. John Hough, D. D. president of Magdalen College, Oxford, translated from Oxford, and from hence to Worcester.
1717. Edward Chandler, D. D. canon of this church; in 1730 was translated to Durham.
1730. Richard Smalbroke, D. D. translated from St. David's. He died 22 Dec. 1749.
1750. Frederick Cornwallis, D. D. dean of St. Paul's. In August 1768 he was translated to Canterbury.
1768. John Egerton, L.L. D. dean of Hereford; translated from Bangor. In 1771 he was translated to Durham.
1771. Brownlow North, LL. D. dean of Canterbury; in 1774 translated to Worcester, and in 1781 to Winchester.
1775. Richard Hurd, D.D. archdeacon of Gloucester; was, in 1781, translated to Worcester.
1781. James Cornwallis, LL. D. dean of Canterbury; in 1791 dean of Windsor, and in 1794 dean of Durham.

Arms of the bishops: party per pale Gules and Argent, a cross potent and quadrant in the centre, between four crosslets patee of the second and Or.

Lichfield is supposed to have owed its origin to the Saxons, and to have raised itself upon the ruins of the Roman Etocetum, or Wall. Recurring to the legend of the martyred Christians under Diocletian, or of the three kings slaughtered at this

27. Leofgarus.

29. Walsius.

28. Brightmanus.

30. Leofwinus.

place, the name has been understood to mean the field of blood. The words *lich*, *lec*, or *lace*, in Saxon, signifying also a marsh, or morass, in which situation, in early times, Lichfield appears to have been placed. Oswy, the conqueror of Mercia, about 665, established a bishopric here; and St. Chad, one of its earliest prelates, laid the foundation of a church. Hedda, one of his successors, enlarged or refounded the church, where it now stands, and removed hither the bones of St. Chad. In 789, king Offa procured this see to be made archiepiscopal; which continued for a few years, when the act of pope Adrian was revoked by pope Leo. III. his successor, at the instance of king Kenulph. Whilst Adulph was archbishop of Lichfield, he had for his suffragans, the bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Leicester, Sidnacester, Elmham and Dunwich. He was at the council of Clovesho, in 803, which restored the rights of the see of Canterbury, and died in 812. The see was translated to Chester on account of the meanness of the town, in 1005; and thence to Coventry in 1102; but the bishops in a short time returned to Lichfield. Bishop Clinton restored it to its lost dignity. He raised great part of the present church, about 1140, and augmented the chapter. He surrounded the town with a ditch, and fortified the castle. Bishop Muschamp, in consideration of the great kindness of king John to this church, appointed by deed three chaplains to celebrate mass for his soul, and the souls of his father, brother, and relations, with a sufficient stipend. The charter, and its confirmation by the dean and chapter, is in *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, p. 375. Langton was a most munificent prelate. He built two bridges over the pool, which intersected the town; he built the palace at the east end of the close; the great gate at the west end, which was in 1800 taken down (a view of which is in Harwood's History of Lichfield); and the postern at the south. He bestowed upon the vicar's choral his own palace, now called the vicarage, at the west end of the close. He built the cloisters, and raised at great expence a magnificent shrine to the honour of St. Chad. He laid the foundation of St. Mary's chapel, at the east end of the cathedral, an elegant edifice, and bequeathed a sum of money, sufficient for the completion of it after his death;



Petrus, anno 1067, 1 Will. Conq.

Robertus de Limesia, anno 1088, 1 Will. Ruf.

Robertus Pecbe, anno 1117, 17 Hen. I.

and in which he was buried. The revenues of the see were valued, 26 Hen. VIII. at £798. 17s. 6d.; and of the chapter, at £436. 10s. In this church is a bishop, dean, six canons-residentiary, fifteen prebendaries, and twelve vicars-choral.

The cathedral remained unimpaired in splendour and beauty, until, by the ravages of the civil war between king Charles and the parliament, it fell a prey to desecration and rapacity; the middle spire was beaten down, and the records of the church were burnt, the roof was battered in, and the monuments destroyed. The close was besieged, in 1643, by lord Brook, who lost his life in the attempt; but it was immediately taken by sir John Gell. It was re-taken in the same year by prince Rupert; who appointed colonel Harvey Bagot, to be governor. He retained possession of it till 1646; when, upon the total ruin of the king's affairs, it was finally surrendered to the parliament. Bishop Hacket restored the church to its former dignity and beauty. The windows of the Lady chapel have been richly ornamented with ancient painted glass from the convent of Herkenrode, near Liege, one of the monasteries which was destroyed during the late revolutionary war on the continent. The north transept window has been adorned at the charge of the present dean, Woodhouse, with a costly window of handsome painted glass, representing nine of the most remarkable benefactors of this church. The south transept window has also been richly adorned with painted glass at the expense of the chapter. The choir has been lately ornamented with stalls in imitation of the richest stile of pointed architecture, and corresponding improvements have been made in the chapter-house, in the cloisters, and in the windows of the nave.

The cathedral is 411 feet long from east to west; 66 broad from north to south; the middle spire is 258 feet and a half high; the west steeples 188 feet high. The west window, in the form of a Catherine-wheel, was given by king James II. when he was duke of York; and over it, on the outside, is a statue of king Charles II. The screen behind the high altar was of most exquisite fretwork, in the niches of which were statues. Langton was buried in his own chapel in 1321, but

Rog. de Clinton, anno 1128, 28 Hen. I.

Walterus Durdent, anno 1149, 14 Steph.

Ricardus Peche, anno 1162, 8 Hen. II.

his monument has been removed to the south aisle. In this cathedral are also monuments in honour of bishops Patteshull, 1245; Blythe, 1530; Hacket, 1670; Smalbroke, 1749; of deans Heywood, 1492; Addison, 1703; Proby, 1807. Bishops St. Chad, Geoffrey de Muschamp, William de Cornhull, Stavenby, Weseham, Meyland, Northburgh, Stretton, Burghill, Bolers, Halse, were buried here. There are also monuments to lady Mary Wortley Montague, to Gilbert Walmsley, Johnson, Garrick, and Anna Seward. In addition to which may be noticed, in the south choral aisle, under the beautiful eastern window, that admired monument, by Chantry, to the memory of two daughters of the late rev. William Robinson, prebendary of this cathedral. The palace, which had been built by Langton, who caused the history of the wars of Edw. I. to be painted in the great hall, and which remained to the time of Erdeswick, though much decayed, was destroyed in the Civil War; and the present palace was built by bishop Wood in 1687.

The city was governed by a gild and gild-master from the time of Richard II. It was incorporated 1 Edw. VI. by the stile of bailiffs, burgesses, citizens, and the commonalty of the same. The senior bailiff is appointed by the bishop, the other by the corporation. They have power of life and death within their jurisdiction, a court of record, and pie-poudre. By the charter of Charles II. the corporation consists of a recorder, steward, two bailiffs, and twenty-one brethren, one of which is the town-clerk. The city and its suburbs form a complete county. The castle, in which Ric. II. kept his Christmas in 1397, and in which, two years afterwards, he was confined; the city walls; bishop Clinton's costly fortifications; with the beautiful western gate, are all levelled. The castle stood on an eminence on the south side of Tamworth-street, the site of which is now occupied by small houses and gardens. The Friery was built by bishop Stavenby in 1229, several parts of which yet remain. The priory of St. John, founded by Clinton, was afterwards refounded by bishop Smith, as an hospital,

Gerardus de Pucelle, anno 1186, 32 Hen. II.

Hugo de Novant, anno 1198, 9 Ric. I.

Geffry de Muschamp, anno 1245, 29 Hen. III.

for a master, two priests, and thirteen poor men. The hospital for a master and fifteen old women, was founded by bishop Heyworth in 1424, and refounded by Dr. Miller in 1504.

Lichfield has three parish churches. St. Chad's was founded at a period prior to the date of the cathedral; near to which is a well, now called St. Chad's well, where that pious prelate first held his oratory, and which was, in early times, frequented by numerous votaries in honour of him. St. Mary's church is in the market-place, and St. Michael's at the east end of the city. Whittington the grammarian; Richard Weston, judge of the common pleas, and grandfather of the earl of Portland; Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford; Gregory King, the herald and political economist; Smalridge bishop of Bristol; Newton bishop of Bristol; and Dr. Samuel Johnson; were natives of this city.

Samuel Johnson was the elder son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller of good repute, and a member of the corporation. His mother was Sarah Ford, descended from the ancient family of Jervis in Warwickshire. They were married at Packwood, in that county, according to the parish register: "Michell Johnstones of Lichfield, and Sara Ford, married June ye 19th. 1706." Samuel Johnson was born on the 7th of September, 1709; in the register of St. Mary he is entered, "Samuel, the son of Michael Johnson, gentleman." The house in which he was born, and where his father resided, is at the north-west corner of the market-place, fronting both Market-street and the market-place. Dr. Swinfen, a learned man and eminent physician of Lichfield, and Mr. Richard Wakefield, the worthy and charitable town-clerk, were his godfathers. Mr. Wakefield's will, dated Aug. 15, 1733, and administration of which was granted Sept. 28, 1733, says, "to my godsons, Mr. Richard Bayley, and Mr. Samuel Johnson, five pounds apiece." He was nursed in George-lane, by a woman named Marklew, alias Bellison; and taught to read English by dame Oliver, a widow, in Dam-street, at the north corner of Quonian's-

William de Cornhill, anno 1256, 40 Hen. II.

Alex. de Stavenby, anno 1295, 23 Edw. I.

Hugo de Patteshull, anno 1322, 15 Edw. II.

lane. His early education he received under the rev. John Hunter at the grammar-school. Being early afflicted by the scrophula, or king's evil, he was taken to London by his mother, and was touched, as the custom then was, by queen Anne. At the age of fifteen, after having resided for some time at the house of his uncle, Cornelius Ford, the son of Dr. Joseph Ford, a physician, and brother to Johnson's mother, he was removed to the school of Stourbridge in Worcestershire, of which Dr. Wentworth was then master. Here he is said to have acted also in the office of assistant. Before he went to Stourbridge his father applied, without success, that he might be admitted as a scholar and assistant at Newport school under the rev. Samuel Lea. Having remained one year at Stourbridge, he returned home, and loitered away his time for two years in a state of indolence unworthy of his great abilities. In his nineteenth year, on the 31st of October, 1728, he was entered a commoner of Pembroke college, Oxford, under the tuition of one of the fellows, Mr. Jordan. Here he obtained great applause by translating, which he did with great rapidity, the Messiah of Pope into Latin verse. His apartment in the college was upon the second floor over the gateway. His father, through an imprudent speculation in a manufactory of parchment, having fallen into a state of insolvency, he was compelled, in the autumn of 1731, to leave Oxford without a degree; and in the following December his father died. His father's circumstances are thus noticed in one of his diaries: "1732, Julii 15. Undecim aureos deposui, quo die, quicquid ante matris funus (quod serum sit, precor) de paternis bonis sperari licet, viginti scilicet libras accepi. Usque adeo mihi fortuna fingenda est. Interea, ne paupertate vires animi languescant, nec in flagitia egestas abigat, cavendum." Under the influence of these virtuous resolutions, he became assistant in the school of Market Bosworth in Leicestershire; to which place, it appears from his diary, he went on foot, "Julii 16, Bosworthiam pedes petii." But this employment being irksome to him, he relinquished it in a few months. Having been in-

Roger de Weseham, anno 1360, 34 Edw. III.

Roger de Moland, anno 1385.

Walter de Langton.

vited by his schoolfellow, Mr. Hector, then a surgeon at Birmingham, to pass some time with him as his guest, at the house of Mr. Warren, a bookseller, with whom he lodged; he remained with him about six months, and afterwards hired lodgings for himself in another part of the town. It was here that he translated a voyage to Abyssinia by Lobo, a Portuguese jesuit, which was printed in 1735. His brother Nathanael had succeeded to his father's trade, and Johnson, having returned to Lichfield, published proposals for printing, by subscription, the Latin poems of Politian, and the subscriptions were to be "taken in by the editor, or N. Johnson, bookseller, of Lichfield." The work, however, was never published. In Nov. 1734, he commenced his correspondence with Mr. Edward Cave, the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, with whom he was afterwards closely concerned in the course of his literary pursuits. On the 9th of July, 1735, he married Mrs. Porter, a widow, with whose husband, a mercer at Birmingham, Johnson had been acquainted, and who, after the death of her husband, had retired to the Close of Lichfield. The ceremony was performed at St. Werberg's church in Derby, according to the register: "1735, July 9th, marr'd, Sam'll Johnson, of ye parish of St. Mary's in Litchfield, and Eliz'h Porter, of ye parish of St. Phillip in Birmingham." Mrs. Johnson's maiden name was Jervis, and she was, at the time of her marriage, in her forty-eighth year, as thus appears from the register of Great Pealling in Leicestershire: "Anno Domini 1688-9, Elizabeth, the daughter of William Jervis, esq. and Mrs. Anne, his wife, born the fourth day of February, and manè, baptized 16th day of the same month by Mr. Smith, curate of Little Pealling. John Allen, vicar." After his marriage, Johnson rented a house near Lichfield, called Edjall-hall; which, in Feb. 1809, was taken down, and the materials sold. A view of it is preserved in Harwood's *History of Lichfield*. In the last page of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June and July 1736, is the following advertisement. "At Ediall, near Lichfield in Staffordshire, young gentlemen are boarded, and taught the

Roger de Northburgh.

Richard Scroope.

Robert Stretton.

Johannes Burghill.

Walter Skirlaw.

Johannes Allen.

Latin and Greek languages, by Samuel Johnson." The only pupils placed under his tuition, were the celebrated David Garrick and his brother George, and Mr. Offley, a young gentleman of Wichnor. This scheme of life having proved unsuccessful, he relinquished his house at Edjall, and determined to try his fortune in London. In March, 1737, he arrived in the metropolis, accompanied by his pupil David Garrick. Here he maintained himself by his literary labours; and published a series of works, the mere enumeration of which would extend beyond the limits which can here be assigned to this brief memoir of this illustrious writer. His first lodgings in London were at the house of Mr. Norris, a stay-maker, in Exeter-street, adjoining Catherine-street, in the Strand; and he was accustomed to frequent the Pine Apple in New-street, in that neighbourhood. In July he retired to lodgings at Greenwich, next door to the Golden Heart, Church-street, for the purpose of completing his tragedy of "Irene," having only written three acts of it before he left Lichfield: but in the autumn he was again at Lichfield, where he had left his wife, and where he finished his "Irene." Having remained three months in his native city, he now removed, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, to London; and first lodged in Woodstock-street near Hanover-square, and afterwards at No. 6, Castle-street, near Cavendish-square. In March, 1738, he published an ode, "ad Urbanum," in the Gentleman's Magazine; and from this time, too often stimulated by his necessities, he continued to adorn the pages of that interesting work with a great variety of elegant papers. In March, 1738, he published "London," a poem in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal. Such was its success that it arrived at a second edition in the course of a week, and so superior its merit, that it was distinguished by the admiration of Oglethorpe and the applause of Pope. Though justly elevated into fame, and conscious of his commanding abilities, he was yet disappointed of his hopes of a competent subsistence from his literary labours. He therefore turned his thoughts again towards his former employment, and applied for the mas-

William Hayworth.

Johannes Halse.

William Booth.

William Smith.

Reginald Boler.

Johannes Arundel.

tership of Appleby school in Leicestershire, which was then vacant. But his wishes were again frustrated by the statutes requiring the degree of master of arts as a qualification for the appointment. In 1744 he published the "Life of Savage;" and, in 1745, proposals for a new edition of Shakespeare. In 1747 he announced to the world his "Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language," in a letter to the earl of Chesterfield. In 1749 his tragedy of "Irene" was acted at Drury Lane Theatre, and in the same year he published "the Vanity of Human Wishes," in imitation of the tenth satire of Juvenal, which had been chiefly written at Hampstead, where he occasionally had lodgings. Whilst he was employed in his great work, he lived for some time in Holborn, and from thence removed into Gough-square, Fleet-street. In 1750 commenced the publication of the Rambler. His wife, whom he always treated with affection and tenderness, died on the 17th of March, 1752. In 1755 he obtained the degree of master of arts of Oxford by diploma, and in the same year appeared his "Dictionary of the English Language." In 1758 and 1759 he published the "Idler;" and, in the latter year, his "Ras-selas." In January, 1759, he lost his mother at the great age of ninety. In May, 1761, a pension of £300. per annum was granted to him by the king, as the reward of his eminent learning and distinguished merit. In 1765 he published his "Edition of Shakespeare;" in 1775 his "Tour to the Hebrides;" and in 1778, and the succeeding years, his "Lives of the Poets." In 1765 the degree of doctor of laws was most honourably conferred upon him by Trinity college, Dublin. He contributed largely to other publications; he wrote several excellent papers in the "Adventurer;" and published some political pamphlets. In 1775 the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws by diploma, "*virum illustrem, in omni humaniorum literarum genere eruditum, omniumque scientiarum comprehensione felicissimum, scriptis suis ad popularium mores formandos summâ verborum elegantia ac sententiarum gravitate compositis.*" During the latter

Geffrey Blythe.

Ralph Bane.

Rowland Leghe.

Thomas Bentham.

Richard Sampson.

William Overton.

years of his life he frequently visited his native city, and viewed with partial delight the scenes which, in his youth, had been familiar to him. He wrote an inscription for a stone to be placed over the remains of his parents in the middle aisle of St. Michael's church. He had removed his residence in Gough-square to chambers in No. 1, Inner Temple-lane, and, afterwards, to Johnson's-court, and, finally, to Bolt-court, Fleet-street; in which latter house he died Dec. 13, 1784. He was buried in the Poet's corner, in Westminster abbey, and the following inscription is over his grave: Samuel Johnson, LL.D. obiit XIII die Decembris, anno Domini M.DCC.LXXXIV ætatis suæ LXXV. Monuments have been erected in honour of him, in the cathedrals of Lichfield, and St. Paul's; and colonel Myddleton, of Gwaynynog, near Denbigh, erected an urn to his memory on the banks of a rivulet in his park, with the following inscription: "This spot was often dignified by the presence of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. whose moral writings, exactly conformable to the precepts of Christianity, gave ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth." Boswell has enumerated the several busts, pictures, and engravings, which were made to perpetuate his resemblance; to which may be added, a miniature-painting by an unknown artist, taken about the time of his marriage, and is a striking likeness of him, now in possession of the editor of this volume, and once the property of Francis Barber, his black servant, and residuary legatee. The literary and domestic life of this great man, who was not less the glory of his own age and of his country, than he will be of all succeeding times, has been written with remarkable minuteness by sir John Hawkins, by James Boswell, and by Arthur Murphy, by Anderson and by Chalmers, illustrative of his domestic, moral, and literary character. His poetical pieces are uncommonly harmonious, bold, and nervous; his prose classically correct and elegant: in both, his genius and his erudition are highly conspicuous. And it would be great injustice to his acknowledged excellencies and supereminent talents not to affirm, that every line which he



I can say little of the antiquities thereof, more than I have done: it is now a county, but I suppose hath been so but a short time.

It is governed by two bailiffs, hath a sheriff, with other officers, which serve for the city; but forasmuch as the liberties are or have been in question lately, I will speak no more of them, except that it sends two burgesses to the parliament.

These towns following were members, or appendances, belonging to the bishop's barony of Lichfield, 20 Conq. as appeareth by Domesday Book; viz. Paden-don, the two Hamerwiches<sup>1</sup>, Tichebroc<sup>2</sup>, Norton, Wir-

wrote tends to the accomplishment of all his views, the promotion of learning, of virtue, and of religion. His life and his writings had the same great objects. Benevolence, charity, and piety, were the distinguishing features of his character. He was an ingenious poet, an acute critic, and an exalted moralist, and his writings will be studied, admired, and applauded, so long as virtue shall be esteemed, and genius and learning shall be revered; so long as the English language, in its strength, purity, and elegance, shall be read and understood.

Lichfield has given the title of Bernard Steuart, fifth son of Esme Steuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, temp. Charles I.; to Charles lord d'Aubigny, and baron of Newbury in 1646; and, in 1674, to sir Edward Henry Leigh, of Dichley, co. Oxford; at the death of whose grandson, without issue, in 1772, the title came to his uncle Robert, thirteenth son of the first earl, who, dying without issue, in 1776, it became extinct.

<sup>1</sup> Hammerwich is, in Domesday, called Hamerwich duæ. Anciently the village was divided into Nether and Over; and

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<sup>2</sup> Stichbrook was, for many generations, in the family of Dyott, and now belongs to Gower, marquis of Stafford. Near the house is a field called "Christian Field," supposed to have been the scene of the slaughter of several thousand Christians, under Diocletian, in 286

ley, Roveley, Horton, Packington<sup>1</sup>, Tamehorn, Hans-acre, Hints, Locheshall, Ridware, Weeford, and Buro-

its division seems to have been at the hill, upon which was built a chapel for the use of the inhabitants. *Salve, sacra domus!* It is within the manor of Longdon, and parish of St. Michael, Lichfield. The Webbs have been settled here from the time of Hen. IV. The Hammerwich hall estate, from Heath and Kendall, became the property of Ridding. William Heath, about 1680, married Sarah, daughter of Richard Brandreth, esq. of Shenstone-hall, by whom he had John Heath, who had serjeant Heath, of Wolverhampton, whose only child, Mary, married John Stubbs, of Walsall, second son of Francis Stubbs, of Huntington, near Cannock. In this parish is part of the extensive reservoir of water for the supply of the Wyrley and Essington canal. Arms of Kendall: *Argent, a bend indented Vert, between three cotises Gules.*

<sup>1</sup> Erdeswick here, in his too concise way, takes no notice of a remarkable repetition in Domesday, and thus makes repetition himself: Padendon and Packington. Domesday begins the article: "*Ipse episcopus tenet Lecefelle, cum appendiciis suis.*" Then, after the usual description, and a valuation, it proceeds: "*Ad hoc M. (manerium) pertinent hæc membra, Padintone,*" &c. to "*Rouueleia,*" inclusively; and subjoins, "*Terræ omnes sunt wastæ.*" Then follow articles, *Scoteslei, Mortone, Dregetone, Sotehelle* or *Soge'helle, Cesteforde.* Lastly, comes again, concluding the head of "*Terra Ep'i,*" "*Ipse episcopus tenet Licefelle, et JAM RETRO descript. est.*" And, after a line and a half on the measurements of the *Sylva*, it repeats, "*Ad ipsum M. — pertinent hæc membra, Hortone, terra II car. Aluvin's tenet Pagintone, terra, &c.*" proceeding, with the remainder of the places here named by Erdeswick; with two lines of general description of these two secondly-enumerated "*terræ vel Bereuuica;*" and, as a final remark, "*Valentia in M. — est computata.*"

It may be mentioned that Locheshale, here mentioned, should be Tocheshale; and, possibly, Littlebech may prove to be Littleheth; i. e. the same hamlet, just beyond Thick-brome, in Weeford, now spoken Littlehay. No trace of the name Buroueston has been found in or near Weeford. S. P.-W.

veston, and Littlebech; Freford, Tinmore, Horeborne, Smedwich, and Tibington<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Some copies add: "Chesterfield, Swinfen, Wall, Pipe hill, Ashenbrook, Farewell, Great Pipe, Little Pipe, Charley, Burntwood, Ediall, Mavestone-Ridware, Pipe-Ridware, Hill-Ridware, Hamstall-Ridware, Armitage, Beaudesert, Thickbroom, Whittington, Fisherwick, Horton, Woodhouses, Curborough, Elmhurst, Fulfen, Stotfold, Haselour, Bardon lane, Fradley, Thatchmore; with Longdon, Bruerton, Cannock and Cannock forest, Rugeley, Wolsley, Haywood, Colwich, Shutborough, Walton, Brockton, Stockton, Baswick, and many more, which formerly belonged to the bishop, and now to Paget, who is chief lord of them all."

Wall was so called by the Saxons, from the Roman name Vallum, and was the Etocetum of the Romans. Some fragments of walls and foundations of buildings are yet visible. No antiquary, except Salmon, has disputed the claim of Wall to Etocetum; and he places it at Barr Beacon, in Aldridge. But Watling-street is four miles from Barr Beacon, and Ikenild-street is one mile from it. At Wall, a gold Otho was dug up in 1690. Plot saw coins of Nero and Domitian, found here; part of a wall, from whence the present name is derived, and which yet remains; and two Roman pavements of lime and rubble, and of pebble and gravel, both laid on Roman bricks. On the other side of the "Street"-road, in a field belonging to Chesterfield, on the bank of the Tame, have been found the pedestal of a pillar, and other antiquities. Antoninus makes Wall the next station to Manvessedum, or Manceter. The remains of antiquities were found here in a field, yet called Castle croft.

On Ogley hay is Cat's hill (quasi Canute's hill), where are two barrows of Roman or British construction, perhaps the sepulchral monuments of some eminent chieftains.

Two miles from Etocetum, on the west, is Knave's castle, on the south side of the Watling-street, a small tumulus, inclosed within three ditches: an entrance is on the south side. It has been hollowed on the top. At Pipe hill, in the grounds of Samuel Bradburne, esq. was a fortification of British construction.

Ashenbrook was the land of Adam Aston, who married Bronyhend, daughter and heir of Henry Davise, and aunt and heir

Lichfield brook, being past the city, leaveth eastwardly, like half a mile, Streethay, so called, as I

of John Davies, whose great-grandchild, Robert Sprot, married Agnes Wellys, daughter of John Wellys and Alice his wife, daughter of Richard Aston, son of Adam Aston. Degge.

Little Pipe is a prebend in Lichfield cathedral, and was formerly held by the family of Hill, who afterwards possessed the friery, in Lichfield. Here was the mansion of Hill or Hull, to whom it belonged 10 Edw. III. It is now, 1818, the property of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, esq. Arms of Hill: Azure, a chevron between three fleurs de lis Or, and a canton Or.

Aldershaw was the residence of the family of Burnes from the time of queen Elizabeth, and by marriage has descended to Trevor Owen Burnes Floyer, clerk, the present possessor. Ediall was once possessed by the families of Wolferstan, Ridding, and Burnes. From them it passed to Thomas Hammond, who built the hall in which Dr. Samuel Johnson resided in 1736. It passed to Fettiplace Nott, esq. to Thomas Ashmole, and to John Fern, whose younger son, Robert, sold it, and the house was taken down in 1809.

At Burntwood was erected a chapel, 1819, under the benevolent auspices of dean Woodhouse, for the use of a numerous population, which had been to this time precluded from any place of worship, this hamlet being at the inconvenient distance of four miles from the parish-church.

Curborough was the seat of Zachary Babington, esq. from whom it passed by marriage to Theophilus Levett, in whose family it yet remains.

Elmhurst was owned by the Biddulphs; and here sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. built the house, a view of which is given by Plot, and which was levelled with the ground in 1804. It passed from the Biddulphs to Swinfen and Eliot, and is now the property of John Smith, of Fenton, esq. who has erected a handsome house near to the site of the former. Arms of Biddulph: Vert, an eagle displayed Argent.

Fulfen belonged to the family of Chatterton, temp. Hen. VI. who passed it, in 1637, to Humphry Chetham; and which, 14 Ch. I. was sold by him to sir Richard Dyott, knt. in whose family it yet continues.

think, because it stands on a great fosse way that passeth from Lichfield to Burton, and so to Derby and

Freeford was held, 24 Edw. I. by Hugh de Timmore. Sir William Freford, knt. who held Freford, had for his arms, a bend fusillée Argent, a martlet in the sinister point Or. There was a lease of William Andrews, gent. to William Zouche, gent. of the lordship of Freeford, for 40s. for the term of twenty years, dated 34 Hen. VIII. It had once belonged to a family who assumed the same name. This estate came into the hands of the family of Dyott, temp. Eliz. one sixth share from Swinfen, one sixth from Andrews, one sixth from Jermain, and three sixths from Harcourt, by inter-marriage with that family. An award was made by Richard Broughton and James Weston, between John Dyott and Richard Harcourt, of lands in Freeford, 2 Eliz. Humphry Andrews' lease to John, George, and Anthony Dyott, of lands in Freeford, for their three lives, is dated 22 May, 2 Eliz. John Harcourt's deed of covenant, to Anthony Dyott, of lands at Freeford, Morg-hall, Streethay, and Lichfield, is dated 19 Jan. 26 Eliz. There is a deed of Edward Johns, of Broughton, co. Salop, to John Dyott, of Lichfield, yeoman, for £100, dated 19 June, 37 Hen. VIII. and Arthur Dyott, a merchant of the staple, resided in Sandford-street, Lichfield, temp. Eliz. The pedigree of the family is in Shaw. John Dyott was of Stichbrook and Lichfield. In the patent granted by sir Gilbert Dethick, garter principal king at Arms, 20 Feb. 1562, to John Dyott, of Stichbrook, gentleman, is confirmed their ancient coat of arms, with a crest. Arms: Or, a tiger passant Sable, armed and langued Gules: Crest, upon a helm, on a force Or and Sable, a tiger passant Argent, with collar and chain, armed and langued Gules, mantled Gules and Argent. His son John was a barrister and proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court at Lichfield. He was bailiff of the city in 1558, 1561, and 1572, and died in 1580, aged 61. His son, Anthony Dyott, was also a barrister, and 24 July, 40 Eliz. appointed recorder of Tamworth, with an annual salary of 40s. He represented Lichfield in several parliaments. The house in Sadler, alias Robe-street, Lichfield, was bought by him of John Swynfen for £33, and afterwards became the family residence. It was probably John Dyott,



W<sup>m</sup> Ward A.R.A. Sculpsit

Sir Richard Dvott Knight  
*From an Original Painting in the possession of Sir John M<sup>t</sup> P<sup>r</sup>*  
*Published April 1800. by J. Nichols & Son.*



Nottingham. In Streethay is the seat of a gentleman bearing the same name<sup>1</sup>.

the son of Anthony, that was the Dyott whom Shakespeare mentions in the second part of king Henry IV. act iii. scene 3. Sir Richard Dyott, knt. second son of Anthony, one of the privy-council to king Charles I. in his court at York, and steward of Lichfield, in the charter of king James I. in 1621, was an active and faithful adherent to the royal cause in the civil war. He represented the town of Stafford, and afterwards the city of Lichfield, during the whole reign of Charles I. and was a great sufferer in his service\*. He died 8 March, 1659, aged 69. Anthony, the eldest son of sir Richard, was a barrister of the Inner Temple, and a major in the army of the king, and represented Lichfield in two parliaments after the Restoration. He died without issue, 28 June, 1662. He was succeeded by his brother Richard, who was a captain of horse in the volunteers of Lichfield, in the king's service, at the battle of Edgehill, went over to Holland with the royal family, and returned shortly before the Restoration. His two brothers, Matthew and Michael, were also employed in the royal cause. Their uncle, Robert Dyott, clerk, was rector of Darlaston. Anthony Dyott, by his will, dated 21 June, 1662, left all his personal estate to his brother, captain Richard Dyott, to whom and his heirs he also left all his lands lying in the counties of Stafford and Lichfield, with remainder to Simon Dyott and his heirs, to Anthony Dyott and his heirs, son and heir of Robert Dyott, late of Darlaston, co. Stafford, his uncle. He recommended his faithful clerk, Anthony Shirley, to his brother's care, and leaves him an annuity of fifty shillings. He desired

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<sup>1</sup> Streethay stands upon the Ikenild road. The last of the Streethays sold the seat (which has been taken down about thirty years) to Richard Pyott, alderman of London, whose eldest son, Richard Pyott, enjoyed it in 1660. Richard Pyott, 11 Charles I. was sheriff. Arms of Streethay: Argent, a lymmer hoûnd Gules.

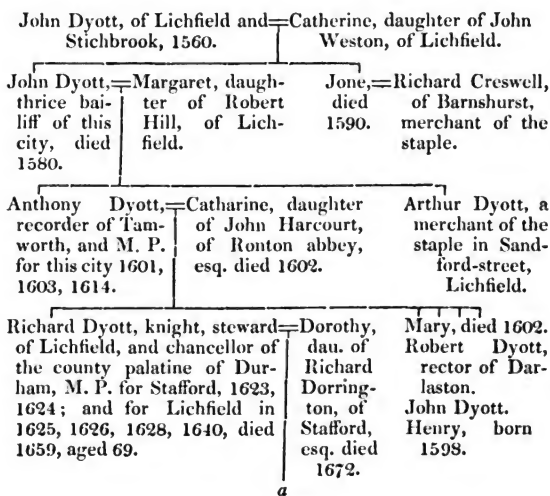
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\* By the liberality of lieut.-general William Dyott, the Editor has been enabled to publish an engraving of his ancestor, sir Richard Dyott, knt.



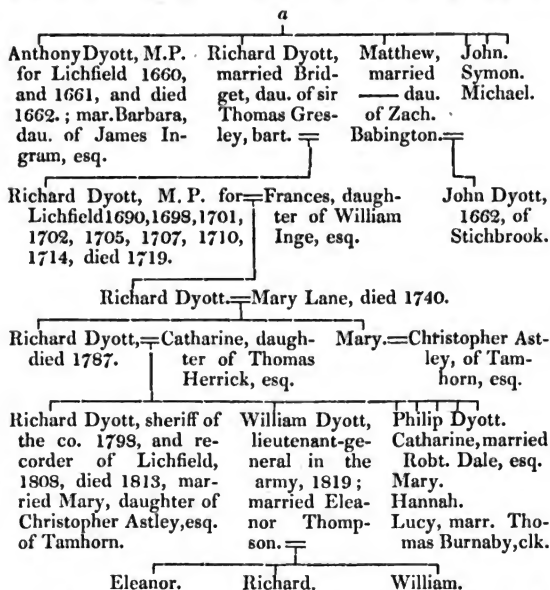
This brook, passing on, runneth by Curborough and Frodley to Alderwas<sup>1</sup>, where it enters into Trent; Trent

his brother Richard “to plant an orchard at Freeford, in the little close on the east side of Walton’s house. Captain Richard Dyott represented Lichfield in ten parliaments. His son Richard was born May 9, 1667, and baptized in St. Mary’s church, Lichfield, by bishop Hacket; his godfathers were sir Thomas Gresley, bart. and John Lisle, of Moxhull, esq. his godmother the lady Dorothy Dyott, the widow of sir Richard Dyott. This Richard had issue Richard, who had issue Richard, who was recorder of Lichfield, and died in 1813. He was succeeded by his brother William, lieut.-general in the army, who married, Jan. 11, 1806, Eleanor Thompson, by whom he had Eleanor, Richard, and William. Richard Dyott, 39 Geo. III. was sheriff of the county.



<sup>1</sup> The church of Alrewas was one of the prebends, instituted in 822. Before the Conquest, the manor belonged to Algar,

then passing on between Alderwas and Wichnore, the seat of the Griffiths of Staffordshire. These two manors



It is related by Anthony Wood, in his *Oxoniensis Athenæ*, that lord Brook was shot from the battlements of the cathedral of Lichfield, by a person called "Dumb Dyot." This was John Dyott, brother of sir Richard Dyott. In the will of Anthony, eldest son of sir Richard, dated June 21, 1662, he is particularly mentioned. "My will is, that my brother Richard shall maintaine and keepe my deafe and dumbe uncle and aunt, John and Katherine Dyot, in the same plight and equipage, with all things necessary, as my father and I have done."

Harborne belonged to lord Dudley, and was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of John Dudley, duke of Northumber-

earl of Mercia. It continued afterwards the ancient demesne of the crown, till 5 John, when it was granted to sir Roger de

were anciently the lands and seat of Somervile, and since of the Griffiths. About Henry the Third's time

land, but was restored to Edward lord Dudley. This manor, and Smethwick, passed from them to the family of Cornwallis, whose residence was at Blackley Hall, and from them to Philip Foley, esq. who sold Harborne to George Birch, esq. and Smethwick to Harry Hinckley.

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Somervile; and having passed, by marriage, through the Griffiths and Boyntons, together with Wichnor, it was sold in 1660, by sir Francis Boynton, bart. to William Turton, who married the daughter and heir of Thomas Holmes of Orgrave, who built a second house here for his son John, who married Ann, the daughter of Samuel More, of Lynley, co. Salop. William, son of William, married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Fownes, gent. and had issue two sons, John and Philip, both seated here. John was knighted, and became one of the barons of the Exchequer, and temp. William and Mary, one of the justices of the King's Bench, "who," says Hurdsmen (in his additions to our author), "had his seat here in 1696; and besides the manor of Alrewas, hath an ample dominion here, Alrewas Hays, where there is plenty of deer and game, and a noble piscary on the rivers Trent and Tame. He died in 1707, having survived his eldest son William, and was succeeded by his grandson and heir, John, who was sheriff of the county 3 and 8 Geo. I. His first wife, Catherine, was daughter of John Benson, of London, esq. by whom he had issue William and Catharine; by Jane, his second wife, daughter of George Becford, of Ealing, co. Middlesex, esq. he had issue Elizabeth, who died 1740, and Jane, wife of sir Philip Musgrave, bart. His third wife was Mabella, daughter of Samuel Swinfen, M. D. by whom he had issue John; Elizabeth, wife of George Parker, esq. second son of sir Thomas Parker, knt. of Park Hall, lord chief baron of the exchequer, by Ann, youngest daughter and coheir of James Whitehall, of Pipe-Ridware, esq.; and Mabella, wife of Thomas Whitby, clerk, of Cresswell. He died 18 Aug. 1771, aged 84. In 1752, he sold this manor and estate of Alrewas and Orgrave, to George, first lord Anson, whose great-great-nephew and heir, Thomas viscount Anson (1819) now possesses them John Turton, son of the last John, was lord of the

Edmund Somervile was lord of them, and he had issue Robert, which lived 23 Edw. I. and had issue sir Roger,

manor of Sugnall; and 18 Geo. III. sheriff of the county. Arms of Turton and Fowns: Argent, ten trefoils slipt, 4, 3, 2, 1, Vert. a canton Gules, impaling two spread eagles in chief, and a mullet of five points in base Or.

Case of John Turton, esq. (copied from the original.)

It may be remembred, that S'r John Turton, one of his maj'ties justices of the king's bench, in the reign of king William y'e 3d (whose grandson and heir Mr. Turton is) fell the first sacrifice to the rage and malice of the enemies of that glorious prince, at the very beginning of the succeeding reign; and that his disgrace was occasioned by his honest and firm adherence to the revolution interest, and to the succession as now most happily fixed in his present maj'tie. It cannot be doubted, but that removall was matter of great concern to s'r John Turton's family, and particularly to Mr. Turton, who conceives the difference would have been some thousand pounds in his favour, had s'r John continued in that post to his death. At the arrival of his present maj'tie Mr. Turton's hopes, that this remarkable and severe usage of his grandfather, would have been honourably remembered to his advantage, were only satisfied with seeing three of the then judges fall under that unhappy precedent. Though this was a just retaliation with regard to the government, yet Mr. Turton's sufferings were not in the least alleviated by it, which, however, did not abate Mr. Turton's zeal for his maj'tie, or his interest, which was so notorious, and so well approved, that in the most difficult times, at the beginning of this reign, application was made to him from some very great persons in the administration, to undertake the chargeable and troublesome office of sheriff for the county of Stafford; who readily expressed his inclination for the publick service (provided regard might be had to his grandfather's usage, and a consideration for the trouble, charge, and expense of the year), though he stood exempted (according to common acceptation), by being a practiser of the law. The persons then applied to not engaging for any recompence, Mr. Turton was urged no further for that year: which being expired, and a greater want than before of a sheriff heartily affected to the

who had issue sir Philip Somerville, knt. and he had issue Joan', his only daughter and heir, married to

government, Mr. Turton was again pressed to undertake that charge, which he did, but not without the strongest engagements to be effectually recommended to his majesties favour, that he should be amply reimbursed and rewarded, and a consideration should be had to his grandfather's removall and sufferings.

"Mr. Turton, not in the least doubting the strict performance of what was thus solemnly promised, chearfully, zealously, and at the expence of near £500. executed that office, as can be manifestly testified by his maj'ties friends of note in y't county.

"As Mr. Turton's private affairs then stood, the parting with so much money, which he borrowed, and yet pays interest for, the loss of his time, and the dangers necessarily attending that office, were inconveniences he could not have submitted to, but under the expectation of a certain recompense. Therefore, it is with the utmost concern, as well for the honour of the great person that stands engaged for the performance, as for his own credit, reputation, and interest, that Mr. Turton can say, He is yet without the least recompence or satisfaction.

"Mr. Turton could add some other particulars, but imagines the truth of this case, which is notorious, to be reason sufficient why he should not be deserted by the government, why his grandfather's services and sufferings should be honourably remembered, and his own just expectations be considered and satisfied.

"October 10th, 1721."

The ancient Hall of Fradley, in this parish, formerly belonged to the Gilberts of Woodford, co. Essex, and passed in marriage, in 1672, to William Goring, of Kingston, esq. descended from the Gorings of Sussex, whose arms they bore, as in Plot's map. Arms of Goring and Gilbert: a chevron between three annulets, impaling an armed couped at the thigh between two broken spears.

<sup>1</sup> Joan's descendants, the Griffiths, seem to have been finally sir Philip's sole heirs, as here intimated; for they appear to have had the whole estate while their name existed (or nearly the whole), and their heirs after them. But sir Philip's iniqui-

Rhese ap Griffith, knt. which Rhese, as I take it, was the son of sir Geffry Griffith, knt. who held the hundred of Pirehill, in capite, by serjeanty, to keep the same hundred, paying therefore yearly six marks and a half; which Geffry (as I also take it) was the son of William Griffith, who held the same hundred, paying the same rent in the farm of the county. The afore-named Rhese Griffith had issue sir Rhese Griffith, knt. of Wichnor, who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue sir John, who had issue sir Walter, who had issue sir Walter, who had issue sir George, all knights; sir George had issue Walter, who had issue Henry, now living anno 1597<sup>1</sup>.

sitio post mortem, stated in Dugdale's Bar. title Somervile, shews Joan had at his death a co-heir, Matilda, daughter and heir of Joan's sister, Elizabeth, by sir John Stafford, and then wife to Edmund son of John Vernon. This Matilda was afterwards the second wife of sir Richard Stafford, and in 1391-3, it appears by Mr. Turton's *registrum cartarum*, 2di Walteri Griffith, militis, and by his *Extract. è rotul. curiæ magnæ Whichnor*, she was lady of Tatenhill, and of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, possessions of her grandfather, sir Philip, but she seems to have died s. p. S. P-W.

Sir Henry Griffith, bart. son and heir of Erdeswick's Henry, was succeeded by his sister's son, sir Francis Boynton, bart. who (Shaw states) sold Whichnor lordship in 1661, to Mary, relict of John Offley, of Madeley. And a descendant, John Offley, sold it 1765, to John Levett, esq. of Lichfield, whose nephew, Theophilus, is now the owner 1818. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Wichnor derives its name from its situation, *wich*, a village, and *onna*, a bank. The Conqueror gave it to Rob. de Stafford. 11 Hen. II. it became the property of sir Walter de Somervile, in whose family it remained, and where they generally resided in great splendor for several centuries. As a member of the honour of Tutbury, it was held by sir Philip de Somervile, temp. Edw. III. The charter granted by John of Gaunt, enjoined sir Philip de Somervile to keep a flitch of bacon hanging in his hall at Wichnor, at all times in the year, except in Lent,

Trent having passed Wychnor and Alderwas, receiveth on the east part a fair river called Tame, which

that it might be delivered to any person who should demand it, and would swear that he or she had been married a year and a day without repenting; and that if they were again single, the claimant would take in marriage the same party again, in preference to all others. Few have, however, ventured to claim the prize, and three couple only have obtained it; one of which having quarrelled about the mode of preserving it, was adjudged to return it. The other two couple were, a sea-officer and his wife, who had not seen each other from the day of their marriage till they met in Wichnor Hall; and a simple couple in the neighbourhood, the husband, a good-tempered man, and the wife dumb. (Spectator 608.) In 1661 the manor was sold to Mary, widow of John Offley, of Madeley, esq. whose grandson, Crew Offley, esq. built the present Hall, where his only son, John Offley, esq. resided; and who sold this manor in 1765 to John Levett, esq. whose elder nephew, Theophilus, now owns it. The hall is built on part of the site of the ancient mansion, which was in ruins, in the time of Leland. Temp. Hen. III. there was at this place a wooden bridge over the Trent, at which time "in the Hay of Alrewas, there were six oaks fallen, of which the king gave four to the bridge of Wychenour." There is another memorial relating to this bridge: anno D'ni 1463, 15 Junii, item dictis die et loco, dictus reverendus pater concessit cunctis suis subditis, qui ad reparationem pontis de Wichnore aliqua subsidia caritatis contulerint, quadraginta dies indulgen. p' literas inde confectas, ad beneplacitum d'ni duratur. Dat. nostro sub sigillo in manerio nostro de Beaudesert 15mo. die mensis Junii 1463, et nostræ consecrationis anno quarto. The bridge was destroyed by a flood in February 1795, and in its place, the present bridge was soon afterwards erected. Thomas Griffith, 8 Hen. VI. sir John Griffith, knt. 24 Hen. VI. sir Walter Griffith, knt. 12 Edw. IV. Henry Griffith, 36 Eliz. sir Henry Griffith, bart. 9 Ch. I. and Theophilus Levett, 50 Geo. III. were sheriffs. Arms of Somerville: Azure, crusule fitche three eagles displayed Or. Arms of Griffith: Gules, on a fesse indented Argent, three martlets Sable, betwixt six lions rampant Or: also, Gules, on

taketh its rising near Dudley castle, the ancient seat of the barons of Dudley ; whose barony, although a great part thereof lie in Staffordshire, as you may perceive by that I shall set down hereafter, yet lie a dozen towns of the said barony in Worcestershire, as appears by Domesday-book ; for there it is said that Will'us filius Ansculfi de Pinchengi, tenet Escelie, Nordfelde, Franchelie, Welingwyche, Wertwelie, Cercehalle, Bellein, Hageleia, Dudelei, et ibi est castellum ejus, Swineforde, Pevemore, Cradeleie, et idem<sup>1</sup> W. tenet Belintones, in castellaria sua. He had also of the king much other lands in divers shires in England ; that is to say, in Surrey, Wiltforde, Michleham, Wendelesforde, Middleton, Abindeburne, and Padendone ; in Barkeshire, Goteselle, Bradfeild, Hurtebrigge, Englefelle, Offetone, Hadicote, Histelew, Etingdene, Staneworde, Hingepenne, Contone, and Chingeshone ; in Wiltshire, Tornevele, and duas hidas, i. in Bradenestock et alteram in Clive ; in Middlesexshire, Cranforde ; in Buckinghamshire, Esenbrige, Newport, and in Bradwall four virgat : in Oxfordshire, Hanesword ; in Cambridgeshire, Stantone ; in Huntedunshire, Wedresley ; in Bedfordshire, Tolthorpe, Bernar, Bromewick, and Waure ; in Warwickshire, Estone, Witone, Hardintone, Corweldestone, Bermingham, and Edebaston<sup>2</sup>. So that, in all

a fesse dauncette Argent three martlets proper. Arms of Offley : Argent, on a cross formy floury Azure a lion passant guardant Or, betwixt four Cornish cloughs Sable.

<sup>1</sup> Ibi. Huntbach.

<sup>2</sup> Erdeswick intirely passes over the whole race, and name of the Paganel, Fulk (in the Monastic. Fulcodius), Ralph, Gervase, successively owners of Fitz Ansculf's estates, and probably sprung from him ; as they had both Dudley, and, among others, his above manor of Newport, in Buckinghamshire, to which they gave their name ; and he makes a short transition



places, he should seem to be lord of eighty manors or hamlets, or more.

This Will'us, filius Ansculfi de Pinctengi<sup>1</sup>, was either father or paternal grandfather to Roger de Somerye<sup>2</sup>, who, I think, had issue John de Somerye, and he had issue Raufe<sup>3</sup>, who had issue Roger, who had issue

from Fitz-Ansculf to a supposed grandson, Roger de Somery; whereas the first Somery of Dudley appears to have been the John, here-named (as the son of Roger); which John married Hawise, sister, and finally heir, of the said Gervase Paganal. And there are some variations between his descendants of the Suttons, and those given by Dugdale and others. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> No "de Pictengi," or "Pictengis" in Dr. Nash's copy (an engraved fac-simile); but it seems he has that addition to his name in the Buckinghamshire of Domesday. S. P.W.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale could not discover whether William Fitz-Ansculf had any issue, though it seems very likely; Paganel, or Pagnel, being, soon after him, in possession of Dudley Castle, and by whose heir it went afterwards to Somery. Smyth.

Fulk Paganel, who lived thirty years after him, had issue Gervase, baron of Dudley. He attended Richard the First at his coronation, and married Isabel, daughter of Robert earl of Leicester, and left only one daughter, viz. Hawise, first wedded to John de Somery. By this match the barony of Dudley, with many other manors, came to Somery. On a shield of Paganel (preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon) who founded the priory of Dudley; are two lions passant, the arms that were afterwards borne by the Somerys. This John de Somery was living 5 Steph. and afterwards married the heiress of Paganel. Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>3</sup> Who had issue Nicholas, who died without issue, when the barony and lands came to his uncle Roger, brother of Raufe. In 13 Hen. III. all his estates were seized by the sheriffs for the king's use, on his neglecting to receive knighthood, when summoned, but were restored. This Roger married Nichola, sister and co-heir of Hugo D'Aubigny, earl of Arundel. By his second wife, Amabel, daughter of Robert Chacombe, he had Roger, his heir. Bishop Lyttelton. This pedigree of Dudley does not agree at the beginning with Wyrley. The pedigree of the Suttons does agree with Wyrley. Bishop Lyttelton.

another Roger, who had issue a third Roger, who had issue Roger and John, that both died without issue, Margaret, married to sir John Sutton, knt. and Joan, married to Thomas Botetourt, sisters and heirs to their brother John.

Sir John Sutton, and Margaret his wife, the elder sister (who had Dudley in the partition, and Botetourt, Weley<sup>1</sup>, or rather Wereweley) had issue another John, who had issue a third John, who had issue a fourth John, who had issue a fifth John, all knights; this fifth John had issue a sixth John, who was knight of the garter, et cinctus in baroniam de Dudley, apud Reding, 18 Hen. VI. which last John had issue sir Edward<sup>2</sup> Dudley, knt. who died in vita patris, and William bishop of Durham.

Sir Edward had issue Edward lord Dudley, knight of the garter, Arthur, Geffry, Thomas, George, another Thomas, and Richard, besides his five daughters.

Edward lord Dudley had issue John lord Dudley, who had issue Edward lord Dudley, who had issue Edward now lord Dudley, and his brother John.

It is well known that sir John Sutton, who married Somery's daughter and heir, was the son of sir Richard Sutton, knt. and Isabel his wife, daughter and sole heir of William Patrick and Beatrice his wife, elder and one of the two daughters and heirs of David, the bastard son of sir William Malpas, knt. and baron of Malpas, which sir William was the heir of David the clerk, baron of Malpas, who was son and heir of William Belward, son of Richard and Letitia his wife, the only daughter and heir of Rob'tus filius Hugonis, first baron of Malpas since the Conquest, to whom Hugh Lupus earl of

<sup>1</sup> Weley castle.

<sup>2</sup> Edmund. Wyrley.

Chester, gave the manor of Malpas, and above thirty other manors, as appears in Domesday book, and created him baron of the parliament at Chester.

David, the bastard, before spoken of, intruded himself into the lands and barony of Malpas, and left the same to his two daughters, whereby a moiety of the same came to the possession of sir Richard Sutton, as I have before remembered<sup>1</sup>.

Sir Richard Sutton, was the son of one Hugh Sutton, but from whom, or of what house, the said Hugh Sutton should descend, or what arms he should bear, hath been a great question amongst the antiquaries and heralds of this age.

Allayne Sutton, Harvy-Clarencieux, and after them, Cook-Clarencieux (a follower of Leicester), would first have him to be descended from Sutton, of Sutton in Cheshire (being near unto Macclesfield) and, after, from one Saherus de Sutton, a great and ancient family in Holderness in Yorkshire.

Robert Glover (late Somerset) thought he came from Wirkensope, vulg. Worsope, in Nottinghamshire, and so would have it seem that Sutton of Averham in the same shire, and this Hugh, should be both of one family.

That Sutton of Averham descended from Worsope, I have seen a matter that might induce a man so to think, but I never saw likely matter for proof, or but for conjecture, to cause a man once to think that this Hugh should come from thence.

And now, lately, Mr. Henry Ferrers, of Baddesley in Warwickshire, thinketh that he took his name of a manor called Sutton super Trent, for which he sheweth some proof that sir John Sutton, son of sir John, writeth

<sup>1</sup> This is cleared up in Kennet's Parochial Antiquities. T. B.

himself de Sutton super Trent; for which purpose Harvey, Cooke, and Sutton, following their humours that Sutton of Holderness should bear a lion (which indeed he did not); but Robert Percy, who married Sutton's heir, bare Gold, a lion Blue, charged with a bend gobonè White and Red<sup>1</sup>; and that lion he bare as being a younger house of the Percys, which descended from Jocelinus de Lovaine: but their finding a Sutton (which I take it descended from some younger house of Worsope) to bear a shield Gold, with a green queue fourchè lion, would needs invest my lord Dudley therewith. But Glover (Somerset) supposing him to descend (as I have said) from Worsope, and that Sutton of Worsope bore the lion with one tail, did also cut off one of Dudley's lion's tails. But, indeed, before the time of Henry the Eighth, never did any of the Suttons of Dudley castle bear it either way, but either Somery's two lions, or else, Argent, a cross pattè Blue, which I take to be Sutton's coat proper to his name.

If, therefore, it may be lawful for me to speak my opinion against these so many great antiquaries, and especially against Somerset<sup>2</sup> (the only sufficient man in his time for armory and descent in this land) and Mr. Ferrers, being a man so skilful as he is in these matters; yet since they went all of them, for the most part, by likelihoods, guesses, and conjectures, and, if it please you, you shall hear more probable conjectures and likely guesses (if I be not too far in love with my own conceit) than any that hath been yet made. First, then, I conceive that this Hugh was rather descended of the Suttons, of Sutton Madock in Shropshire, than from

<sup>1</sup> Percy bore this coat by act of parliament. The bearing of Percy is Azure, five fusiles in fess. Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Glover, Somerset Herald.

than from any of the aforementioned places : considering that in the age before Hugh Sutton's time, being about the beginning of Henry the Third, there was one dominus Madocus de Sutton, who, no doubt, did not only take his surname (of Sutton) of the place, but also gave to the town the addition of Madoc, being his Christian name, which also argues the man to be a Welshman, for that Madoc is a familiar name in Wales, and seldom or never used amongst the English. What need then was it to search out a Sutton in far countries to marry a daughter and heir of the barons of Malpas, since in Shropshire was, near to Malpas, a knight's house of the Suttons, whose heir, being near in the country, was like enough to be affected to marry her. Thus much for the name, place, and country. To fortify which opinion, do but also consider, that Sutton bore a cross patée, and then do but mark<sup>1</sup> what a number of Welsh gentlemen (as this Madoc was) bare crosses, and very many pattées also.

But now it will be objected that the cross was Malpas' coat, and so not Sutton's (before he matched with the Patrick's heir) (which I take to be utterly untrue), for that the said cross should belong to the barons of Malpas at all, I see no cause to believe. For, first, it is well known that Patrick's coat (proper to his name) was, Gules, three mullets of six points Gold, and that his ancestors used the same. Howbeit, I have seen a piece of evidence by him, sealed with a shield, and three darts heads thereon, which deed imported as followeth :

<sup>1</sup> After all here said by the ingenious author, the Visitation of Cheshire is against him ; in which Sutton, of Sutton there, bore the lion rampant Vert and double quivè, in a field Or ; David the Clerk, not a cross patée, but patonée Azure, field Argent ; another of the barons of Malpas, Gules, three pheons Argent, some as darts' heads. Smyth.

Ego, Will'us Patrick, dedi, &c. Nicholao, fratri meo, burgagium Hugonis Pigott, &c. in Malepasse, &c. Testibus, d'no Hugone de Cholmundeley, Will'o Taylart, Hugone Lambart, Petro Janitore, &c. The seal thus circumscribed, sigillum Will'i Patric; which darts' heads he had from the barons of Malpas. For I have also seen a deed whereby Will'us de Malopassu (great-grandfather to sir Richard Sutton's wife, Isabel, and father to David the bastard) granted to Richard, the son of the first William, baron of Malpas, and brother to David his father, the eighth part of the town of Hamton in exchange for the eighth part of the town of Dudkenton, and witness to the same was d'n's Hugo de Cholmondeley, &c. which deed was sealed with three darts' heads, as Patric's was, and had, written in the circumference, sigillum Willielmi de Malopassu: so that it is apparent that he had the cross neither from Patric, nor Malpas, and therefore it must most assuredly be his own coat, as descended from his father Hugh Sutton. But to make the matter more plain, myself have seen the copy of an old roll, which I wrote out with my own hands, which old roll I can justly testify was not written since the time of Edw. III. and it saith thus: Monsr. Rich. de Sutton port de Argent un croize patée de Azure. Will any man then think that sir Richard Sutton, being a knight, and living in so glorious an age as Edward the First's time, had never a coat for himself; and, besides, that he would invest himself into a coat that neither Patric bare, nor David the bastard, Patric's father in law, nor William his father, nor David the clerk, his father, nor William Bellward his father, first baron of Malpas of this house, ever bare?

But some, peradventure, may object, that Rob'tus filius Hugonis might haply bear the cross, whereof I could never see proof what coat he bare (living as he

did in the Conqueror's time, and himself failing of issue male, and leaving but one only daughter behind him); but if he had borne the same cross, it is more likely that his daughter's son, or some of his posterity that presently ensued, should rather have intruded into it themselves, than that sir Richard Sutton should seek to usurp it, living seven ages after him, and never any of his wife's ancestors remembering the same'.

So that, it is apparent to me, that either the three darts' heads was the coat of Rob. fil. Hugonis, or else that by length of time the same is lost; and that the cross was sir Richard Sutton's own coat, as descending to him from his father Hugh Sutton, and not from his wife's parents. And, therefore, I could wish my lord Dudley to cast off these new toys of his green lion (since these latter times have been too much addicted to follow every fantastical surmise) and to betake himself to his own blue cross, which he may see hath been borne both by his ancestor sir John Sutton, that married Somery lord Dudley's daughter and heir, and also by his old ancestor sir Richard Sutton, father of sir John last before spoken of, which also married Isabella, Patric's daughter, and heir to William Patric and Beatrice his wife, daughter of Malpas. And I believe my lord (if he would suffer his evidence to be seen and thoroughly sought) may both find seals that his ancestor Hugh Sutton, father of Richard, sealed therewith, and also who was the said Hugh Sutton's father, and clear all these doubts.

Another thing to fortify my opinion that Hugh Sutton should be born in no far country, but either in Cheshire or Shropshire, or that part of England, is, that if

' By what is noted above, sir Richard must have taken his coat from Malpas, his own being dropped at the lion. Smyth.

you do but consider (that by reason of the two Hughs, both earls of Chester, and of Hugh com. de Salop) what a number of gentlemen bare the Christian name of Hugh in those countries, both at that time and ever since; and I believe there is not, nor hath been, the like number in any part of England by much, which may seem also one probable conjecture that Hugh Sutton, father of sir Richard, that married Patric's daughter and heir, was of some place in those countries, and, as they say, no far-born child<sup>1</sup>.

Dudley castle stands mounted loftily on a very high mountain, and hath a very large prospect into Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, and also a great part of Wales; and is itself in Staffordshire, over all which it looketh.

It is a goodly-built house of an antient building, and large, with great trenches about it hewn out of a hard rock, and a fair chief tower within it on the south side.

It was built at the first I suppose by Will'us filius Ansculfi<sup>2</sup>, or some of his next succeeding heirs of the Somerys; but hath been, as I take it, since then re-edified by some of the Suttons. And of late John Dudley, late duke of Northumberland (fashioning himself because of the name and from the honourableness of the

<sup>1</sup> The preceding pages are totally set aside by an autograph, quoted from Bibl. Cotton in Dugdale's Baronage, II. 214, whereby "Johannes, fil's Johannis de Sutton super Trent, dominus de Dudleie," grants to the constables of his castle of Dudley. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop Lyttelton omits the rest of the paragraph, and inserts "and fortified by Gervase Paganel, 3d of Stephen, for Maud the empress. Anno 1175, 21 Hen. II. it was demolished as a punishment for Paganel being in rebellion with prince Henry. In 48 Hen. III. it was rebuilt, by licence from the king, by Roger de Somery; as was Welegh-castle, in Norfield, co. Worcester. T. B.



house to be descended from it) in his greatness affected it: and meeting with a simple gentleman (grandfather of this man) who was then lord Dudley, got it from him, and made himself lord thereof, and then made great repairs, and built thereto more within the ancient walls of the castle, which is now called the New Work.

This John duke of Northumberland (which was attained in queen Mary's time), father of Ambrose earl of Warwick, and Robert earl of Leicester, was the son of one Edmund Dudley (sometime of Lincoln's Inn); which Edmund creeping into favour with king Henry the Seventh, by reason he found him a wise prince, and something given to enrich himself, thereby both to be able to wield his subjects and encounter his enemies without too much drawing from his subjects by loans, subsidies, and taxes, and such payments, which he found both in Henry the Sixth's, Edward the Fourth's, Richard the Third's, and his own time, to be a means to lose the hearts of his people, and to stir them up to desperate enterprizes upon every light occasion, thought it therefore a more just and plausible means to constitute just laws, and to lay great penalties on the infringers and breakers of them; which was not unlike but many would do, notwithstanding the greatness of the penalties, which men would hope would be passed over (as we daily see they are) without any great looking into. But the king being of a contrary mind, and meaning thereby both to enrich himself, as also to produce a good and peaceable government, and to gain the reputation of a just, wise, and circumspect prince, caused them indeed to be strictly looked into: and either finding this Edmund Dudley a fit man for his purpose, or else Dudley (by some means learning the king's humour) intruded himself, and in such sort executed the office, as thereby he so highly obtained the king's

favour, that he obtained of him the ward and marriage of Elizabeth, the only sister and heir of John Grey viscount Lisle, whom himself married, and by that means possessed himself of a goodly inheritance, which he left to his son (by the same woman) John Dudley, who was first knighted, and after created viscount Lisle, then earl of Warwick, and lastly duke of Northumberland; and greater would have been if he might have had his will.

This Edmund was the son of one John Dudley, which the duke would needs have (for so I have heard Somerset<sup>1</sup> say that he saw a descent wherein the duke with his own hand had put it down) that he was the second son of John Sutton, fifth baron of Dudley, of the Sutton's race, and brother of the first Edward; but whether he was so or not, I will not take upon me to dispute, being of myself ignorant except by hearsay and report; for I have heard it by one who took upon him to be of good credit (while he lived) that the said John, father of Edmund, was a carpenter<sup>2</sup>, and indeed born in the town of Dudley, but not of the name, other than travelling for his living, and happening to be entertained at work in the abbey of Lewes<sup>3</sup>, in Sussex, where (growing into favour with the abbot) he was appointed carpenter to the house, and there married; and (after the manner as the monks used) was called John of Dudley, not because his name was so, but because he was born in Dudley town<sup>4</sup>: and

<sup>1</sup> Robert Glover, Somerset Herald.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale rejects this story, and supposes him to have been a private gentleman of the name. T. B.

<sup>3</sup> Battle. Wyrley. Lewes. Dugdale's Warw. p. 336.

<sup>4</sup> Wyrley says there was a carpenter that worked in the abbey of Battle who had a son, called John Dudley, because his father came from Dudley; and this John, being a boy of some ingenuity was maintained and educated by the abbot,

having by his wife this Edmund, who was taken into the house, and there brought up at school, and proving a towardly child and apt to learn, the abbot having scholars' rooms in the university, this Edmund was placed into one of them. And, after the abbot, having suits at law, and finding this young scholar ingenious and wise, took him from the university, and placed him at the inns of court, where he maintained him, and used him as a solicitor to follow the suits of the house; which he not only did sufficiently and well, but also so studied the laws of this land, that he became very well learned in them, and so was brought into the favour of king Henry the Seventh, whereby he was advanced in manner as I have before spoken of.

Dudley castle stands<sup>1</sup> within the manor of Sedgeley, on the very confines of Staffordshire, and so near Worcestershire, that the town of Dudley (whereof the castle is called, standing within a stone's cast of the castle), is in Worcestershire, and so as I take it is the priory also\*,

became at length solicitor to the house, and afterwards growing rich, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of sir John Bromshot, knt. by whom he had Edmund Dudley, who married Honor, daughter and heir of Edward Grey, viscount Lisle; by whom he had John duke of Northumberland. T. B.

<sup>1</sup> March 2, 1646, the House of Commons resolved, that Eccleshall castle be made untenable; and that Tutbury castle, Dudley castle, and the close of Lichfield, be forthwith made untenable, and that it be referred to a committee in the county to see them made untenable. July 19, 1647, the House resolved to adhere to their former votes of making Eccleshall, Tutbury, and Dudley castles untenable; and that the walls about Lichfield close be dismantled. When colonel Brereton had taken and demolished Tutbury castle in 1646, he besieged, took, and demolished Dudley castle and Lichfield close by order of parliament.

\* The priory of Dudley is in Staffordshire. Bishop Lyttelton.

which priory was at the first founded as I think by Will'us filius Ansculfi, or his son.

In the church of the said priory were divers goodly monuments of the Somerys and Suttons, and especially one, being cross-legged and a very old one, which seems as it was a very goodly one for the workmanship, so was it much more strange for the stature of the person buried: for the picture, which was laid over him, I took measure of, and found it to be full eight foot long, neither was the person lesser of stature, for the coffin wherein the charnel was laid being of freestone, and hewn hollow, answerable to the proportion of a man; the hollow was also eight foot; so that the body could be no less, for if it had it could not with conveniency have been laid in it. Writing I could see none, nor any other matter whereby I might discover whose it was, until, seeking something narrowly, I found under the arm of the monument the gold fresh, wherewith no doubt it had been wholly gilt over, and in the gold a hinder leg and a piece of the tail of a blue lion, which also a man might discover to be passant, and that by the space of the place it was contained in, there must necessarily be two lions, otherwise the leg and tail must proportionably have been much bigger and larger than they were, and otherwise placed; so that thereby you may perceive it was a Somery, and, as I take it, the first founder of the said priory<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This coffin now lies near the ruins of the priory; July, 1755. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> Gervase Pagnel, last baron of Dudley of that family, founded the priory about the time of Richard I. Bp Lyttelton.

Inspeximus chartam, In the name of the Father, &c. whereas the right noble earl, the lord Gervase Pagnal, hath given to the lord prior of Wenlock, his successor for ever in jure perpet. alms, to God, St. Milburgh, and St. James of Dudley, willing,

Divers other monuments there were, one other also cross-legged, but much slenderer than this other was, and also shorter; another newer, which I take to be some of the Suttons, since they were lords of Dudley. But great pity it was methought to see both the church and the monuments defaced as they were, and so I then told my lord, and that I marvelled that either he, or any of his ancestors would suffer it. He answered me, "it was done while the duke was owner of it;" so that the fault was neither in his ancestors nor him.

The town of Dudley is a good and handsome town, and I think hath been a market-town; wherein are two churches, into one of the which is removed out of the priory a goodly monument of one of the Suttons lord Dudley, which I take to be for him that was first cre-

that when the house of St. James would have a convent, that the lord prior of Wenlock, with consent of his convent, and, with the lord Gervase's heirs, should make and ordain a convent there. We, John prior of Wenlock, and the convent of the same, do ordain a convent; and so that the lord Osbert, now prior of St. James, and Robert and Hugh his brothers, do make wholly and fully a perfect convent, &c. Testibus, dom. Rob. Pagnal, son of Gervase; Rog. de Haggel, et aliis. Without date, exemplified 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. IX. p. 152. T. B.

Dugdale has discovered the true founder, viz. Gervase Paganel baron of Dudley; who founded it in pursuance of his father's design, Ralph Paganel; which Gervase left the heir married to Somery. Smyth.

Johannes d'n's Dudley constituitur arbiter inter Sampsonem Meverell, militem, et Radulphum Basset, militem, anno 22 Hen. VI.

In 16 Edw. II. Dudley seals with the cross fleury, and stiles himself d'n's de Shokesbach et de Malopassis; and married Margaret, daughter of Ro. Somerie baron of Dudley, and sister and coheir of Jo. Somerie. He bore two lions passant in honour of his mother, she being a coheir of Somerie.

ated lord Dudley of that house, in Henry the Sixth's time, for that the picture lieth in the order of the Garter, and so was the first Sutton that was created lord Dudley.

There is in the other churchyard a monument with Saxon characters, as I take them, and whereof I caused Wyrley<sup>1</sup> to take a note, and send the same to Mr. Camden at Westminster.

The lord Dudley hath in demesne the town<sup>2</sup>, castle,

<sup>1</sup> Wyrley, who published his *Book of Arms*, was the amanuensis of our author.

<sup>2</sup> Ann, great granddaughter of sir Edward Sutton, son and heir of lord Dudley, who sold Dudley to the duke of Northumberland, carried it by marriage to Humble Ward, who was created baron Ward of Birmingham in 1643. During the civil war the castle was twice besieged; in 1644, when, after a resistance of three weeks, it was relieved by some of the king's forces from Worcester; and in 1646, when it was surrendered to sir William Brereton, commander of the parliamentary forces, by col. Leveson, governor for the king. This noble family are said to have resided here for some years after the Restoration, but at length abandoned it, and left it to the ruinous condition to which it had been reduced by the siege. The title of viscount Dudley was renewed, in 1763, in the person of lord Ward, by the title of viscount Dudley and Ward of Dudley. The ruins of this fine baronial mansion consist of numerous buildings, surrounding a court, and encompassed by a walk flanked with towers. The keep, the great gateway, and the chapel, in which there are two pointed windows, are very ancient. The entrance is extremely strong. The other buildings are of a more modern date.

The priory, near the castle, was founded about 1161 by Gervase Paganel, and established with Cluniac monks from Wenlock, to which it was accounted a cell. It was granted at the dissolution as parcel of Wenlock, 32 Hen. VIII. to sir John Dudley, and afterwards by queen Mary to sir Edward Sutton lord Dudley.

Edmund, father of the duke of Northumberland, had his

and parks of Dudley and Sedgeley, together with Swinford, Clent, and Mere; and in services Enfield, Bushbury, Amilcote, Morfe, the two Penns (Over and Nether), Hageley, Molesley, Overton, Womborne, Oxeley, Treshull, Seisdon, Himmeley, Houndsworth, Penesine, Sandshall, Einsinton, Parva Barr, Cippe-more', Etingshall, Cocerton', Penkeford, Alderwich, Magna Barr, and Rushall.

Having said what I know concerning Dudley, I will

arms in Gray's Inn window different from Dudley's. There his paternal coat was, Or, two lioncels passant in patée. 2nd, Argent, a cross fleur Azure; 3d, Argent, a fesse, and on a canton Gules a crescent Argent; 4th, Or, on a chief Gules three lions rampant Or; 5th as 2nd; 6th as 1st; 7th as 4th; 8th as 3d; 9th as 3d; 10th as 4th; 11th, Or, a cross Gules; 12th, Azure, two fesses and lion in chief Argent; 13th as 4th; 14th as 3d; 15th as 12th; 16th as 11th. And the same coat is there impaled with Grey viscount Lisle's coat, whose heir he married. It should seem he had been a serjeant at law, for in Dugdale's Chronology, 77, there is mention of his being discharged of the degree, but no mention of his being made serjeant, nor of any preferment he had when he was degraded. Fuller in his English Worthies, in com. Staff. will have him to have been a puisne judge. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> Cippemore and Cocretone, or Cocortone, were lands of Fitz-Ansculf; of the former it is said in Domesday, "*Rex habet in foresta*" (de Chenevare sc't), and of the latter repeatedly that it was waste, and that one half-hide pertained to "Suinesford." It seems as if such places were known temp. Erdeswick, but I have tried in vain for a trace of either. We also want a better reading for "Panesine" and "Einsinton." S. P.-W.

Bishop Lyttelton strikes out Clent. Some copies omit Morfe.

Hertwell was granted by king Richard III. to John Sutton lord Dudley, and his heirs male. He died in the time of Hen. VII. and was buried in the priory of St. James at Dudley, having appointed a tomb to be set on his grave. Degge.

leave Tame at its first fountain for a time, and discover Stoure, another river, whose first spring, though it be within less than two miles of the head of Tame, yet takes a quite contrary course; for bending first westward for three or four miles, turneth towards plain south, taking its course through Worcestershire into Severn; for, by following this river and some other little ones that fall into it, I shall discover all the south part of the shire, and so, following Tame till it come into Trent, shall only leave a piece of the Morelands to finish withal.

<sup>1</sup> Stowe, then, taketh its beginning about Rowley.

Rowley<sup>2</sup>, at the Conquest, was, and remained, of the king's demesne<sup>3</sup>, and so continued till after the 20th

<sup>1</sup> Stour rises in Frankley parish in a wood called Twinings), in Worcestershire, runs through Hales Owen parish (adjoining to Rowley), to Stourbridge. Bishop Lyttelton.

<sup>2</sup> Rowley is a lofty peninsulated tract. Hen. II. gave the manor to Richard de Rushall, and king John confirmed it to Richard his son. John Somery became lord of it in the time of Edward II. and it has ever since been in the Dudley family. Here is a singular species of quartzose stone, called Rowley rag-stone. The family of Sheldon had formerly an estate here, which bore for their arms, Sable, a fess between sheldrakes, Argent.

<sup>3</sup> Not in the Staffordshire Terra Regis of Domesday; nor do I see any name which could lead Erdeswick to it, unless he read "Rugelie," or (more possibly) "Rugehala," as Rowley. But, under Terra Ep'i de Cestre, in the first defective enumeration of the members of a "Lecefelle," a "Rouuleia" closes the list. "Rugehala," being placed with "Enedun, Rudierd, Risetone," in the enumeration of the inferior tracts (the "Wasta"), at the end of the Terra Regis, I believe to be (more exactly written) "Ruge'hala," or, rather perhaps, "Rughe'ala," now "Rownall," a pretty large manor, I apprehend, not mentioned by Erdeswick, but which seems very long to have gone with the adjoining one of Chedleton. So,



of his reign. But, in the 9th of Edward II. John Somerey was lord of it, and so continueth still the inheritance of his posterity, the lord Dudley being now owner thereof.

Being past Rowley, Stowe receiveth a little brook, which comes from Hales Owen, in Worcestershire<sup>1</sup>; and from that town it continues its course by the Meere between Worcestershire and Staffordshire, until it come to Stourbridge. But, before it cometh there, by a mile and half, hath Amelcote standing on the north bank thereof.

20 Conq. Pagen held Amelcote<sup>2</sup>, of Will'mus, filius Ansculfi; but, in the 9th of Edw. II. it came to the hands of sir William Stafford, of Sandon, knt. from whom it descended to sir William, his son, and from him to sir James, after whose death there arose great controversies and suits about it, and other lands, between sir John Stafford, brother of sir James, and Thomas Erdeswick, that had married sir James's only daughter and heir (sir John claiming as heir-male, and the other as heir-general); but the Staffords carried away the title: since which time it is come to the Greys, of Enfield; the last of whom, John by name, as I take it, sold the same<sup>3</sup>.

Stoure, being past Stourbridge (which standeth on the south bank in Worcestershire), receiveth Smestall-water, which taketh its beginning between Tettenhall and Bushbury.

Rowley Park, in Hamstal Ridware, is written in a deed of 1253 (Mr. Gresley's Rydeware Chartulary, N<sup>o</sup> 52), "*Parcus de Rugehel', Rughel', Rughl.*" S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Halesowen is an insulated district of Shropshire.

<sup>2</sup> Elme le cote, et Pagen de co. Domesday.

<sup>3</sup> Lord Dudley possessed Amelcote, temp. Edw. VI.

One Robert held Bushbury<sup>1</sup>, 20 Conq. of Will'us, fil. Ansculfi, which continued in a race of knights of the

<sup>1</sup> Its ancient name, Bishopsbury, seemed to distinguish it as the residence of some of the Mercian bishops. The Bushburys were owners of this manor from the Conquest till the time of Hen. VIII. From them it passed, by marriage, to Clayton, and then to Grosvenor, of Tettenhall, a descendant of sir Robert Grosvenor, of Hulme, co. Chester, who sold it, in 1721, to Chandler, bishop of Lichfield, whose son Richard married Elizabeth, only daughter of lord James Cavendish, and took the name of Cavendish. He died in 1774, and left it to his widow, who afterwards sold it to William Huskisson, of Oxley, who, dying in 1781, left it to William, his eldest son, who died in 1790; and the whole was sold, under his will, to Peter Tichborne Hinckes, of Tettenhall, esq. the present proprietor.

Alleston, or Elston, a member of Byshbury, was granted to the Purcells, in whom it continued till Edw. II. when it passed, by marriage, to sir Henry Bishbury. It then passed to Ralph, earl of Stafford, which family conveyed it to the Stanleys, who alienated it, temp. Hen. VII. to Smith, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who gave it to Lincoln College, Oxford, the present proprietors.

Northcot has long been in the family of Underhill.

Moseley was possessed, before the Conquest, by lady Godiva, wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia. The Moseleys held it for many ages; from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Hortons, the present owners. The seat of the Whitgreaves is at no great distance, who were, more anciently, settled at Bridgford. On the Sunday after the battle of Worcester, which took place on Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1651, king Charles the Second was concealed at Moseley hall, then possessed by Thomas Whitgreave, esq. and remained till the following Tuesday night, when he went away with colonel Lane, who lodged him at his house at Bentley. A view of Moseley hall is given in Plot. Arms of Moseley: Sable, on a chevron Argent three mullets Gules, between three mill-pecks Argent. Arms of Whitgreave: Azure, four points Or, each charged with a chevron Gules.

Bushburys (who, I think, descended from the said Robert), until after Edward the Third's time; for, 9

Brinsford, together with Coven, is the property of the hon. Edw. Monckton. In the civil war John Huntbach had a house here, in which lord Wilmot took refuge in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

Wybaston gives name to a prebend in the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. Ford houses was once the property of Erasmus Darwin, M. D. the poet and philosopher.

Oxley was held, before the Conquest, by Godwyn and Alrie; and afterwards by William de Overton, Richard de Marnham, and Edmund Atte Lowe, descended from the Lowes of Kinver, (of which family were the Lowes of Timhorn, near Whittington,) and passed, by marriage, to Robert Grey, son of Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthen, and to sir William Fielding, knt. by whom it was sold, 21 Edw. IV. to sir John Dudley, knt. lord Dudley. It continued with them till sir John Sutton, knt. lord Dudley, sold it to James Leveson, merchant of the staple, of Prestwood, near Wednesfield. From this family it passed to John Langley, and from them to the grandfather of William Huskisson, esq. who sold it, in 1793, to James Hordern, the present proprietor.

Gosbrooke belonged to the Byshburys till 20 Edw. III. when it was granted to Richard de Everdon.

Seawall was held by the family of Seawallfield, who derived their name from the place. From them it passed to the Everdons, 11 Edw. III. in whom it remained, together with Gosbrooke, till, temp. Hen. VIII. it passed to James Leveson; which family, in 1700, sold it to John Huntbach, of Fetherstone. The old house has long been dilapidated. It passed, by marriage, to the father of sir Samuel Hellier; and by the will of sir Samuel to Thomas Shaw Hellier, clerk, father of the present proprietor.

Fetherston was the residence of John Huntbach, the nephew and pupil of sir William Dugdale, and whose knowledge of the antiquities and families of this county was very extensive, as particularly appears in his additions and corrections of our Author. The family derived their name from a small place near Eccleshall, of which Henry and William de Huntbach

Edward II. sir Henry de Bushbury was lord thereof, and 1 Edw. III. Robert de Bushbury was lord thereof. Since, it is come into the house of the Grosvenors,

were owners, 8 and 25 Edw. III. Thomas Huntbach had issue Thomas de Seawall, who had issue John, married to Mary, daughter of Walter Astley, of Wheaton Aston, who had issue John, married to Mary Gough, of Bushbury, who had issue Thomas and John Huntbach. Arms: Gules, a fess Or, fretty Gules, between three talbots' heads erased Argent. Crest, a talbot's head erased, collared Or, fretty Gules.

Low Hill was so called from a low, or tumulus, which, says Huntbach, "is yet visible," but of which the vestiges are now very imperfect. It is now the property of George Pountney, esq.

Old Fallings was owned by Henry Fitz Geffry, temp. John, who granted it to Adam, the son of John, who took their name from the place. From them it passed to the Challeners, who sold it to William Normansell, who sold it to Henry Gough, draper, of Wolverhampton, in whose family it yet remains. The house was built by Walter Gough: over the door are the arms of Gough: Gules, on a fess Argent, between three boars' heads couped Or, a lion passant Azure, impaling the arms of Harwood: Argent, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed Sable. The Harwoods, anciently of Compton, Stourton Castle, and Sandwell, were of Hagborne and Streatley, co. Berks, and Goring, co. Oxford; and this branch of them, which intermarried with Gough, were afterwards of Tern and Shrewsbury.

The church of Bushbury belonged to the priory of St. Thomas, near Stafford. The monument of Hugh Byshbury, who is said to have built the chancel, is in the church; it was opened in the last century, and found to contain a stone coffin, with a skeleton, nearly intire, and a chalice, now used for the Communion Service. Here is also the tomb of Thomas Whitgreave, esq. remarkable for the faithful protection of Charles II. Henry de Bishbury, 17, 18, 19 Edw. II. and 1, 2, 5, 6 Edw. III. was sheriff. Arms: Argent, upon a fess cotized Sable three escallops of the first. Arms of Grosvenor: Azure, a garb Or, between three bezants.

whose seat it now is, but by what title I know not.

Tettenhall is of the ancient demesnes of the crown, and so continues, except one part thereof, which belonged to the church of Wolverhampton<sup>1</sup>, as I think; so that Tettenhall is known by the name of Tettenhall Regis, and the church-lands are named *Tenementa Clericor'*.

In Henry the Third's time, one Hen. Camoys held Tettenhall<sup>2</sup> of the king (as I think, at will); and, 43

<sup>1</sup> Domesday, under "*Terra Clericor. de Handone*," runs thus: "*In Totenhale habent 1 hidam. Terra est ii car.*" &c. (describing the property). And then follows, as if a correction, "*Hæc terra non pertinet ad Hantone, sed est elemosina regis ad ecclesiam ejusd. villæ*," (*sc't Totenhale*). *De eadem elemosina habent presbyteri de Totenhale 1 hidam in Bilrebrotch. Ibi, &c.*" (describing Bilbrook, which Erdeswick does not mention.) S. P.-W.

<sup>2</sup> It was so called from Theotenhall, the hall of Pagans. In 910 a battle was fought here between the Danes and Edward the Elder, in which the English were victorious. Henry of Huntingdon relates it as so terrible and sanguinary, as no language can sufficiently describe (lib. 2, cap. 5). A collegiate church, and one of the king's free chapels, was found here as early as the reign of Edgar. It had a dean and four prebendaries. Its lands were granted, 3 Edw. VI. to Walter Wrottesley. The present church was probably part of the original foundation, the college standing at the east end of it. The manor remained in the crown till king John gave it to Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, to bestow upon his abbey of Wolverhampton; which foundation, however, never took place. Temp. Edw. I. William Coyney held it. 11 Edw. III. Henry, lord Ferrers, of Groby, held it, in whose family it remained till the time of Charles II. when one moiety was sold to Francis Wightwick, esq. of Dunstall, and the other to Humphry Fleming; and Robert Haywood.

Wightwick is a small hamlet, which, since the time of Edw. I. has been the property of a family, who took their name from the place.

Edw. III. one of the Ferrers held the same; but the king was ever lord of the manor; for so it appears he was, 9 Edw. II.

Wolverhampton, so called because one Wulfrena was lady thereof about the time that Edgar<sup>1</sup> was king of England; which Wulfrena dedicated the church, and erected a dean and secular canons there<sup>2</sup>. King Edgar about 970, anno regni xi<sup>3</sup>, at the request of his dying

Barnshurst anciently belonged to the Cresswells, but now to the family of Hellier.

<sup>1</sup> Edward the Confessor. Chetwynd.

<sup>2</sup> Plot speaks of this account of Wolverhampton, as having been written by Erdeswick (p. 407); but in the printed, and many of the MS copies, it is detached from its proper place, and said to have been written by Dugdale. Many parts of the account bear the marks of a writer, subsequent to the time of Erdeswick.

<sup>3</sup> In 996, says Plot, in the reign of Ethelred, Wulfrena, relict of Aldhelm, duke of Northampton, built and endowed this monastery. It was intended by her for a dean and secular canons, which institution, from the vicious lives of the canons, was surrendered by their dean, Petrus Blesensis, into the hands of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, beseeching him to substitute Cistercian monks in their stead. This alteration did not take place, and the deanery, with the collation to the prebends, was united by Edw. IV. to that of Windsor. After the dissolution, it was refounded by queen Mary, whose acts were confirmed by James I. The deaneries are united, but the prebends are distinct. In 1394, a hospital was founded here by Clement Lusson, chaplain, and William Waterfall, for one priest and six poor women. The collegiate church is of great antiquity. The pulpit, composed of stone, is very antient, and of workmanship peculiarly beautiful. In the chancel is a statue of brass, in honour of Richard Leveson, an admiral, who served under sir Francis Drake against the Spanish armada. Here are monuments to the memory of John Leveson, in armour, who died in 1575, and to colonel John Lane, of Bentley, who displayed his fidelity in the concealment of king Charles

sister Wulfrena, (as it is said) (from whom it is called Wulfrene Hampton) founded a chapel of eight portionaries, whom, by incorporation, she made rector of that parish, to receive the tithes in common, but devisable by a yearly lot.

The head or chief of these she made patron to them all, and sole ordinary of that whole parish, cum omnimodâ jurisdictione : and thereby made that church, cum membris, exempt, not only from Coventry and Lichfield by express composition, but also by the papal bull, from all his legates and delegates for ever. In which condition it hath since continued to these times, subject to no terrene power, but the supreme majesty of England, and under it to the perpetual visitation of the keepers of the Great Seal, pro tempore.

Within this jurisdiction are nine several leets, whereof eight belong to the church. The custos, lately called dean, is lord of the borough of Wolverhampton, Codsal,

II. after the battle of Worcester. In the church yard is a round column, twenty feet in height, of rude sculpture ; but it is doubtful, whether it be of Danish or Saxon construction. The church of St. John was erected by subscription, under an act of Parliament, and completed in 1776. In this town the Levesons had a seat. Upon the dean's land, near the church, says sir Simon Degge, Richard Best, a stationer in Gray's-inn gateway, and afterwards a farmer of the excise to the parliament, built a large brick house, and a wall round an orchard and garden. Henry Lovell was found to die, seized of a moiety of this manor, 5 Hen. VII. and Alice, wife of William Parker, was his daughter and heir. Henry Gough of Wolverhampton, says Degge, was a great usurer: he had issue John Gough, who married Bridget, daughter of John Astley, of Wood Eaton, who died 1666, who had issue John, and sir Henry Gough, knt. who married Mary, daughter of sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall, bart. John Gough had issue Richard who had issue Thomas. See the pedigree in Shaw.

Hatherton, and Pelshall, in com. Stafford; and of Lutley, in com. Wigorn. hath all manner of privileges belonging to the view of frank-pledge<sup>1</sup>, felon's goods, deodands, escheats, marriage of wards, and clerks of the weekly market, rated at £150. per ann. and in the total is valued worth £300. per annum.

Each of the other portionaries have a several leet; whereof

|                                  |      |   |
|----------------------------------|------|---|
| Kinvaston is reputed to be worth | £100 | n |
| Wobaston - - -                   | 100  |   |
| Wilnall - - -                    | 100  |   |
| Fetherston - - -                 | 80   |   |
| Hilton - - -                     | 70   |   |
| Monmore - - -                    | 70   |   |
| Hatherton - - -                  | 40   |   |

And the sacrist to attend them in capitulo, £40.

In this state the church stood six hundred years, confirmed by the several charters of the Conqueror, in these few words:—Dedi Sampsoni<sup>2</sup>, capellano meo, omnem

<sup>1</sup> In Edward the Confessor's laws, confirmed by William the Conqueror, frank-pledges were accounted the great security of the kingdom, and comprehended the administration of criminal justice in inferior matters; the proper judge of which was the sheriff of justice in the hundred court. But when lords of manors, for the ease of their tenants, and for the better regulation of their manor courts, purchased the liberties of the hundred courts, within the precincts of their manors, they advanced the reputation of one, but impaired the authority of the other. At length, when manors, through alienations, or forfeitures, became dismembered or extinguished, their power and jurisdiction, by degrees, were transferred to the superior court, which have been since created, and to the determination of the king's justices at the assizes, or at the sessions. The leets, therefore, now bear little more than the shadow of their original institution. Spelman's Alfred.

<sup>2</sup> There was one Samson, who was made bishop of Worcester, by William II. in 1099. Under these lands of the canons,



terram pertinentem ad ecclesiam de Wolver-Hampton, cum omnibus libertatibus, franchises et immunitatibus, &c.: and of Hen. I. Hen. II. Hen. III. Edw. II. Edw. III. and Rich. II. all which the charter of king Edward the Fourth alledges by a several inspeximus; and lastly ratifies for himself his heirs and successors for ever. The said king Edw. IV. anno regni 19, Feb. 21, united the custody or deanery of this church to the custos or dean of Windsor, and his successors for ever: the two colleges still remaining distinct as before, having two several books of statutes, and two several seals, and revenues proper to their several bodies.

We find divers famous men upon record who had the custody of this church, as the fore-named Sampson, Petrus Blesensis, Egidius de Erdington (capellanus domesticus Hen. III.); Tedisius de Canville, 2 Edw. I.; Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Sarum, chancellor of the Garter, and counsellor to king Edw. IV.

una hida de Samson, is recorded, but the place is not named; perhaps it was at Wolverhampton. It does not appear in what way Ralph Somery obtained that part of Wolverhampton, which he exchanged, with king John, for Mere, Swinford, and Clent.

Dunstall, anciently a member of the king's manor, called Stow Heath, was a seat of the Wightwicks. The crest over the gate-house, a demi-tiger rampant Argent, maimed and flashed Sable, holding between his paws a pheon's head Or, was granted to Wightwich by Camden, clarencieux, Dec. 22, 1612, when the arms, Azure, on a chevron Argent, between three pheons heads Or, as many crosses formée Gules, were assigned to him. Of this ancient family was Thomas Wightwick, son of Richard Wightwick, of Wightwick, who was York Herald in 1717. His father was third son of Francis Wightwick, esq. of Wightwick, and living in 1663. He died in the Herald's College, 20 June, 1722. Dunstall is now the property of James Hordern, esq.

Like a mile from Tettenhall, northward, lieth Coddeshall', which Chenvin held, 20 Conq.

And the like space, but plain west from it, lieth Wrottesley, in the utmost confines towards Shropshire; being the seat of a race of gentlemen which took their name from the place, and I suppose have been owners thereof ever since the Conquest, when <sup>20</sup> Conq. one Glodoen held it of Robert de Stadford. In Henry the Third's time Hugo de Wrottesley held it, and 9 Edw. II. William de Wrottesley was lord thereof. In Edward the Third's time Hugo de Wrottesley, one of the first founders of the knighthood of the Garter (as they are

<sup>1</sup> Codsall is now, and has long been, the property of the Wrottesleys. In the beautiful church is a noble monument, in honour of Walter Wrottesley, whose figure is recumbent, his head resting on his helmet, and a gauntlet at his feet.

<sup>2</sup> Wrottelei et Glodoen de eo. Domesday. Wrottesley continues to be the property and residence of the ancient family of Wrottesley. It is distinguished by some extensive remains of antiquity, which indicate the ruins of an ancient city, rather than of a fortified station. Plot considers them "the true remains of the old Theotenhall of the Danes." It was supposed by Salmon to have been the Uriconium of the Romans; and the opinion was sanctioned by Gough. Plot mentions some vast stones dug up here, one of which made one hundred loads, and another, after suffering a diminution of ten loads, still required thirty-six oxen to draw it. The present spacious mansion was built about 1696, by sir Walter Wrottesley, bart. Walter Wrottesley, 1 Edw. IV. Richard Wrottesley, 8 and 17 Hen. VII. and 8 Hen. VIII. William Wrottesley, 23 Hen. VIII. Walter Wrottesley, 38 Hen. VIII. John Wrottesley, 9 Eliz. Walter Wrottesley, 40 Eliz. Hugh Wrottesley, 15 James I. sir Walter Wrottesley, bart. 19 Chas. II. and sir Walter Wrottesley, bart. 3 James II. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Azure, a bend engrailed Gules: also, Or, three piles Sable, and a canton Ermine, and a garter about it. Crest: a boar's head Ermine. This coat was used by the Bassets of Warwickshire.

vulgarly called), was owner of this manor and seat of Wrottesley; which sir Hugh Wrottesley, knight of the Garter, had issue John, who had issue another Hugh, who had issue sir Walter Wrottesley, knight, who had issue<sup>1</sup> Richard Wrottesley, who married Dorothy, the daughter of Edward lord Dudley; Thomazin, married to William lord Stourton; Alice, to Thomas lord Scroop of Upsall; and Anne, to Richard lord St. Amand. Richard had issue Walter, who had issue John, who had issue Walter, father of Hugh Wrottesley, now both living anno 1597.

I must now move a question, what coat the Wrottesleys ought of right to bear.

I know well they use to set up for themselves, Gold, three piles Sable with a canton Ermine, and so it is set up in the hall at Wrottesley, with a garter about it, and somewhat old; and for their crest a boar's head Ermine, which this present man hath changed for a Blue boar's head, with bristles and tusks, issuing forth of a crown, all Gold. The coat I know of right to belong to Roger Bassett of Warwickshire, and not the title or reason

<sup>1</sup> ERDESWICK.

Hugh.  
John. }  
Hugh. }  
Walter.  
Richard.  
Walter.  
John.  
Walter.  
Hugh.

WYRLEY.

Hugo de Wrotyslegh.  
  
Walter.  
Richard.  
Walter.  
John.  
Walter.

There are two more in Erdeswick than in Wyrley; but the latter may rather be preferred, as he was acquainted in the family, viz. with Edward Wrottesley, brother of the last-mentioned Walter, of whom he says, *immatura morte sublatus, et dum spirabat, mihi valde dilectus.* T. B.

why Wrottesley should bear it. Somerset told me<sup>1</sup> that at Windsor was set down for sir Hugh Wrottesley that was knight of the garter, Gold, a bend engrailed Gules; and yet, as I have said, in Wrottesley hall Roger Basset's coat is set down for Wrottesley, with the garter about it.

Smestall-water, passing its course southward, leaveth Perton<sup>2</sup> like half a mile on the west side, which, 20 Conq. was the land of the abbot of Westminster: but afterwards, about 40 Hen. III. Raufe Perton held the same, and Trescote<sup>3</sup> (a town standing on the same side of the river, a mile lower) by serjeanty, of the king, by keeping of his castle for eight days, and afterwards to have eight pence for the day at the king's pleasure; and he ought also to go at his own charges eight days to serve the king in his wars in Wales, and also beyond the seas at the king's stipend. From which Ranulf it descended to William Perton his brother. 9 Edw. II. John Perton was lord thereof. The Pertons bear, Ar-

<sup>1</sup> Robert Glover, Somerset Herald. He is frequently mentioned by Erdeswick. He surveyed several counties with great exactness. He was buried in the chancel of St. Giles's, Cripple-gate, near the monument of Fox the martyrologist.

<sup>2</sup> Perton was probably so called from a peculiar species of pear, which grows in this district in great abundance. From the family of the same name, who were the ancient possessors for many generations, it passed to the Levesons, and from them to the Wrottesleys, who now enjoy it. John de Perton, 44 and 45 Edw. III. was sheriff. Arms: Argent, on a chevron Gules three pears Or.

<sup>3</sup> Trescote is in the parish of Tettenhall, of which William Wollaston was possessor, 1 James I. who left it to his son Hugh, who was then fifty years of age; and he, six years afterwards, died seized of it, and left it to Edward his son, then twelve years of age. From them it passed to Richard Chapman, and is now the property of sir John Wrottesley, bart.

gent, a pear-tree charged with fruit proper. Since then, about the time of Henry VIII. James Leveson, a merchant of London, bought it; which James had issue sir Richard Leveson, knt. who had issue sir Walter Leveson, father of sir Richard Leveson, both knights and both living, the seat of which sir Richard it now is.

Like a mile and more further westward from Perton stands Pattingham<sup>1</sup>, which, 20 Conq. was the king's demesne, but after it came to be of the fee of the earl of Chester. 9 Edw. II. it was the land of Raufe Basset, by whose ancestors it had long been holden of the earl of Chester.

And like a mile yet more westward, towards Shropshire, stands Patteshull, now the seat of the Astleys of Staffordshire. 20 Conq. one Hugo held Patteshull of Robert de Stafford; and in Henry the Second's time Robert de Pedeshall<sup>2</sup> held the same of Rob. fil. Odonis, who held the same of Robert de Stafford. In Henry the Third's time one Raufe de la Mare held it of Rob. de Stafford; and 9 Edw. III. William Bagod was owner thereof; and 1 Edw. III. was Robert Mansell. After, it came, as I take it, but I know not by what title,

<sup>1</sup> From the Bassets Pattingham passed to Edmund earl of Stafford; from him to Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick; then by marriage to the Nevills, and after a long interval to the Astleys, when it passed from them by purchase to lord Pigot, from whom it has descended to sir George Pigot, bart. the present possessor. In 1700 was found here a gold torques four feet long, twisted towards the centre, and elastic, which weighed three pounds and two ounces; and in 1780, in an adjoining field, a piece of gold, round on the top and flat beneath, in the shape of a pig of lead.

<sup>2</sup> Patteshull, rather, descended from Hugo, and stiled from his seat of residence. Smyth.

Patteshull probably gave birth to Hugh de Patteshull, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield from 1240 to 1243.

whether by marriage or by purchase, to the possession of sir William Astley, knt. who had issue sir Thomas, who had issue sir Thomas<sup>1</sup>, all knights; sir Thomas had issue Thomas, who had issue Richard, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Gilbert, who had issue Thomas, father of Walter, now both living, anno 1597. The first sir William, I think, was brother of Thomas, son of Giles, both lord Astleys, which Giles was son of Andrew lord Astley<sup>2</sup>.

The Astleys of Patteshull bear the Astley's armoury, with a label, viz. Blue, a cinquefoil Ermine, with label Gold, every point charged with two bars of the first.

Over against Perton, more than a mile from the river eastward, and not a mile from Wolverhampton south-

<sup>1</sup> See the note in art. Sardon. There is no appearance that sir William Astley ever had any thing in Patteshull. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> These Astleys descend from sir Thomas, second son of Thomas lord Astley; sir Thomas being brother to sir William (and sons to sir Giles), who left a daughter and heir; so that sir Thomas must be the first at Patteshull, though, as the baronetages say, Thomas, son of sir Thomas, was the first, and possibly they had it by purchase of sir William or his heir. Smyth.

<sup>3</sup> From sir William Bagot, temp. Edw. III. it passed to William Shareshall, and after several generations, by marriage, to the family of Lee, and to the Astleys, and from them to the Pigots, the present possessors. The mansion is handsome, and is the residence of sir George Pigot, bart. The church was rebuilt of stone by sir Richard Astley, and contains a monument, supporting the recumbent figures of sir John Astley and his lady, thus inscribed, "Sir John Astley, knight of the most noble order of the garter." Sir Richard Astley is represented on another tomb in basso relievo, at the head of a squadron of horse. Thomas Astley, 30 Hen. VI. was sheriff of the county. Arms: Azure, a cinquefoil Ermine; also, Azure, a cinquefoil Ermine, a pile of three points Or, each charged with two bars Azure.

ward, stands the Lea, where hath dwelt, for seven or eight descents, a gentleman of the name of Waring<sup>1</sup>.

Over against Trescote stands Nether-Penn<sup>2</sup>, and a mile further off Over Penn<sup>3</sup>.

20 Conq. Gislebert held Nether Penn, and Robert held the other, of Will'us, filius Ansculfi<sup>4</sup>. 9 Edw. II. Henry of Bushbury was lord of Over Penn, and Rob'tus Buffarius of Nether Penn. 1 Edw. III. Robert Bushbury, as I think, held Over Penn, and William Buffery Nether Penn.

Smestall water passeth then southward, and leaveth Seisdon<sup>5</sup> (whereof the hundred taketh its name), on the west side, like half a mile. Of Seisdon was lord, 20 Conq. one Walbertus, who held the same of Will'us, fil. Ansculfi; and 9 Edw. II. as I take it, Johannes de Tressell held Tressell and Seisdon. 1 Edw. III. Thomas Stokeley held them both.

Tressell standeth on the same bank, about a mile

<sup>1</sup> Nicholas Waring, 12 Hen. VI. bore, Sable, three pewyts' heads erased Argent. Thomas Waring was a justice of the peace here in 1583.

<sup>2</sup> Before the conquest Nether Penn was the property of lady Godiva. From the Buffiarys it came to Thomas of the Lea, 3 Hen. VI. from him to John Wilmyus of Swindon.

<sup>3</sup> Over Penn passed from the Byshburys to the Grosvenors; who passed it to the Levesons, by whom it was held till the death of sir Richard Leveson, knight of the Bath, in 1661, after which it descended to the Gowers, and is now, 1819, the property of Gower marquis of Stafford.

<sup>4</sup> 20 Conq. Gislebert held iii hides in Penne, and Rob'tus held v hides in Penne, of Will'us fil. Ansculfi.

The Luyd in this parish belongs to the family of Marsh. John Marsh was sheriff of the county 11 Geo. III.

<sup>5</sup> At Seisdon is an ancient fortification called Abbot's, or Apewood castle, which Plot supposes to have been a British work.

lower. 20 Conq. it was holden of Will'us fil. Ansculfi, by one Baldwynus<sup>1</sup>; and 9 Edw. II. John Tressell held the same; and 1 Edw. III. as I have said, Thomas Stokeley held both it and Seisdon.

A mile from Tressell, on the east side of the river, stands Womborne, which Raufe held of Will'us, filius Ansculfi, 20 Conq. 9 Edw. II. Thomas Overton was lord thereof; and 1 Edw. III. Walter Overton held the same of Roger Somery<sup>2</sup>.

Smestall-water receiveth, two miles lower, a brook which cometh eastward from Sedgeley<sup>3</sup>, where it taketh

<sup>1</sup> Treslei et Baldinge de eo. Domesday. The manor of Trysul passed with Perton to the Levesons, and from them to the Wrottesleys, who now possess it.

Here was a family of the name of Barnesley. William Barnesley had issue Thomas, father of William, father of Thomas, father of William, father of Thomas, aged three in 1663. Arms: Sable, a cross cut four roses Argent, a mullet le cross Or, chief Gules. Crest: a seaman issuant. Here also was the family of Pudsey. Robert Pudsey had George, of Langley, co. Warwick, and Thomas, of Seisdon: Thomas had Nicholas, who had Thomas, a committee-man in the civil war, who was father of William. Arms: Azure, a chevron between three mullets Or, a dexter canton Argent. Crest: a cat proper passant and regardant. Degge.

<sup>2</sup> Womborne takes its name from Won and Bourne. Dr. Wilks thinks it was so called from the victory over the Danes obtained here, from the barrows which yet remain. From the Overtons the manor passed to the Woodhouses, who took their name from their estate, and from them to the Helliers, who now, 1820, possess it.

<sup>3</sup> Sedgeley is the property of viscount Dudley and Ward. In 1600 Willingsworth belonged to Thomas Parkes, whose father purchased it of lord Dudley, and whose granddaughter carried it in marriage to William, younger son of Humble lord Ward. Arms of Parkes: Sable, a fesse Ermine, Or and Sable, three stags' heads coupéd Or. Crest: an oak Vert, acorns Or, and squirrel proper. Degge.



its beginning. Will'us, filius Ansculfi, held the same in demesne 20 Cong. and so it continueth in the lord Dudley's demesnes until this day. In Sedgeley is a large goodly park of my lord Dudleys; and in the same lordship is the antient seat of a gentleman that beareth the same surname of Dudley, who, as I take it, descends paternally from the Somerys, lords of Dudley, for he beareth, Blue, a chevron between three lions' heads erased Gold<sup>1</sup>.

This brook, passing south-westward, cometh between Hinneley and Pensenett-chase. Hinneley was holden<sup>2</sup> 20 Cong. of Will'us filius Ansculfi, by Minus and Arni.

The family of Jevon were long resident here, whose pedigree is in Shaw. Arms: Or, a torteaux between four saltires Gules.

At Pershouse is a family of the same name. John Pershouse had issue Thomas and John, Thomas was father of John, who was father of Thomas, who was father of Richard, who was father of Thomas, of Sedgeley, who was father of William: John had issue John, who had issue Edward, aged fifty-three in 1664, who had issue John, aged 9, 1664. Arms: Or, upon a pale Azure a stag's head cabossed Or, canton Gules. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> I should suspect this coat to be rather the paternal coat of Dudley, afterwards duke of Northumberland, whose grandfather is said to have taken his name from Dudley, where he was born. I take him to have been of a good family there, though called a carpenter, as the said John Dudley appears to be the same person who was sheriff of Sussex 2 Rich. III. Smyth.

At Gournal grindstones are dug; and here are the foundations of an ancient edifice of very spacious dimensions.

<sup>2</sup> The passage runs, "Isdem W. tenet in Himelei ii. hid. dimid. virg. terre, Minus et Arni de eo." The next begins, "In eadem villa tenet Gislebertus de Will'o i. hidam." S. P-W.

9 Edw. II. William Beresford was lord thereof; but 1 Edw. III. it was divided again between Petrus de Sell, and Will'us de Englefeild, or rather Enfeild<sup>1</sup>.

This brook having discharged itself into Smestall river, which runneth south-east to meet with Stoure, leaveth Swinford Regis two miles eastward, and Bubbington as many miles west from it.

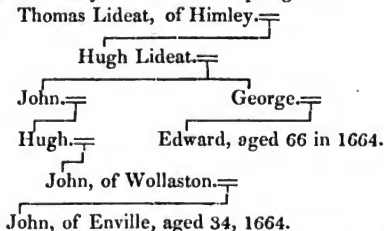
Swinford, although it hath the addition of Regis, yet, I suppose<sup>2</sup>, it hath been of the demesne lands of the Somerys, ever since the Conquest; for the earl of Salisbury held the same by reason of the minority of Raufe Somery, which was granted to the said earl of Salisbury,

<sup>1</sup> 33 Edw. III. John de Sutton lord Dudley, died possessed of this manor, and it has descended to the present noble owner together with Dudley castle. The church of Himley was built in 1764 by John viscount Dudley and Ward. The hall is a noble mansion, the residence of the present most respectable viscount.

On Pensneth chase, which once abounded with game, are numerous coal-pits.

At Himley and Swindon were blade-mills for the grinding of blades of various implements.

The Lydeats of Himley thus have their pedigree:



Arms: Gules, a fesse vaire Or and Sable, between three wolves' heads erased. Crest: a wolf's head crased vaire Or and Sable, lingued Gules. Degge.

<sup>2</sup> It is the first article in the Domesday, Terra Regis.

Swinford, probably derived its name from the Danish king, Swayne. It is the property of viscount Dudley.

in Rich. I. or king John's time<sup>1</sup>, and so continued demesne lands to the lord Dudleys until Edward the Third's time, and I think, does so still.

Prestwood<sup>2</sup> stands upon the north side of the same water (about a mile beneath Swinford, where sir John Littleton did lately build a fair house. He bought it of

<sup>1</sup> The record of the grant of Swinford by king John to Ralph Somery, inter memoranda term. Mich. 15 Edw. II. Bishop Lyttelton.

At Holbeach is an old house, once the property of the Lytteltons, in which Stephen Lyttelton, and others, concerned in the gunpowder plot, 3 James I. were taken. It afterwards went to the family of Bendy, from them to that of Hodgets, Foley, and Peshall.

Corbin Hall was the seat of a family of the same name; of which Robert Corbin was owner, temp. Hen. II. Thomas Corbyn, of Hall end, co. Warwick, was the last male heir of this family, and sold this ancient mansion and estate to John Hodgett, esq. who possessed it in the time of Huntbach: from them it was sold to the family of Gibbons. Arms of Corbin: Argent, on a chief Or three ravens proper.

From the Lytteltons, Prestwood passed by purchase to sir Edward Sebright, bart. who sold it about 20 Charles II. to Philip Foley, esq. whose descendants are the present possessors. It is a handsome house, on the site of that which was built by sir John Lyttelton, the gateway of which still remains. Richard Foley, says sir Simon Degge, was first a seller of nails, afterwards a forge-master, and a very honest man of Stourbridge.

Richard Foley, of Longdon, co. Stafford.

Thomas.

Thomas.

Paul.

Philip, of Prestwood, married Penelope, daughter of William lord Paget.

In this vicinity are extensive mines of coal lying upon a stratum of clay, esteemed very excellent for making glass-house pots. On Ashwood Heath, part of the ancient forest of Kinver, are some remains of an extensive Roman encampment.

the last lord Dudley, and there hath been great contention between this lord Dudley and Gilbert Littleton (son of the last sir John) for the same. It should seem to be a member of Swinford Regis; and that both Morve, Pensennett Chase, Ashwood, and a great part of that country was within the forest of Kinfare.

Hillary was lord of the manor of Prestwood, 24 Edw. III.

Bubington was held 20 Conq. of Robert de Stadford, by one Helgothus. In king John's time, one Philippus held it, and had issue John, who held it in Henry the Third's time (called Johannes fil. Philippi), and 9 Edw. II. Hugo de Hulpham<sup>1</sup> held it.

In Bubington dwells one of the Brookes, that takes himself to be a gentleman<sup>2</sup>.

Smestall water being past Prestwood, maketh haste to meet with Stoure, which taketh its name from it, and being a proud brook, gives its name first to Stourbridge, a pretty market town (but standing on the east bank thereof is in Worcestershire, for that this river divides the same from Staffordshire), and presently after, finding a village, wherein is a castle, giveth also its name to them both, the one being called Stourton, and the other

<sup>1</sup> Or Holgate rather. Smyth. From Elgotus.

<sup>2</sup> The Holgates appear to have taken the name of Bobbington. In 28 Edw. II. it was possessed by John lord Botetourt, whose grandson John, by his eldest son Thomas, had it, who had married Joan, one of the co-heirs of John de Somery, lord Dudley, and by whom a great inheritance came to his son. She surviving her husband, had this manor in dower, and dying, left it to her son, John de Bottetourt, whom she had by him. From them it passed to the family of Mitton, and in them continued for several generations, till it passed by marriage to the earl of Bradford, who, in 1756, sold it to the Damers.

Stourton Castle<sup>1</sup>, but both within the parish, and I think, the manor of Kinfare, which stands two miles

<sup>1</sup> In 1500, Reginald Pole, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Stourton Castle. At an early period it was the property of the Hamptons. John Hampton died in 1471, and his monument is in Kinver church. Temp. Edw. VI. it was the property of the family of Horwood; who also held the chief manor of Kinver, Compton, &c. Edward Horwood, or Whorwood, died 12 Sept. 1 Edw. VI. and Thomas Whorwood, his son and heir, was then of the age of seven years; and 1 and 2 Phil. & Mary, this Thomas held, inter alia, Stourton, of Margaret Horwood, widow, as of the manor of Kinver, by fealty only; sir Thomas Whorwood, who resided at Compton, where he had a park, married Magdalen, daughter of Rowland Edwards of London, and was living in 1601, as was his son, Gerard Whorwood, who was then aged 38, and married the daughter and heir of Edward Barbour of Flashbrooke, and had issue John, of Stourton Castle, &c. living in 1641; who, or his son sir William, sold Compton to Thomas Foley, esq. about 1650; which sir William married Catherine Coney, by whom he had issue Wortley Whorwood, esq. who sold this castle, and the manor of Kinver to Philip Foley of Prestwood, esq. Wortley Whorwood was a member of Gray's Inn, and married Anne, daughter of sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden, co. Kent, and bought in 1679 the manor and mansion of Denton, near Canterbury, where he died in 1703. A branch of this family settled at an early period at Hagbourn, co. Berks. Sir Thomas Whorwood died 5 May 14 James I. and left Gerard his son and heir, 40 years of age, seized of the manors of Kinver, and the castle of Stourton, and Kingsley, &c. Broome, Whorwood, alias Compton-Hallows, Avely, co. Salop; and Kingsford, co. Worcester; and of lands in Hafcote, Tettenhall, Densley, Compton, Sedgeley, Wombourne, Oxley, and Le Hoo; with the advowsons of Enville in this county, and of Netherton, co. Worcester. Sir William Whorwood, of the other line, died seized of the manors of Sandwell, in this county, and of Bentley-Pauncefoot, co. Worcester; and of lands in King's Norton, Alchurch, and Worcester; and of Frier's Park, containing four hundred acres in West-Bromwich; and of lands in Packington,

lower upon the same river, which, 20 Conq. was of the king's demesne.

About Henry the Second's time, Philip Holgate held both the manor and forest of Kinfare<sup>1</sup> of the king, by the rent of £9. with the customs of the manor; which Philip had issue John, which called himself Johannes filius Philippi, who held them both, paying yearly £15. and by the service to keep the same forest; and 9 Ed. II. John de Vaux, of Stourton, was lord of Kinfare: 24 Edw. III. one Tyrrel was iord both of Kinfare and Stourton; and in Edward the Fourth's time, one John Hampton was lord of Stourton and the Castle. Of the same John, or some of his ancestors, there is a monument in Kinfare church.

There is also in Kinfare parish, a manor called Whittington<sup>2</sup>; which about Henry the Fifth's time was the

co. Warwick; which estate was much increased by the marriage of sir Thomas Whorwood, with the daughter and heir of Brome, of Warwickshire. In the civil war, the Castle of Stourton was a garrison, and surrendered to the king in 1644. The manor yet belongs to the Foleys. Arms of Whorwood, or Horwood: Argent, a chevron between three stag's heads cabossed Sable.

In the great perambulation roll of 29 Edw. I. (in the Tower) of all the forests in England, that of Kinver takes in several parishes in Worcestershire, as part of Pedmore, Hagley, Old Swinford, Cheddarsley, Kidderminster, Wolverley, and Churchill; and in the same roll, under Warwickshire, part of Feckenham and Tardebig are included.

<sup>1</sup> Kinver was once a market town. Here are the remains of a camp, supposed to have been the work of the Danes. Kinver, in Domesday, is Chenevere; in ancient British, Kenn, and Vaur, a great ridge of ground. Before the Conquest, Algar, earl of Mercia, had it. It is now in the Foley family.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Hen. VI. Edmund Lowe grants to William Everdon and Thomas Bodynton, all his manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Worcester, except the manors of Oxley,

seat of Robert Grey, in the right, as I take it, of his wife Eleanor, the only daughter and heir of Humphry Lowe, and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of William Botener, of Withybrook in Warwickshire; which Humphry was the son of John Lowe, lord of the manor of Whittington, and also of Enfield, a goodly manor, and a park, standing north-west from Whittington and Kinfare, something more than two miles, where Thomas Grey, late of Enfield, built a very proper brick house.

These Greys do derive themselves from Robert, third son of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthen, and second son of Joan his wife, the only daughter and heir of William lord Astley; which Reginald was the son of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthen, and Eleanor, daughter of John lord Strange of Blackmore; which Reginald was the son of Roger<sup>1</sup> lord Grey of Ruthen, and Isabel, the

and Morfe. Witnesses, John Hampton, Nic. Waring, William Leveson, John Horewood, Ric. Frebody. The church of Kinver is very antient. Here is a monument to sir Edward Grey, temp. Hen. VIII. In the chancel is a mutilated alabaster monument, which our Author conjectures to have been designed for John Hampton (or for one of his ancestors), who was lord of Stourton, temp. Edw. IV. The chapel, near the chancel, was erected by the Hamptons, temp. Edw. III. In the windows were shields of the Greys; one of them with the words "pray for the soul of sir Edward Grey, kt. and Joyce his wife, daughter of John Horde, esq." This Horde, or Horwood, was of Compton, and settled there temp. Edw. IV. The family arms were depicted in Kinver church, and in their house at Compton Park. Thomas Whorwood, was sheriff of London, 4 Edw. III. Thomas Horewood, 16 and 38 Eliz. Sir William Whorwood, kt. 2 James I. Sir Thomas Whorwood, kt. 8 Cha. I. and Brome Whorwood, 7 Cha. II. were sheriffs of the county. Humphry Lowe, 19 Hen. VI. was sheriff. Arms of Hampton: Argent, on a chevron Gules three besants between three cinquefoils Azure.

<sup>1</sup> Roger married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Hastings,

daughter and heir of John Hastings earl of Pembroke; which Roger was second son of John lord Grey of Wilton, and eldest son of Maud, his second wife, daughter of Raufe lord Basset of Drayton; John lord Grey of Wilton was son and heir of Roger lord Grey of Wilton and Ruthen, son and heir of sir John Grey of Eaton<sup>1</sup>, knt. second son of Henry Grey, of Turoke<sup>2</sup>, and younger brother to sir Richard Grey, of Hemlingford<sup>3</sup>, knt. father of Richard lord Grey of Codnor: which Henry Grey was the son of sir John Grey, knt. The said Robert Grey (third son of Reginald) had issue Robert, that married Eleanor, only daughter and heir of Humphry Lowe (as I said before); this Robert and Eleanor his wife had issue Humphry Grey, who had issue sir Edward Grey, knt.; Elizabeth married to Sampson Erdeswick; and Ann, another daughter, married to Sanbach<sup>4</sup>, grandmother or mother of sir Francis Walsingham, knt. Sir Edward Grey had issue Thomas Grey, who had issue John Grey, that sold his lands to sir Henry Grey of Piergo and Groby, knt. and died without issue. This sir Henry was the son and heir of sir John Grey, of Piergo in Essex, second son of Thomas marquess of Dorset, which Thomas was son and heir of Thomas Grey marquess of Dorset, son and heir of sir John Grey, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Woodville earl Rivers, who was after married to king Edward IV. Sir John Grey was son and heir of Edward Grey lord Groby, in right of Elizabeth

baron of Bergavenny, and Isabel his wife, daughter and coheir of William de Valence earl of Pembroke, and after, coheir of John Hastings, the last earl of Pembroke of that family. Smyth.

<sup>1</sup> Water Eaton, in Bucks.

<sup>2</sup> Thorock Greys, in Essex.

<sup>3</sup> Hemlingford Grey, in Huntingdonshire.

<sup>4</sup> St. Barbe, I rather think. Smyth.



his wife, niece and heir of William lord Ferrers of Groby, and elder brother of Edward viscount Lisle, grandfather of John duke of Northumberland. Edward Grey, in his wife's right, lord Groby, was second son of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthen; and second brother to John Grey<sup>1</sup> earl of Kent, and elder brother of Robert Grey, that married Lowe's daughter.

John Hastings earl of Pembroke, before spoken of, was the son of John lord Hastings, and Isabella, sister and heir of Almeric de Valence earl of Pembroke, in right of his wife Joan, daughter and heir of Waryne de Mount Chensey, and Joan his wife, sister and heir of Walter Marshall earl of Pembroke, younger brother of Gilbert, younger brother of Richard, younger brother of William, sons of William Marshall the old; all earls of Pembroke.

John lord Hastings was the son of Henry lord Hastings of Abergavenny, in right of Joan his wife, daughter of William Cantalupe, and Eve his wife, daughter of William Braose. This Henry lord Hastings was the son of Henry, and Adeliza his wife, sister and co-heir of John the Scot, earl of Chester, son of David earl of Huntingdon, and Maud<sup>1</sup> his wife, eldest sister and heir of Ranulf earl of Chester. David earl of Huntingdon, was the son of Henry earl of Huntingdon, the son<sup>2</sup> of Malcolm king of Scotland, and Margaret, daughter of Edward the Outlaw, and Agatha his wife, daughter of Henry the Third, emperor, son of Conrade, emperor. Edward the Outlaw, was the son of Edmund Ironside, king of England. Henry lord Hastings was

<sup>1</sup> Second brother to John Grey, the father of Edmund first earl of Kent, and elder brother of Robert Grey, father to the Robert Grey that married Lowe's daughter. Burton.

<sup>2</sup> Margaret. See the account of Wednesbury.

<sup>3</sup> Grandson.

the son of William lord Hastings, and Margery, daughter of Roger Bigod<sup>1</sup> earl of Norfolk. William lord Hastings was the son and heir of William lord Hastings, and Maud, daughter of Thurstane Banister, and elder brother of Robert Hastings, of whom the earls of Huntingdon are descended. This William was the son of Hugh Hastings, and Erneburga his wife, daughter of Hugh Flamville<sup>2</sup>. This Hugh was the son of Hugh, son of William Hastings<sup>3</sup>.

In Enfield church are divers fair monuments, whereof one is of alabaster, made for Thomas Grey father of the last John; and in glass are arms, which I will set down for the rarity of them; one being Gules, a border gobane Or and Gules, a canton Or, or rather quarter (for that it takes away the border so far as it goeth) which is the fourth part of the shield, and the canton is also Gold. I know not whose it should be, unless it be some that descended from the Mortimers of Chebmerch (a lordship not far off), which Mortimer of Chebmerch bears Mortimer's coat, but all Gold and Gules, except the escutcheon, which is Argent, and something resembling this. Another is quarterly, Argent and Gules, a bend Blue, charged with three lions saliant Or. Another is

<sup>1</sup> Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk, 1225. Heylin.

<sup>2</sup> Of Aston Flamvile in Leicestershire, neice and heir of Robert Flamvile.

<sup>3</sup> Hugh and Erneburga had two sons, William, ancestor to the earls of Pembroke, and Hugh, to those of Huntingdon. Smyth.

These pedigrees of Grey and Hastings are right. There is a pedigree of Hastings in Wyrley, but not agreeing with this. Wyrley has the names of thirty-two families, which the Greys of Envile quartered: Grey of Wilton had fifty-eight; and Grey of Lisle, or de Insulâ, had sixty-five. T. B.

There is a pedigree of Grey in Hasted's History of Kent.

like the same, being Argent, the bend Blue, charged with the lions Or, between two lions saliant Red<sup>1</sup>.

Enfeild was the land of one Gislebert, who held it of Will'us fil. Ansculfi. In Henry the Third's time, the heirs of one Enfeild held the same; and 9 Edw. II. Andrew of Envile was lord thereof<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> One of the coats is probably that of Envyle. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> Envile is distinguished by the noble mansion of Grey, earl of Stamford and Warrington. The whole of this delightful scenery was designed by the poet Shenstone. At Envile, Plot says, the spits in the kitchen were turned by water of a little overshot mill. Sir Simon Degge had the same at his house at Blythe-Bridge. In the north side of the chancel of the church is the alabaster monument which Erdeswick mentions, in honour of Thomas Grey: it has the recumbent figures of Thomas Grey, and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Harvey, of Gendley, co. Bucks. He died the last day of December, 1559. It has also figures of Edward Grey, and his wife; of George Grey, and his wife; of William Cave, esq. and Eleanor Grey, his wife; and of William Blount, and Katherine Grey, his wife. Another monument is under an arch of handsome zig-zag, very antient, without arms or inscription. The lid of a stone-coffin, with a cross, and Rogerus de Morf inscribed on it, was dug up below the foundation of the west end of the church, in 1762. Morfe is a small hamlet near this place. A stone with a fleur-de-lis and a cross lies at the entrance. Judge Lyttelton, in his will, bequeathed a book called "Fasciculus morum" to this church. Here was a chantry, founded by the Lutteleys, 6 Edw. III. which family owned an estate of the same name for some centuries, which afterwards passed from John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, to Isabel, countess of Dorset, who was beheaded 9 Ed. IV. and whose heir was Lady Eleanor Strangeways; whose son Henry, 33 Hen. VIII. sold it to Walter Wrottesley, esq.; who sold it, 2 Eliz. to R. Whorwood; and he, 32 Eliz. sold it to Michael Moseley; in whose family it remained in the time of Huntbach, and in whom it yet continues. Sir Edward Grey, kt. 11 and 16

Southward from Enfeild stands Compton, I think also within the township of Kinfare. It is one of the seats of the Horewoods, and hath a fair park.

About Edward the Fourth's time, John Horewood, as I take it, was owner thereof, which John had issue John, and Thomas Horewood<sup>1</sup>; John had issue John, and William, attorney-general to king Henry VIII. John had issue Edward, Robert, William, Anthony, and Jerome; Edward had issue Thomas, father of Gerard, both living anno 1597.

Like two miles south-west from Compton, upon Hen. VIII.; and John Grey, 24 Eliz. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Barry of six Argent and Azure, in chief three torteaux depressed with a label of three points Ermine.

<sup>1</sup> This genealogy of Whorwood agrees with one in Wyrley; except that there is no mention of William, Anthony, and Jerome. It is there said that John had issue only Edward and Robert. William, the attorney-general to Hen. VIII. married, 1st. Cassandra, daughter of Edward Grey, by whom he had Anne, married to Ambrose, earl of Warwick, eldest son of Edmund, duke of Northumberland; and 2dly, Mary, daughter of Richard Brooke, and relict of ——— Sheldon, by whom he had Margaret, married to Thomas Throgmorton, esq. Sir William resided and was buried at Putney, co. Surrey.

Among the archives of the dean and chapter of Worcester, is a letter from king Charles I. dated Feb. 26, 1643, ordering them to turn out Thomas Burrough, because he was a rebel, from the church of Oldbury, and to admit in his room Anthony Harwood. Arms: Argent, a chevron between three stags' heads caboshed Sable. Crest: on a wreath, a stag's head caboshed Sable, bearing in its mouth an oak bough Vert, acorned Or. The arms explain the name, Heort is the Saxon word for hart, a he-deer.

John Horwood (spelt, in similar acts, Harwood) was a commissioner of the acts of Parliament, passed April 7, 1649, for raising money within this county for the maintenance of the forces.

Severn-bank, stands Arley, or Arneley<sup>1</sup>, which lordship or parish stretcheth over Severn more than a mile so that only in this nook Staffordshire extends itself on both sides Severn. In Domesday book I find there were two Erneleys (which I take to be this Arley, for it is a very large thing), and that the canons of Hampton were owners thereof, 20 Conq.; but Osbert, the son of Richard, took off them with force one of them; and 9 Edw. II. Hugo de Audeley was owner thereof; and in 30 and 34 Edw. III. the earl of Northampton was owner of them<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Erneleye, et in alia, Ernleye. Domesday. There are now two Arleys.

<sup>2</sup> Temp. Hen. VI. it was purchased by Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Judge of the Common Pleas, in whose posterity it remains to this day, 1746. Bp. Lyttelton.

Leland calls Arley "a good uplandish town." A Roman vicinal road, which probably led from Brennogonium (Worcester) to Uriconium (Uttoxeter), passes on to the eastern part of it. In Arley-wood are the remains of a Roman camp. Temp. Hen. I. Adam de Port possessed this manor, who bestowed the advowson on the church of Lichfield. 11 Hen. III. the king granted this manor to Hugh de Burgh, earl of Kent. His son, John de Burgh, sold it to Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, and he conveyed it to Edward I. who bestowed it on his servant, Letard de Heyn; who, two years afterwards, alienated it to Roger de Mortimer, who was great grandson of Ralph de Mortuomari, who came into England with the Conqueror, and settled at Wigmore-castle, co. Hereford. His son and heir, Edmund, settled this manor upon his daughter, Isolde, for life; when Hugh de Audley (father of Hugh, earl of Gloucester), whom she married after the death of her first husband, Walter Bohun, became possessed of it in her own right. On the death of Isolde it reverted to her nephew, Roger de Mortimer, created earl of March in 1328. It remained in this family till 1449, when it passed to William Burley, of

And so I have finished the south part of Staffordshire, except one part environed round about with Worcester-shire (but a very little which borders on Shropshire); which part (being about three miles in length and two in breadth, lies about three miles eastward from Kinfare and Whittington) contains only St. Kenelme's, Clent, and Brome, which were, as I take it, in the king's hands 20 Conq.

Clent was, in Henry the Third's time, in Roger Somery's hands; but after, in the division of Somery's lands between Sutton and Bottetourt, Clent, Mere, and Handsworth were allotted to Botetourt.

It should seem that St. Kenelme was martyred in this Clent, for that in one parcel of it is a church or chapel, called St. Kenelme's, and the vulgar rhythm confirms the same<sup>1</sup>:

Bromscroft-castle, Shropshire, whose daughter, Joan, married Thomas Lyttelton, in which family it remained till Thomas, the second lord Lyttelton, gave it by his will to his nephew, George, now earl of Mountnorris, in Ireland, who (1820) is the present owner. 8 Nov. 23 Hen. VII. sir William Lyttelton died seized of this manor, and John Lyttelton was found his heir, aged eight years. 10 Aug. 24 Hen. VIII. John Lyttelton, esq. was found his heir, aged twelve years. 13 Feb. 32 Eliz. John Lyttelton died seized of Over-Arley and Clent, and Gilbert was found to be his heir, aged five years. 14 James I. Thomas Lyttelton, esq. was seized, as appears by sir Thomas Whorwood. In the antient church is a monumental effigy of a knight in complete armour, cross-legged, and having a lion couchant at his feet. Philip de Lutteley, from the 39th to the 42d of Edward III., was sheriff of this county. He was of Lutteley, near Arley. Arms of Lutteley: quarterly, Or and Argent, four lions rampant countercharged.

<sup>1</sup> In an old MS. penes Dec. et cap. Lichf. called Registr. Album, there is this account of the affair: Filius regis Kenelmus, a sorore Quondreda innocuè cæsus, nomen, et decu. martirij adeptus, ibidem est sepultus, de quo dicitur,

In Clent sub spinâ, jacet in convalle bovinâ,  
Vertice privatus, Kenelmus, rege creatus.

In Clent, in Cowbach under a thorn,  
Lieth king Kenelme, with his head off shorn.

In Clen sub spirâ, jacet in convalle bovina,  
Rege puer natus Kenelmus decapitatus.

T. B.

Clent was the place near which Kenelm, king of Mercia, was murdered by the order of his elder sister Quendrida, about 820. It is supposed that Kenelm was murdered in a field now called Cowbach, but that the body was buried about the site of the present chapel, which is very antient, surmounted with a small handsome tower of the pointed order, richly ornamented with pinnacles and niches. On the outward wall is sculptured the rude figure of a child. Two of its fingers are raised in the form of a benediction, and over its head is a crown. Above the door, within the porch, is also the figure of a man, much mutilated, in the act of conferring benediction. The arch displays a neat specimen of Saxon architecture. Temp. Edward IV. Thomas Heywood, dean of Lichfield, gave to the abbot and convent of Halesowen, two basins of silver, with gilt eagles at the bottom, weighing sixty ounces, and valued at ten pounds, to be placed on the altar of St. Kenelm the martyr, in St. Kenelm's chapel, on solemn festival days, *ad Dei laudem et dicti martyris honorem*. In 1503, in an inventory of all the plate belonging to the convent of Halesowen, the following occurs relating to the chapel of St. Kenelm: "A lytell sheyne with odor reliques therein—a hede of Seynte Kenelme, sylver and gilt—a crowne of sylver and gylde, with a cepter of sylver—a pyx of sylver—a chalys gyld with pase-brede sylver and gyld—a schypp of sylver for incense." In 1016, Clent appears to have been part of the possession of the church of Worcester. At the conquest it was held by the crown, and so remained till king John exchanged it, together with King-Swinford and Mere, with Ralph Somery, baron of Dudley, for the manor of Stow-Heath, in Wolverhampton. The Somerys enjoyed it till 16 Edward II., when it passed by marriage to the family of Bottetourt, till it was purchased, in 1421, by

Tame taketh its first beginning about Oldbury, being a mile or something more eastward from Dudley Castle. Whether a man might conjecture that place to be some principal seat of that barony, and the place where the first barons, in the Saxon's times before the Conquest, were seated or not, I stand in doubt; only the name of Oldbury, or Burrough (an old Saxon word, signifying an old place, or town, of some account) would give some little light that so it should be.

Tame, passing from Oldbury north-west two miles or more, receiveth a little brook at Tibbington, vulg. Tip-ton, which comes from Sedgeley.

At the Conquest, one Will'us held Tibbington of the bishop. Not long after, one Will'us, son of Will. fil. Warini, was lord thereof, in right of his wife Lucia Savage, who had issue by her sir Geffry Fitzwarine,

Joan Beauchamp, Lady Bergavenny, whose grandson, James Butler, son and heir of James earl of Ormond (afterwards earl of Wiltshire), forfeited it to the crown, during the dissensions between the houses of York and Lancaster, and who, in 1461, was beheaded at Newcastle. It was passed, by letters patent to Fulk Stafford, esq.; after whom, in failure of issue, it was granted to Sir William Wrottesley, kt. On his death, in 1473, it came into possession of Humphry Stafford, esq.; soon after which it reverted to Thomas Butler, younger brother of the late Earl of Wilts, whose great-grandson by marriage, Sir John St. Leger, kt. of Annary, co. Devon, sold it to sir John Lyttelton, of Frankley, kt. whose lineal descendant, the present lord Lyttelton, now (1820) enjoys it. At Brome is a very small church. At the conquest the manor was in the king's hands. Harborough belongs to sir Joseph Scott, bart. of Great Barr; which Thomas Dolman, clerk, had by marriage with Mary, daughter of William Penn, of Harborough, gent. whose eldest sister, Anne, married Thomas Shenstone, of the Leasowes, whose eldest son was the amiable poet, who passed here many of his early years, and which place he has celebrated in his poems.



knt.<sup>1</sup>. who had issue John Fitzwarine; but after, about Edward the Second's time, Robert Wirley, alias Wyrely, was lord thereof, in whose posterity it continueth at this day<sup>2</sup>.

Tame being past Tipton, leaveth Bilson<sup>3</sup>, two miles

<sup>1</sup> There was William, brother of Geffry, who confirmed the land in Tibbington to Geffry, which Lucia had given him in her life-time. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> It yet continues in the same family, and is the property of John Wyrley Birch, esq.

<sup>3</sup> Antiently written Bilsington, and now called Bilston. In Domesday is Bilresbroch, the lands of the canons of Hampton; but it may mean another place, called at this day Bilbrook. T.B.


Bilston is within the parish of Wolverhampton, though a separate district, and very populous. It is remarkable for the imposture of William Perry, a boy of thirteen years of age, who practised grimaces and contortions, vomited rags and pins, and made inky water, either from a habit of idleness, or to serve the purposes of the popish exorcists, till bishop Morton made him confess the cheat. At Nichils is a hill, called Stowman's Hill, which was raised over some Danish or Saxon chief.

In 910, Edward the elder sent a powerful army to attack the Danes. The Northumbrians were surprised into a fixed battle at Wodensfield, Wednesfield, and were defeated with the slaughter of many thousand men. Two of their kings fell, Halfden and Eowils, the brother of the celebrated Ingwar, and many earls and officers. The Anglo-Saxons sung hymns on their great victory. Flor. 340. Ethelw. 848. Sax. Chron. 1103. Hunt. 353.

Hugh Lee, 18 Aug. 28 Eliz. died seized of the rectories of Womborne and Orton, and Tresull, Bilston-chapel, and Priests field, and other lands, and left them to Hugh Wrottesley, son of his daughter and sole heir, Mary. Degge.

Here the Pipes had an estate.

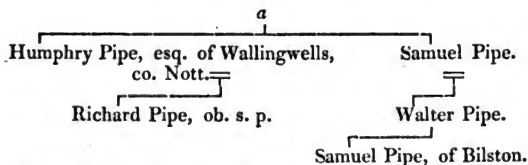
Richard Pipe, of Wolverhampton.

Sir Richard Pipe, sheriff of London 15 Eliz.  
and lord mayor 21 Eliz. 

a

westward ; 20 Conq. the canons of Hampton held the same. There dwelleth in the same town a gentleman of the name of Moseley.

And like two miles from Tame eastward, is West Bromwych<sup>1</sup>, whereof, as I take it, was lord, 21 Edw. I.



Arms: Az. crossetty and two organ-pipes erected chevron-ways, Or. According to Dugdale: Vert, two pipes meeting pile-ways between nine crosslets, 3, 3, 2 and 1. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Edward Stanley, kt. sold this manor to his cousin sir Richard Sheldon, kt. of the Inner Temple, solicitor-general to king Charles II. ; but, being unfit for that office, was displaced, and made of the king's counsel extraordinary, whose son enjoyed it in 1660, and who sold it to the family of Jervoise. Degge.

This place gave birth to William Parsons, the gigantic porter of king James I. whose picture was at Whitehall ; and a bas-relief of him, with Jeffry Hudson, the dwarf, was fixed in the front of a house, near the end of a Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, probably as a sign.

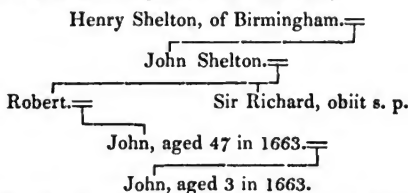
At Sandwell, or the Holy Well, was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded near the Well, temp. Hen. II. by William, son of Guy de Opheni, or Offney ; which, 17 Henry VIII. was granted to Cardinal Wolsey. Lucy Clifford died seized of it 1 Eliz. It afterwards became the property of the family of Horewood, of Compton and Stourton-castle. Robert Whorwood, died 13 Oct. 32 Eliz. (William, his son and heir, being aged 27) seized of the manor of Sandwell, a mill and lands in West Bromwich, Barr, Handsworth, and Tipton, held in capite by knight's service and the hundredth part of a knight's fee ; which sir William Whorwood, kt. died 1 July, 1614, seized of the same, and Thomas was his son and heir, aged twenty-six. Brome Whorwood, son of Thomas, had his seat here in sir simon

one Richard Basset, and now one of the Stanleys hath the seat of his house there.

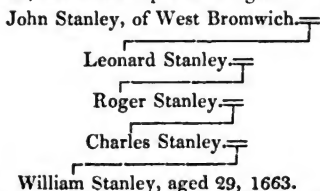
Tame being past Bilston, somewhat further north-eastward, takes its course to Wednesbury<sup>1</sup>, which at the Con-

Degge's time. It is now the property of Legge, earl of Dartmouth. The mansion is built on the site of the priory, some of the foundations of which being yet visible. On the lawn, near the house, is the Well, protected with iron-rails.

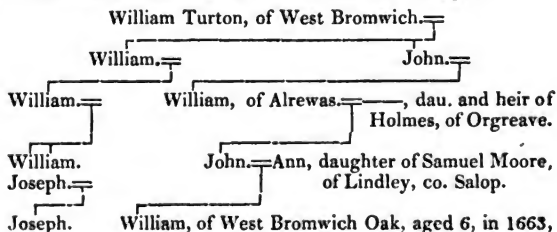
<sup>1</sup> There is in the Ashmolean Museum, vol. 859, p. 77, *Exemplificatio cujusdam recordi in Itin. 21 Ed. I. tangent. ecclesiam de Waleshall et capellam de Wednesbury.*



Arms: Sable, three escallop shells Argent. Degge.



Arms: Argent, a bend Azure, three stags' heads cabossed Or, between three mallards Azure; 2 and 3. Degge.



quest was the antient demesne of the Crown; but by the king was afterwards given, about Henry the Second's time, to the ancestors of William Heronville, in exchange for the town of Stuntsfield, which is in Oxfordshire, and is now parcel of the honour of Woodstock; which William had issue sir John Heronville<sup>1</sup>, knt. who had issue Henry Heronville, who had issue John, who had issue another

Arms: 10 cinquefoils Vert, 4, 3, 2, and 1. Crest: A dexter hand and arm clothed Vert, cuffed Argent, hand proper seignount a coronet mural, and the colors parte per fesse Arg. and Vert.

<sup>1</sup> In 31 Edward III. one John Heronville was living. Wyrley. There are many evidences of this family in Wyrley, but no pedigree. T. B.

William Heronville, Hen. II.

Henry Heronville.

John Heronville.

John Heronville.

Henry=Joan, daughter of William Leventhorpe.

Joan=Sir Henry Beaumont.

Henry Beaumont=Elenor, daughter and heir of John, Lord Dudley.

John Beaumont, ob. 21 Sept. 18 Henry VIII.

Degge.

Saer de Quincey.

Saer de Quincey.

Roger, Earl of Winchester=Hellen, daughter and heiress of Alan, Earl of Galloway

Alexander earl of Buchan.=Elizabeth Quincey.

Alexander earl  
of Buchan.

Alice.=Henry lord Beaumont, and earl of  
Buchan, 14 Edw. III.

John lord Beaumont, 16 Edw. III.

Henry lord Beaumont 43 Edw. III.

John lord Beaumont.

Henry viscount Beaumont, Hen. V.

John viscount Beaumont, 38 Hen. VI.

William viscount Beaumont, ob. s. p. 3 Edw. IV.

Burton. Degge.

John, who had issue Henry, who had issue Joan, his only daughter and heir, married to William Leven-thorpe, who had issue Joan, their only daughter and heir, married to sir Henry Beaumont, knt. uncle, and heir male to William viscount Beaumont, and younger brother of John viscount Beaumont, son of Henry lord Beaumont, son of John lord Beaumont, son of Henry<sup>1</sup> lord Beaumont, son of John lord Beaumont (and Eleanor, the daughter of Henry Plantagenet earl of Lancaster, which Henry was the son of Edmund, second son of king Henry III.) son of Henry lord Beaumont baron of Folkingham in Leicestershire, and Alice, the daughter and co-heir of Alexander Comine earl of Buchan in Scotland, who was the son of Alexander earl of Buchan, and Elizabeth, the daughter and co-heir of Roger Quincey earl of Winchester, and Hellen, the daughter and one of the heirs of Alan earl of Galloway, and Margaret, daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, and Maud, daughter of Hugh Kevelioc earl of Chester, eldest sister and co-heir of Radulf de Blondewile, her brother, last earl of Chester. David earl of Huntingdon was the son of Henry earl of Huntingdon, who was the son of David king of Scots, the son of Malcolm, and Margaret, daughter of Edward the Outlaw. Henry lord Beaumont was the son of Lewis lord Beaumont, second son of Charles king of Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem, and Maud his wife, daughter of Otho, earl of .... and niece of Humphry fourth duke of Burgundy, which Charles was the son of Lewis the Eighth, and brother of St. Lewis the Ninth, kings of France\*. Sir

<sup>1</sup> Lord Beaumont's genealogy stands, as amended, thus; Henry—John—Henry—John—Henry—John—(says Wyrley) William—Henry. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> The supposed descent of the Beaumonts from Lewis of

Henry Beaumont, who married Joan Leventhorpe, had issue Henry Beaumont, who married Ellenor, the daughter of John lord Dudley, who had issue sir Henry Beaumont, knt. who had issue John Beaumont, who had issue Dorothy, one of his daughters and heirs, married to Humphrey Comberford, who had issue Thomas, who had issue William, who had issue Humphry, who had issue William Comberford, all four living, anno 1596<sup>1</sup>. The Comberfords are now lords of Wednesbury\*.

Sicily, is examined very accurately by C. Hornby, in his tract upon Dugdale's Baronage; where he gives what traces he could find of Beaumonts in the earliest English records, and seems to make it probable they originated from Viscount Beaumont of Normandy, who sprung from a natural daughter of Hen. I. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Henry Beaumont left three daughters and co-heirs: Joan, wife of William Babington. a younger son of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, co. Derby, who had Timhorn, from whom came Babington of Timhort; Dorothy, wife of Humphry Comberford, of Comberford, who had Wednesbury; Eleanor, married to Humphry Babington, brother of William, from whom are the Babingtons of Rothley, co. Leicester.

It appears by an evidence in Wyrley, 36 Hen. VIII. that Joan was the eldest daughter. T. B.

Dorothy Beaumont. — Humphry Comberford.

Thomas Comberford, 1596, died 40 Eliz. —

William Comberford, 1596. —

Humphrey Comberford, died 5 April 8 James I. —

William Comberford, aged 17, 5 April 8 James I.

Thomas Comberford, 40 Eliz. died seized of the manors of Wednesbury, Comberford, Wigginton; and of lands in Hopwas, Coton, Tamworth, and Tymhorn. Degge.

\* It is called by Camden, Weadesburg, or, more properly, Wodensburgh; and, like Wodensfield, or Wednesfield, derives its name from Woden, the Saxon god of battle. Wednesday

Tame holding on the same course, makes haste to receive the Walsal water. Walsal water then taketh its first spring not far from the two Wirleys, Great and Little, and the third Wirley, called Norton, for that it stands north of the other two. Norton<sup>1</sup>, Alwinus held

has its name from the same idol. In the time of the Mercians it had a castle, fortified by Adelfleda, governess of the Mercian kingdom. Its vestiges are visible near the churchyard. In the church are monuments to the Dudley and Harcourt families. The Comberfords sold this manor to one Gilpin, who re-sold it to John Shelton, of Birmingham, who enjoyed it in 1663, and whose son, John Hoo, sold it about 1710 to John Hoo, of Bradley, serjeant-at-law; to whom succeeded his brother, Thomas Hoo; whose son, John, marrying Frances Vaughton, widow, daughter and heir of Thomas Lacy, esq. by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Edward Scott, esq. lord of the manor of Great Barr, became possessed of that estate, and died there 1740, leaving two sons, John and Thomas; which John Hoo, esq. dying in 1746 without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Hoo, of Barr, esq. who died without issue in Sept. 1794, and from whom it descended to sir Joseph Scott, bart. the present possessor (1820).

Richard Parkes, of Wednesbury, had issue Thomas, who had issue John, aged 16, in 1663. Arms: Sable, a fesse Ermine, Or and Sable, three stags' heads cooped, Or. Crest: Oak Vert, acorns Or, and squirrel proper.

John Shelton was sheriff of the county 12 Charles II. Arms: Sable, three escallop shells Argent.

Here also William Hopkins had a seat. Sampson Hopkins, alderman of Coventry, had issue sir Richard Hopkins, kt. and a barrister; sir William Hopkins, who had John, of Coventry; and Sampson, who had William, of Wednesbury; who had Mary, aged 22, in 1663. Arms: Sable, on a chevron Or three Gules, between three guns mounted, to the dexter point proper on a tower. Degge.

Arms of Beaumont: Azure, a lion rampant, with an orle of fleurs de lis Or. Arms of Comberford: Gules, a talbot passant Argent.

<sup>1</sup> Here Erdeswick seems puzzled. After mentioning two

of the bishop; and the other two the bishop of Chester held, as being members of Lichfield, 20 Conq. About Hen. the Second's time, as I take it, it was William Dunston's land, for Adam, the son of Robert, de parvâ Wirley, bought virgat. terræ of him there, which he held by serjeanty, to keep the forest of Cannock; and 9 Edw. II. Robert de Knightley was lord of Wirley<sup>1</sup>.

Wirleys and one Norton, he here so expresses himself, that, on referring to Domesday, in terra Episcopi (as he appears to have read it), it would appear there were two Nortons and one Wirley. But the truth is, what Aluvinus held will be found to be not Norton, but "Hortone" juxta Fisherwick; and "Norton" and "Wereleia" are enumerated antecedently, in the first list among the members of the bishop's manor of Lecefele. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Temp. Hen. III. Norton was held by Robert de Aston, whose widow granted it to Thomas Bentelee; when it passed by marriage to Thomas Atte-Hall, or De Norton; whose son William granted it to sir Robert Mavesin, kt. in trust; who, 2 Henry IV. granted it to William, son of Henry Stockley, of Yoxall. This manor was afterwards separated. Temp. Elizabeth, John Vernon, esq. Thomas Rugeley, esq. and Thomas Crichley, were lords. Two-thirds afterwards belonged to the family of Hanbury, whose arms are in Plot's map; one of whom sold them, about 1730, to Christopher Wood. In 1760, Richard Gildart, of Liverpool, esq. purchased them; and they are now, 1820, in that family. The third part is the property of Phineas Hussey, esq. of Little Wirley. Richard Gildart, 24 Geo. III. was sheriff. The family of D'Oiley were long the lords of the manor of Little Wirley: after them, the Knightleys; from whom it passed by marriage to the Peshalls and to the Blunts; when, 3 Edward VI. it was sold by sir George Blunt to John Leveson, of Wolverhampton; who sold it to his kinsman, John Leveson, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Fowke, of Brewood; and their son, Leveson, sold it to Roger Fowke, of Brewood, esq. from whom by marriage it passed to the family of Hussey; and of which Phineas Hussey, esq. is (1820) the possessor. Arms of Fowke: Vert, a fleur de lis Argent.



Walsall water being past the two Wirleys, runneth between Pelshall and Bloxwych.

The canons of Hampton held Pelshall<sup>1</sup>, and comes Rogerus de Montgomerici, Blechesworth, 20 Conq. which I suppose to be this Bloxwych<sup>2</sup>.

3 Henry VII. John Peyton died seized of the manor of Great Wirley, and left it to his son Edward; who 34 Henry VIII. died also seized of it; and who left it to John Peyton, his son. It afterwards passed to the Levesons; from whom it descended to Gower, marquess of Stafford, the present (1820) proprietor. Arms of Hanbury: Azure, a chevron, a lion passant guardant in chief Or.

<sup>1</sup> Pelsall was held by the canons of Wolverhampton.

George Cradock died seized of Pelsall Hall, and of lands in Pelsall, Wolverhampton, Wirley, Essington, Bloxwich, Hammerwich, Goscote, Houndhill, Handbury, Marchington, Acton-Trussel, Bedenhall, Brocton-Hall, and the Castle of Caverswall. Matthew Cradock, his son, bought Ipstones, and built a new house at Caverswall, which he made his seat. Degge. The earl of Darlington now possesses it (1820).

<sup>2</sup> "Blocheswic est membr. ej. maner." (i. e. of the king's manor of "Wadnesberie.") Blechesworth is a mis-reading of "Bechesword:" and this being an appurtenant to earl Roger's manor of "Celteton" (Chedleton), was, in all appearance, the neighbouring Basford. "Blocheswic," Erdeswick entirely overlooked. S. P-W.

Sir Gilbert Wakering held this manor temp. James I. He had lands also in Essington, Norton, Wirley, Pelsall, Wednesfield, Saredon, Huntington, Willenhall, Hammerwich, and Longdon; and the manors of Essington, Womborne, co. Stafford, and of Stoke juxta Clare, co. Suffolk. These estates he left to John Wakering, son of James, son of Edward, father of Gilbert Wakering. It is now in the family of Vane, earl of Darlington. Sir Gilbert Wakering, kt. 3 James I. was sheriff of the county. Arms: Ermine, upon a chief Azure three lions rampant Or.

John Bowes, esq. 5 Ed. VI. died seized of the chapels of Hopton, Salt, and Bloxwich; and of Priest-Hall, in Lichfield; and of lands in Tipton, Stafford, Elford, Tamworth, Gnosall,

Walsall water being past Pelsall, leaveth Alrewich, like one mile eastward. Rob'tus held Alrewich of Will'us fil. Ansculfi, 20 Conq. About Henry the Third's time, it was the seat of Robert Stapleton, where, in the church, is a fair cross-legged monument of the said Robert Stapleton, and also one of Nicholas de Alrewize. And afterwards, Henry Harcourt had Stapleton's lands there; and since then the Hillarys, and lastly the lords Ferrers were owners of Alrewich'. Walter, father of this present Robert earl of Essex, sold it, as I take it, to Robert Stanford, now living. There were in Alrewich two houses of gentlemen of good account, which called themselves Alrewich; and it would seem that Al-

and Okeley; and left John, his son and heir, 22 years of age, who was afterwards Sir John Bowes, of Elford. Priest-Hall, in Lichfield, was a mansion in which the chantry-priests belonging to the chapel of St. Mary's in that city, lived in common, and is opposite the West door of that chapel. It is now, 1820, the property of William Harris.

<sup>1</sup> Aldrich, now Aldridge, was so called from ald, old, and rice, principality. From the family of Alrewich, the manor passed to Roger Merton; and then to sir Robert Stapleton; and afterwards to the family of Mountford. In 1761 it passed from the family of Jordan, by marriage, to Edward Croxall, of Shustock, esq. whose son Edward is, 1820, the present proprietor. On the south side of the church is an arch, designed perhaps for the monument of the founder. The tomb of Robert Stapleton, whose effigy bears a shield, is ornamented with the figure of a dog. John Jordan, 1 Sept. 1588, died seized of this manor, and Thomas Jordan was his son and heir, who was found to hold lands there of William Mountford, as of his manor of Alrewich.

Ego, Ricardus de Hastang, miles, filius Rob'ti Hastange, quondam D'ni de Chebesey, dedi Henrico de Harecourt, omnes terras et tenementa, quas habui in territorio de Alreswyth, ex dono et concessione D'ni Rob'ti fratris mei, &c. Dat. apud Alrewyeh, anno viij Ed. filii Ed.

rewich is within the manor of Barr, for so I have seen it named in some evidence<sup>1</sup>.

Walsall water passing on runneth through Rushall. 20 Conq. \* Rob'tus held it of Will'us fil. Ansculfi. About Henry the First's time Nigellus was lord thereof. Nigellus had issue Osbert, who had issue Richard, who

<sup>1</sup> Barr is rather within the manor of Aldridge. Smyth.

This seignory paramount (its stile "manor of Great Barr, and Aldrewich") causes great intricacy in the older part of the title; and although numbers of antient and good evidences remain with the present lord of Aldrewich, and many also with the lord of Barr; it is not perhaps possible at this time clearly to trace the early descents and transmissions of either manor. Erdeswick, indeed, appears quite unequal to it at his period. And Shaw has been very unsuccessful in his attempts to state the effects of the just-named early deeds. He was quite unfurnished with a right apprehension of the technical expressions, as he has shewn (among a thousand unfortunate instances) by his renderings under the heads, Aldridge and Barr; but still more near the commencement of Walsall article, in the evidences he there states (in his way) from 33<sup>o</sup> Hen. III. to 7<sup>o</sup> Ed. I. inclusively. The seizin of Stapleton (Stepulton in the old deeds), and also that of the lords Ferrers, appears to have been in the manor paramount, and in the Barr lands. Hilarys had an interest in the inferior manor, Alrewich: but its particulars are untraceable in any evidences yet seen. But the family denominated "De Alrewych" were clearly lords of this latter, for a number of descents: and two other main matters are plain, among Shaw's statements, namely, that Alrewich came, not late, in Henry the Sixth's time, to Sir William Montfort (possibly by that second wife "Jana, filia Will'i de Alrewich, given him in Dugdale's Montfort pedigree, art. Coleshill); and that Sir Edmund Montfort, and Simon his son, 1629, sold the manor and estate to Jordan and Brandreth; which latter released the next year to Jordan solely, whose descendant John, in 1761, devised them to his nephew-in-law, the late Mr. Croxall. S. P-W.

\* "Rob'tus," read "Turchil." S. P-W.

had issue Richard<sup>1</sup>, who had issue Alice, married to sir Hugh Bowles, knt. who had issue William<sup>2</sup>, who had issue William, who had issue a third William, who had issue Katherine, first married to John Hewet, by whom she had issue Elizabeth, married to Thomas Heckstall, and Margaret, married to William Stockley. Katherine was afterwards married to Robert Groberd, who had issue by her William Groberd, that called himself Rushall, and had issue Eleanor, married to<sup>3</sup> sir John Harpur, knt. who had issue William Harpur, who had issue another sir John Harpur, knt. who had issue Robert Harpur, Dorothy, and Elizabeth; Robert had issue Dorothy, married to sir Anthony Kingston<sup>4</sup>, knt. and after to sir Richard Egerton<sup>5</sup>, knt. but had no issue; so that the lands came to her two aunts: Dorothy was married to sir Thomas Hoord<sup>6</sup>, of Bridgnorth, who had issue by her Frances, married to Thomas Farmer<sup>7</sup>; Francis also died without issue: Elizabeth was married to William Leghe, son of sir Roger Leghe<sup>8</sup> of Wellington, which sir Roger was son of Richard, a second son of sir John Leghe of the Ridge, in Cheshire. William Leghe had issue Henry, who had issue Edward,

<sup>1</sup> Richard was of the family of king Henry II. and had, by gift from him, Rowley, near Dudley. Bp. Lyttelton.

<sup>2</sup> Which William married Alice, daughter of sir Laurence de Armford, near Halesowen. Bp. Lyttelton.

<sup>3</sup> Vid. Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 381.

<sup>4</sup> Sir Anthony Kingston, of Misterden, Gloucestershire. Smyth.

<sup>5</sup> Sir Richard Egerton, of Redley, in Cheshire. Smyth.

<sup>6</sup> Thomas Horde, of Horde Park, Salop. Smyth.

<sup>7</sup> Thomas Fermor, of Somerton, Oxon; and had Horde Park by her. Smyth.

<sup>8</sup> Of Wellington, Salop, esq. brother of sir Thomas Leigh, lord mayor of London, and ancestor to the lord Leigh. Smyth.

who possesseth Rushall, and hath issue Henry Leghe, both living anno 1597. In Rushall is a fair seat of a house being built about with a wall, and a gatehouse of stone, all embattled castle-wise, where is also a park, &c.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This manor is yet, 1820, in the family of Leigh; one of whom was the author of *Critica Sacra*, and was buried in the chancel of this church in 1671. The antient house is now dilapidated. During the contention of the houses of York and Lancaster, and during the civil war between king Charles and the Parliament, it was strongly fortified, and defended by a garrison. The area of this fortified residence extends over an acre of land, and was once surrounded with a moat. William Harpur, 14 and 18 Hen. VII., Edward Leigh, 26 and 44 Elizabeth, and 1 James I., and Henry Leigh, 17 James I., were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Leigh: Gules, on a cross engrailed Argent a mullet Sable. Arms of Grober: Sable, a fesse, and three lozenges in chief Argent. Arms of Rushall, or Harpur: Argent, a lion rampant, in a border engrailed Sable. Arms of Heckstall: quarterly, Gules and Sable, a bend between three fleurs de lis Argent, in the 2d and 3d quarters.

In Rushall church was a monument, now destroyed, with the following inscription:

“Here lieth the body of Samuel Leigh, esq. grandson of sir Henry Leigh, kt. and son of Henry Leigh, of Rushall, in the county of Stafford, esq. by Dame Ruth Scudamour, widdow and relict of sir Philip Scudamour, kt. and daughter of sir Edward Hampden, of Buckinghamshire. He departed anno 1651.”

Reynolds Hall was the seat of John Pershouse, to whom it came, by marriage, from Walker, whose ancestor had married the daughter and heir of Reynolds, in whose family it had long remained. It is now, 1820, the property of Edward Walhouse, esq. Arms of Walker: Argent, a chevron Sable, charged with three plates, and a crescent of the first between three crescents of the second. Arms of Pershouse: quarterly, Or, a patée Azure, 1. stag's head cabossed Or; 2. Argent, a lion rampant proper; 3 as 2; 4 as 1. Crest: a greyhound seant collared Sable, seignont in triangle in the dexter paw Argent.

Walsall water being past Rushall, entereth into Walsall<sup>1</sup>. As I take it, Rob'tus held the same of Will'us fil. Ansculfi, 20 Conq.; but about Henry the Third's time, Will'us Ruffus<sup>2</sup> held it in fee-farm of the king,

<sup>1</sup> Shaw properly notices that Walsall is not named in Domesday. Robertus holds under Fitz-Ansculf, in Alrewic and in Barra, three hides in each; and Erdeswick adds Walsall on supposition. By Shaw, (seemingly from a Cartular. de Walsall in Mus. Brit.) Roger de Morteyn and Thomas le Rous, knights, remained lords in 3<sup>o</sup> Ed. III. and in 12<sup>o</sup> Ed. III. Tho. le Rous conveyed his moiety to Ralph Bassett, of Drayton. Bassett settled the whole manor, it should seem, on the Beauchamps; and Anne, their descendant, relict of the famous Richard Nevil, conveyed it, possibly not willingly, to Hen. VII. S. P. W.

<sup>2</sup> William Ruffus, or Rouse. Smyth.

William Ruffus de Washale, in 1220, gave to the Abbey of Halesowen, the church of Walsall cum capellis. There is concessio advocacionis ecclesie de Waleshale, Abbati et Conventui, beate Marie de Hales, per Hen. III. (Ex Autographo penes Dominum Lyttelton apud Hagley.) Hen. III. gave a moiety of the manor to his servant Robert Ruffus, the other moiety being in the possession of Geffry de Bakepus; who also had a park beneath the forest, laid waste from the time of king John. It was the property of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, whose daughter married the son of Ralph Basset. 15 Hen. VIII. it became the property of Robert Acton, for his life, as a grant from the crown; and 20 Henry VIII. it was granted to Walter Devereux, lord Ferrers, of Chartley. John, viscount Lisle, afterwards duke of Northumberland, possessed it 38 Hen. VIII. After his attainder, it was granted to Richard Wilbraham, of Woodhay, in Cheshire. From them it passed, by marriage, to Richard Newport, earl of Bradford; one of whose daughters, Diana, married, in 1721, Algernon Coote, sixth earl of Mountrath; from which family it has descended to the present, 1820, earl of Bradford. At the South-west angle of the church is a strong tower, surmounted by a spire. Under the East part is an archway of massive pointed workmanship, forming a common passage through the churchyard. The monument

paying £26. 19s. 9d. 9 Edw. II. John Somery and Thomas le Rouse, were joint lords thereof; and 17 Edw. III. Basset was lord thereof; since it came into the king's hands, but by what occasion I cannot learn. Queen Mary gave the same to Richard Wilbraham, father of Thomas, now lord thereof. In Walsall hath also been a park, and there is also a very fair church, where are divers monuments, but especially one fair one of the Hillarys.

Walsal water, a little beneath the town, receiveth on the west side a brook, that runs from Willenhall',

mentioned by Erdeswick is either concealed by the pews or destroyed; it was an alabaster figure of one of the Hillarys, leaning his head on one hand, half rising, his shield on his left arm, and upon his body wrought flower de lis and cross cross-lets. The first lord Somers, and bishop Hough, were educated in this town. Here was a mansion of Henry Stone, a zealous parliamentarian. Another seat belonged to the family of Woolaston; and another, at Caldmore, to that of Haw; whose arms were, Sable, a chevron between three leopards' heads erased Or. Bescot was the baronial residence of the Hillarys and Mountforts; from whom it passed, by marriage, to the family of Harris, and afterwards of Slaney; from whom Richard Wilkes purchased it, and who sold it, in 1794, to Richard Aston. William de Walsall, 5, 6, 8, 13, 20, 21, 22, Rich. II. and 9 Hen. IV. was sheriff of the county. Walsal was antiently a parliamentary borough. Oldfield, vol. VI. p. 312.

<sup>1</sup> Willenhall, in Domesday, Winehale, signifying, in Saxon, victory; so called, perhaps, from the battle fought in or near it 911. Here was born Richard Wilkes, M.D. an ingenious and industrious researcher into the antiquities of his native county; and here he died, 6 March, 1760. Over water of a sulphureous quality, Dr. Wilkes raised a stone, thus inscribed, Fons oculis, morbisque cutaneis diu celebris, anno Domini 1728. Arms of Wilkes: Paly of eight Or and Gules, on a chief Argent three lozenges of the second, impaling 1.

which, 20 Conq. belonged to the canons of Hampton and Derlaston', whereof William of Derlaston was lord about Henry the Third's time; and Thomas of Darlaston was lord 24 Edw. I. and 9 Edw. II.

Walsall water having increased itself with this brook, shortly after enters itself into Tame, which leaveth, like a mile eastward, Barr. 20 Conq. Drogo held it of Will'us fil. Ansculfi, as also he did Pirey and Hands-worth. In king John's time Barr was divided into two manors, Magna Barr, and Parva Barr. One Guido held Magna Barr, and Robert held Parva Barr. In Henry the Third's time Henry held Magna Barr, and Robert held Parva Barr. In 9 Edw. II. Joh'es Somery held Magna Barr, and John de parvâ Barr held Parva Barr.

Bentley s a manor belonging to Wolverhampton. From the family of Bentley it descended to the Griffiths; and passed from them, 8 Hen. VI., to Richard Lane; in which family it remained till John Lane, father of John Lane, esq. of King's-Bromley, sold it, in 1748, to Joseph Turton, of Wolverhampton; from him it passed to the first lord Anson, and is now, 1820, the property of Thomas, viscount Anson. During the parliamentary war it was the residence of colonel John Lane, who here gave refuge to king Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, in 1651; and it was from hence that Jane Lane, the memorable daughter of Thomas Lane, esq. of Bentley, conducted the king on horseback beyond Bristol; in which dangerous service she carried herself with great address and fortitude. At the Restoration, the Parliament granted her the scanty reward of one thousand pounds for this confidential service, and the King, an honourable addition to the arms of the family. She afterwards married sir Clement Fisher, bart. of Packington, co. Warwick, and died in 1689. Arms of Lane: Or, a chevron Gules between three mullets Azure.

<sup>1</sup> After the Darlastons, the earls of Stafford held it. Henry, lord Stafford, 2 Will. and Mary, conveyed it to sir Thomas Offley, kt. from whom it has descended to lord Crewe.



15 Edw. II. one Robert was lord of Magna Barr, and, I think, the same John was lord of Parva Barr<sup>1</sup>.

Pirrie<sup>2</sup> stands like two miles lower, upon the same side

<sup>1</sup> 20 Conq. Drogo held 3 hides in Barr of William Fitz-Ansculf, 3 in Perry, and 1 in Handsworth.

This Barre article is very uninforming. The Robert, lord in 15<sup>o</sup> Ed. II. was sir Robert de Stepleton: he very possibly (as in Shaw's Aldridge, from an indorsement on a court roll) took from Morteyn both by marriage and gift; and by Stepleton, Barr seems settled on his wife Isabel's relations, the Birminghams. Their descendant, through de la Roche, Walter, earl of Essex, May 8, in 15<sup>o</sup> Eliz. (Barr autograph) conveyed the manor of Barre and Aldriche, and his whole estate therein, to William Barroll. This Barroll might sell to Sir Robert Stamford (but all this matter of the transmission from Devereux is misapplied by Erdeswick to Alrewych); for, by Shaw, in Aldridge, (p. 99,) sir Robert's son, Edward, appears joint-lord of Bar, 1618, with sir Heary Longevill, who descended from a coheir of De la Roche (so that the Earl of Essex's conveyance was in fact but of a moiety). And, before the end of 1618, William Scott is stated to enjoy Great-Barr. S. P-W.

From William Fitz-Ansculf Barr passed, on failure of issue, to Gervase Paganel; then to John de Somery; and then to John de Sutton. 2 Ed. II. Roger de Morteine held it: 47 Ed. III. John Birmingham held it: from them it passed, by marriage, to Edmund, lord Ferrers, of Chartley. From them, in 1618, the Scotts possessed it, and their descendant, sir Joseph Scott, bart. is, 1820, the present proprietor. Here is an eminence, called Barr-Beacon. It is supposed to have derived its name from Barraha, to eat sacrifice, or to purify, and to have been the spot whence the Druidical priests gave notice of their sacrifices. Near it is a common, lately inclosed, called Druid Heath. Joseph Scott (in 1806 created a baronet) 40 Geo. III. was sheriff of the county. Arms: Argent, on a fess Gules, cottized Azure, three lambs passant of the first, between three Catherine-wheels Sable. Crest: a beacon fired.

<sup>2</sup> Now called Perry-Barr. Drogo tenet (de Will. fil. Ansculfi) terr. in Pirio, Barre, et Honesworde. Domesday.

Feb. 12, 1543-4, Andrew Noell had a grant of the precep-

of Tame that Barr doth. About king John's time one Henry de Pirie was lord thereof, who, I think, had issue Richard, and 9 Edw. II. another Richard was lord thereof; and yet, in Edward the First's time<sup>1</sup>, or Henry the Third's, one William Wirley gave to Philip his son and heir all his lands, tenements, rents, and services, in Pirie, Parva Barra, and Oscote, that is to say, the homage, service, and fortunes of Guy his son, of Roger the son of Richard, of Henry de Pirie, of John the son of Robert his brother, of John of Wilnhall, of Nicholas his brother, of Raufe the son of Henry Fulmer of Parva Barra, and Hugh of Kinfar; and yet testis to the same deed was Richard lord of Pirie<sup>2</sup>. It is now the seat of Robert Stamford, son of sir William Stamford, knt. late justice<sup>3</sup>.

tory of Dalby-on-Wolds, in Leicestershire, and of the manor of Pury-Barre, co. Stafford. Collins, IV. 22. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Guido de Wyrley, 20 Ed. I., was sometimes called Guido de Hamsted. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> Will'us de Wyrley, Philippo, filio meo, et heredibus, totum reditum meum omnium tenentium meorum in Pirie, Parva Barre et Oscote, cum homagiis et serviciis et fortunis predictorum tenentium, viz. redditus, servicium et homagium Guidoni filii mei, Rogeri filii Ricardi, Henrici Pirie, Johanni filii Roberti, fratris mei, Johanni de Wilnhale, Nicholai fratris mei, Ranulfi filii Henrici Fulmere de Parva Barre et Hugoni Kinfar. Testibus, Will'o Hillary, Rogero fratre suo, Ricardo d'no de Pirrie, Will'mo Freman, Will'mo Walleshale, clerico, Roberto Burgilen, Johanni Eliz. de Pirrie. Wyrley.

<sup>3</sup> Whose great-grandchild, colonel Edward Stamford, sold it to Richard Best, a citizen and bookseller, at Gray's-inn Gate, who also bought the Deanery at Hampton. Degge.

Eustathius Fitzherbert, 9 Hen. VIII. died seized of this manor, leaving Elizabeth and Joan his daughters and heirs. Sir Henry Gough, kt. possessed it in 1669; it was his seat in the time of Hurdsmen, and is yet in the same family. Sir Henry married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of

Over against Pirie, on the south side of Tame, is Hamsted, the seat of the Wyrleys. Now Humphry Wyrley is lord thereof; he was the son of John, the son of Thomas, the son of William, the son of Cornelius, the son of John, the son of Cornelius, the son of Roger, the son of Cornelius, the son of Roger, the son of John, the son of another John, the son of Robert, the son of another Robert, the son, I think, of Adam, who was the son of Robert de Parva Wirley, who, I think, lived in Henry the Second's time, or before<sup>1</sup>.

A mile further from Tame also westward, is Sandall\*, sometime a house of religion, and now the seat of Thomas Whorwood, the son of William, the son of Robert, second son of John Whorwood, and brother of Edward Whorwood of Compton\*.

Pillaton Hall, bart. by whom he had three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Walter, was also possessed of Oldfallings, near Wolverhampton, and left a son, Walter, who left two sons, of whom John, the younger, by the death of his elder brother, is now the owner of Perry-hall. Sir Richard, younger brother of sir Henry, enriched himself by the East India and China trade, was knighted by George I., and, in 1717, purchased Edgbaston, in Warwickshire, now one of the seats of his great-grandson, the second lord Calthorpe. Henry, the second son of sir Henry, and nephew of sir Richard, was the father of Richard Gough, the industrious and ingenious antiquary and topographer.

Oscote, or Auscote, was temp. Ed. I. the estate of William Wirle, who gave it to Philip, his son and heir.

<sup>1</sup> The pedigree in Wyrley goes no higher than the last-mentioned Robert; all the rest agrees with this. This pedigree of his family in Wyrley is penes Bp. Lyttelton. T. B.

\* Alias Sandywell, or Sandyhill. Degge. See the articles, West-Bromwich, Compton, Stourton-Castle, and Shenston.

<sup>2</sup> Their pedigree in Wyrley differs from this. The gene-

Like a mile lower, southward, upon the west side of the Tame, is Handesworth<sup>1</sup>, where Tame enters into

alogy stands thus: John Whorwood, de Compton, in com. Stafford; John—John—Robert—William—Edward. T. B.

<sup>1</sup> Hamstead remained in the Wyrley family till within a few years, when it was purchased by the late earl of Dartmouth from John Wyrley Birch, esq. The antient family of Wyrley ended in an heiress, married into the family of Birch, of Birch, co. Lancaster, who assumed the name and arms of Wyrley. William Wyrley, the amanuensis of Erdeswick, of whom frequent mention is made in this volume, was of this family. Humphry Wyrley, 10 Charles I. sir John Wyrley, kt. 17 Ch. II. John Wyrley-Birch, 22 Geo. II., and John Wyrley-Birch, 44 Geo. III., were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Wyrley: Azure, a chevron engrailed between three bugle-horns stringed Sable.

The Somerys, barons of Dudley, were chief lords of Handesworth, by inheritance, from William Fitz-Ansculf. 16 Rich. II. Sir Hugh Burnell, kt. held it. James Boteler, earl of Wilts, forfeited it by attainder in 1460. In 1466 it was granted by Edward IV. to Sir Walter Wrottesley, kt. 24 Henry VIII., the Lady Ann St. Leger, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas, earl of Ormond, died seized of it. Sir John St. Leger, kt. sold it to Sir William Stamford, kt. From them it passed, together with their seat of Perry-Hall, to Richard Best, who owned it in 1659. From them it passed, by purchase, to the Wyrleys of Hamstead; and from them to Legge, earl of Dartmouth; whose son, the present earl, 1820, now possesses it.

Soho, an extensive manufactory of steel and iron articles, is the property of Matthew Robinson Boulton, esq. Matthew Boulton, the founder of this celebrated establishment, was, 35 Geo. III. sheriff of the county.

Carta Rogeri de Wirley. Dat. anno 23 Ed. III.

Carta Rogeri de Wirley. Dat. anno 5 R. II. apud Honnesworth.

Carta Cornelli de Wirley. Dat. apud Honnesworth. 2 H. V.

Carta Rogeri de Wyrley de Hondesworth, in com. Stafford, armigeri. Dat. apud Tibynton, anno 1 Hen. VI. in which he mentions his father, Cornelius. All sealed with the arms of Wyrley.

Warwickshire. As I have said before, Drogo held the same, 20 Conq. of Will'us, filius Ansculfi, and about Henry the Second's time, one Paganus de Parles held the same, in right of Alicia his wife; and about Henry the Third's time, sir William Parles<sup>1</sup>, knt. lived there. 15 Edw. I. and after 13 Edw. III. Walter Parles lived there<sup>2</sup>, and had issue Raufe Parles<sup>3</sup>, who lived until 17 Rich. II.; and in 32 Hen. VI. the wardship of Joan, daughter and heir of John Parles, was granted to William Comberford, who married her to John his son. Tame having entered into Warwickshire, between Pirie and Handsworth, so continues for the space of a dozen miles, or thereabout, and comes not near Staffordshire until it come to Drayton Bassett, where it is the mere betwixt Warwickshire and Staffordshire, and so continues for two or three miles, till it comes to Tamworth, where again it enters into the shire, and makes itself a Staffordshire river.

Drayton, 20 Conq. was the land of Turstin de Basset, and contained five hides of land; which Turstin had issue Raufe Bassett, who, under Hen. I. was justiciarius Angliæ, and constituted many good laws, as the law of frank-pledge<sup>4</sup>, and such others; he also persuaded the king, whereby the court of Exchequer was ordered to remain in one certain place. He was buried at Abingdon, all his sons honourably accompanying him to his sepulchre. He had four sons, Turstin, Thomas (of whom descended the barons of Hedington and Wy-

<sup>1</sup> Joanna, relicta Will'i de Parles, ann. 15 Ed. III. Wyrley.

<sup>2</sup> 18 Ed. III. there is a deed of Walter Parles. Wyrley.

<sup>3</sup> Radulphus Parles, 1 Rich. II. Wyrley.

Their chief seat was in the county of Northampton. Smyth.

<sup>4</sup> Frank-pledge was instituted much earlier. Vid. Spelman's Life of Alfred, p. 116.

combe), Richard (of whom descended the barons of Wittering, Weldon, and Drayton), and Nicholas, who was overthrown by standing with king Stephen against Hen. II. Richard Basset married Maud, the only daughter and heir of Geffry Riddell, lord of Wittering, by Geva his wife, the daughter and heir of Robert Bussie, lord of Weldone<sup>1</sup>, and by her had issue Geffry, who surnamed himself Riddell, and was a great baron, and lord of Wittering; Richard Basset baron of Weldon; Ralph Basset baron of Drayton; and William Basset sheriff of Warwickshire, and justice in itinere of the shires of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Warwick, Northampton, and Leicester, 22 Hen. II. and to whom Osbert Baswine gave the manor of Cheadle. Raufe Basset, baron of Drayton, had issue another Raufe, who had issue a third Raufe, who had issue a fourth Raufe, who had issue a fifth Raufe; Margaret, married to Edmund baron of Stafford; and Maud, to sir William Herize<sup>2</sup>. The fifth Raufe had issue a sixth Raufe, who died before his father, leaving one son only (and no other children), called Raufe, who was also, after the death of his grandfather, baron of Drayton, and died without issue, and lies buried at the Minster at Lichfield, under a goodly monument; so that his barony and lands were divided betwixt his two great aunts<sup>3</sup> and their children. Margaret who had Drayton for her purparty, was married to Edmund baron of Stafford, who had issue Raufe the

<sup>1</sup> Geva, by her own foundation-deeds of Canwell, in the Monasticon, was a daughter, illegitimate or not, of Hugh Lupus, the first earl of Chester. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Of Weverton, Nottinghamshire.

<sup>3</sup> Not great-aunts, but simply aunts, by this statement: but the statement itself appears mis-worded. S. P-W.

first earl of Stafford<sup>1</sup> to whom descended Drayton, and in whose posterity it remained till the attainder of Edward last duke of Buckingham; by reason whereof it escheated to the king, who made a lease thereof for many years to one Robinson, whose son mortgaged or sold the same to Richard Paramore, who having much suit and trouble about it, passed over his interest to my lord of Leicester, who left the same to the countess his wife, whereby sir Christopher Blount, who hath married her, and she, are owners now of the said manor and honour, and (as <sup>a</sup>I hear) sir Christopher hath either purchased the inheritance thereof, or at least taken it in fee-farm<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Their pedigree is in Wyrley's church notes under the parish of Drayton. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> This was, it appears, a premature report. So late as in 1629, a certificate and valuation was given, in order to a grant (of the fee) from the crown to Henry, earl of Holland. Being, however, finally obtained by the Devereux family, the inheritance was transmitted nearly as Shaw states till the death of the first viscount Weymouth. But the statement of Shaw abounds with errors; the greatest of which is the position that Drayton, with adjoining estates, "lineally descended" from the first viscount to the third. The third viscount was indeed himself lineally so descended (though, if Shaw saw it, he has not shewn it,) his mother, Lady Louisa Carteret, being a great-grand-daughter to the first viscount; for her mother, Lady Granville, was a daughter of Lady Worsley, daughter to that viscount. But Thomas, the second viscount, grand-nephew to the first (so not "lineally" descended), had the estate in his own right, by settlement of his grand-uncle, April 30, 1711, and not in right of his lady, the great-grand-daughter. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Edward, viscount Lisle, 8 Hen. VII. died seized of this manor, and his son and heir, both to him and Elizabeth his lady, was John Grey.

From sir Christopher Blount the last earl of Essex purchased

Tame having washed the banks of Drayton, for the space almost of a mile, receiveth on the west side a brook, called Black Brook, which taketh its beginning about Hammerwich, whereof I have spoken, as much as I know before<sup>1</sup>, and from thence passeth by Chesterfield<sup>2</sup>; whereof I read nought, except that about Rich-

it; and, it descending to his sister, the lady marchioness of Hertford, and to sir Robert Shirley, his nephew, by his other sister, the lady Dorothy, it came solely by partition to the marchioness, whose lord, in her right, enjoyed it in 1660. Degge.

The marchioness devised it to her grand-daughter, lady Mary Finch, (daughter of Heneage, earl of Winchelsea,) the wife of sir Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, co. Wilts, bart. From this family, afterwards ennobled by the titles of viscount and earl of Weymouth, and marquess of Bath, it was purchased, in 1790, by sir Robert Peel, bart. who is, 1820, the present proprietor. The curious old house, in which the powerful and accomplished earls of Leicester and Essex often resided, has given way to a modern structure, but a view of it is preserved in Plot.

Arms of Basset: Or, three piles in point Gules, a quarter ermine.

At Fazeley, or Falkesley, is a bridge over the Tame, through which the Watling-street passes, at its entrance into the county.

<sup>1</sup> And that is, merely the naming of the "two Hamerwiches." S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Chesterfield is in the parish of Shenston, and takes its name from the Saxon word *ceaster*, camp, and the old British word *caer*, field. Its contiguity to Wall, a Roman station, confirms its derivation. From the family of Comberfords, this manor passed to sir William Bagot, of Hyde; from whom it went to sir Robert de Grendon. The old house here was the residence of the Allens from Hen. VIII. to James II. It then passed to the Jannocks; and after to them to Hammond, one of whom, Vincent Hammond, married, in 1702, to Ann Sclater; another was Thomas Hammond, of Edjall-Hall, in 1705. It afterwards passed to Palmer, and then to Smyth, of Not-



and the First's time, Alane of Comberford, was lord thereof. And then leaving Shenston, a goodly manor and a park, like half a mile southward, so passeth to Thickbroome.

'Secotestan (which I take to be this Shenston) was

tingham, who now, 1820, possesses it. Several fragments of Roman antiquities have been found here; among which was the pedestal of an antique broken pillar, finely wrought, and of which a figure is given in Plot, p. 404.

' Secotestan seems, with little doubt, Shushton, (in "Cudolvestan" H. D. being written exactly opposite), a large farm of the Pilatenhale Littletons, which came by a Swynerton, first wife to the first sir Edward, kt. Erdeswick was not aware of "Isdem <sup>Rog'</sup> Comes tenet Seneste, et <sup>Oilyi</sup> Rob't's. de eo." "In Offelan Hund." S. P-W.

Queen Elizabeth granted this manor to Ambrose Dudley, surnamed the good earl of Warwick, eldest surviving son of John, duke of Northumberland, and brother of Robert, earl of Leicester. After his death, 21 Feb. 1589, his widow possessed it, and then sir Robert Dudley, his nephew; after whose attainder King Charles I. granted it to Balmerino, a Scotsman, who sold the Park, and Thornes, in Stonhall, to Rowland Fryth, esq. and Edward Morton, esq. of Engleton, jointly. The whole was afterwards purchased by Fryth; from whom, after several generations, it passed, in the time of George I. by purchase, to John Smyth, who devised it to William Tennant, esq. Rowland Fryth, the son of Thomas Frith, who disclaimed all right to arms at Glover's visitation in 1583 (but Gwillim's Heraldry gives them a coat), was of this family. Blome mentions them as gentry, calling "Edward Frith, of Thornes, gent. son of Rowland Frith, of Thornes, gent." a man of great integrity and fidelity to the royal cause. Frith, the builder, who gave name to Frith-street, Soho, was of this family. He was appointed Lancaster Herald in 1712, and dying in the same year was buried at Shenston.—Shenston Hall stood on the site of the stables of the present house, and was built by the Rugeleys. It afterwards became the residence of the Brandreths; who, temp. Queen Anne, sold it to Samuel

holden of the king, 20 Conq. by one Levild; and about king John's time, it was holden of Henry D'Oyley, his

Hill, esq. from whom it passed to Thomas Harwood, esq. of Terne, co. Salop, who afterwards took the name of Hill, and was grandfather of the present, 1820, lord Berwick; who sold it, in 1797, to Thomas Cook, father of the present proprietor. John Brandreth, of Weeford, had issue Richard, of Shenston, who had John, who was living in 1663; whose arms were, Sable, five lozenges in cross Or. Crest: a lamb couchant Or. Shenston Park was first inclosed, 20 Hen. III. by one of the Grendons; it was three miles in circumference, and temp. Hen. VIII. stocked with deer and game, but was disparked temp. Charles II. The Nevils succeeded to the Grendons. Thomas Nevil, 2 Hen. VIII. left John, living in 1584, who had then two sons, Fulk and Francis. It had three lodges of entrance, towards Little-Hay, Sutton, and at Wood-End. From William Lake and Alexander Ward, who possessed it in the time of Charles I. it passed, temp. Will. III. to Joshua Head, esq. who sold it to John Strickson, esq. who built the present house; and whose son sold it, about 1724, to the hon. Richard Hill, clerk, a statesman of great abilities, eminent integrity, and elegant accomplishments. He obtained for his family, 13 George I. the dignity of a baronet, in the person of his nephew, Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, co. Salop, and his heirs male, in default of such issue to his nephew Samuel, son of his sister (who married ——— Barbour, esq.) and who assumed the name of Hill, and his heirs male, in default to his nephew Thomas Harwood, esq. of Terne-Hall, co. Salop (who also took the name of Hill), son of his sister Margaret, by her husband Thomas Harwood, esq. and his heirs male; remainder to Rowland Hill, clerk, of Fornsett, co. Norfolk, and his heirs male. For want of issue the Park, Shenston-Hall, the manor of Sutton-Madoc, co. Salop, a third part of Wrockardine, in the same county, an estate near Coventry, the advowson and tithes of Shenston, with other lands, went to Thomas Harwood, afterwards Hill, of Terne, esq. John Harwood was descended from the family of Horwood, or Whorwood, of Compton and Sandwell, and settled temp. Eliz. at Hagbourne, co. Berks. He had issue, Edward, kt. George and Richard (who died at South-

barony; and after, in Henry the Third's time, when Henry fifth earl of Warwick had married Margaret,

Stoke, 1614). George had issue John, Joseph, George, and William, and a daughter, married to ——— Mallory. John lived at Hagbourne, and married Anne, daughter of Thomas Allen, of London, Queen's merchant, and had issue John, Thomas, George, and Richard. John was a tobacco and sugar merchant in London, and a great sufferer by the fire in 1666, and yet had an ample property left in such effects as were at Shrewsbury, and in other places. He had issue John, Thomas, Edward, and four daughters. John was LL. D. of the Commons, F. R. S. and F. S. A. and, dying in 1729, left issue Samuel and James: Samuel was of Hagbourne, Shrewsbury, and Crickheath. Thomas Harwood married Margaret, daughter of Rowland Hill, esq. and widow of Richard Atcherley, esq. by whom he had issue Thomas Harwood, grandfather of the present, 1820, and second lord Berwick. Sir Edward Harwood, son of the first John Harwood, of Hagbourne, was born at Hagbourne, (Fuller says, nigh Bourn, and places him in Lincolnshire, but the mistake is evident,) and, pursuing a military life, was knighted, became colonel of an English regiment, and one of the four commanders in the Low Countries under sir Francis Vere, and was eminently serviceable to the queen of Bohemia. He was killed at the siege of Maastricht in 1632. He was greatly lamented by the whole army. His friends were of the highest station and character, the duke of Buckingham, the earls of Southampton, Bedford, Essex, Leicester, and Warwick, lords Vere and Carlton; and Lord Craven declared, when he heard of his death, that "he had lost his father."

Fuller says, he "was a valiant soldier and a pious man. His having killed a man in a private quarrel put a period to all his carnal mirth. No possible provocations could afterwards tempt him to a duel. He refused all challenges with more honour than others accepted them; it being well known that he would set his foot as far in the face of his enemy as any man alive. He was one of the four standing colonels in the Low Countries, and was shot at the siege of Maastricht, 1632." Vide "*Memoires de Frederic Henri de Nassau, Prince d'Orange, Depuis 1621 jusqu'en 1646.*" Also, "*Histoire de Frederic Henry de*

sister and heir of Henry D'Oyley, it was holden of the earl of Warwick, their son, by one Robert

Nassau, 1656," p. 166, fol. There was a tract published in 1642, now very scarce, intituled, "The Advice of that worthy Commander, Sir Edward Harwood, Colonel: written by King Charles his command, upon occasion of the French King's preparation; and presented in his lifetime, by his own hand, to his Majestie: hitherto being a private manuscript. Also, a Relation of his Life and Death, &c." He desires, in his will, "to be buried at Nieumeghen or Gorcum, with some superscription of the service and charges he had borne." He leaves "his adventure in the voyage for Persia, and other parts of the East Indies, to the four sons of his brother, George," &c. He desires, that "his company be not overcharged." He desires "sir Henry Herbert and sir Nicholas Byron to take notice of his goods abroad." He gives sir Henry Herbert his long ebon standish—to sir Nicholas Byron his best rapier, and unto his wife his best green ring—to the queen of Bohemia a thirty shilling piece of queen Elizabeth—to prince Charles a thirty shilling piece of king James—to the princess the lady Elizabeth a twenty shilling piece of queen Elizabeth—to the queen of Bohemia lord Harrington's picture (if her majesty will be pleased to accept of it—it is the greatest jewel that I have). I commend unto the said sir Henry Herbert, for the love he bore me, to love those gentlemen and officers he knew I esteemed of, and have most and longest followed me," &c. From John Harwood, of Hagbourne, besides John, who settled at Shrewsbury, descended also Thomas, of Hagbourne and Streatley, co. Berks, sheriff of that county in 1694, George, who was D.D. and Richard, who died in 1679. Thomas married Ann, daughter of Richard Swanley, admiral of the Irish Seas during the Civil War, (of whom is a long account in Fenton's "History of Pembroke-shire,") and had issue Thomas Harwood, of Streatley, S.T.P. and rector of Littleton, co. Middlesex: he married Agnes, daughter of Abraham Houlditch, captain of the Bendish in 1665, and afterwards governor of Cape Coast Castle, and sister of Richard Houlditch, esq. a director of the South Sea Company; she was the widow of John Strong, esq. an admiral in the navy, who discovered some of the Falkland's

de Grendon, by the sixth part of a great fee, scilicet de veteri feoffmento; which Robert, as I take it, had issue

Islands, and whose MS. concerning them is in the British Museum: by her he had issue Thomas Harwood, of Streatley, and who was rector of Sheperton, co. Middlesex, the advowson of which his father had purchased: he married Ann Scudamore, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richard Scudamore, esq. of the family of the same name at Holm-Lacy, co. Hereford: by her he had issue Thomas Harwood, also of Streatley, and rector of Sheperton: he married Ann, the daughter of John Brown, esq. of Chertsey, co. Surrey; and had issue by her, Thomas Harwood, editor of this volume:

Salve, sancte parens, iterum salvete recepti

Nequicquam cineres, animæque, umbræque paternæ.

Shenston-Park was sold by lord Berwick, in 1797, to Edward Grove, esq. the present, 1820, proprietor. Edward Grove is the son of William Grove, sheriff of the county of Warwick in 1773, who was the son of William Grove, member of parliament for the city of Coventry in 1741, 1747, and 1754. Arms: Argent, a chevron engrailed Or, between three stumps of trees coupéd and eradicated. Henry D'Oyley, high constable of England, gave Shenston Moss to the abbey of Osney, co. Oxford, whose monks erected a grange here for their residence. At the dissolution it was granted to the Stanleys, from whom, by marriage, it passed to the Dolphins, and from them, by purchase, to William Turner, who sold it to lord Spencer Chichester, younger son of the first marquess of Donegal, who conveyed it to Henry Case, esq. the present, 1820, proprietor.—Footherley, temp. Eliz. belonged to the Floyers, when Francis Floyer was settled here. From them it passed to Samuel Whalley, and from them, by purchase, to Lewis Buckeridge, esq. the present, 1820, proprietor.—Little Aston, so called, perhaps, as being east from Birmingham, was the manor of a family, named from that place, who held it temp. Hen. III. In 1583, the family of Fowke possessed it, who also had Brewood, Gunston, Batchacre, Little Wyrley, and other lands in this county. From them it passed, temp. Ch. I. to the Ducies; from whom it was bought by Richard Scott of Birmingham, who built the house, as it was when Sanders wrote his history.

Roger, who had issue Raufe; for 9 Edw. II. Raufe Grendon was lord thereof, in whose posterity it conti-

From him it passed by marriage, to Andrew Hacket of Moxhull, esq. who sold it to William Tennant, esq. the present, 1820, possessor. Here was once a small chapel.—Stonall was so called, either from the Stoney-well which was here, or from the stoney hill on which it stands, or from Stone-hall, or Stonehale, thus named in a deed, dated 1140. Over Stonall belonged to the D'Oyleys, of which noble family Robert Fitz-Nigel D'Oyley, in 1129, gave it to the abbey of Osney, by the name of the two Stonhelas, with their chapels. Here was an antient fortification called Castle-old-fort, near which many military fragments have been found. It stands near the old high road between Chester and London. The Shire Oak Tree, once celebrated by Swift, is in this hamlet.—The manor of Thornes, belonging to a family of the same name, temp. Hen. VI. Thomas Thornes had issue Thomas, who, in 1470, leased this house to Richard of the Ruddings, or Riddings, who afterwards took the name of Ridding, and have been settled from that time either here, at Woodhouses, or at Pipe-Hill. It passed from the Thornes to the family of Jolliffe; and from them by marriage, to the Fryths; and is now the property of William Tennant, esq.—Lynn, or Lyndon, was once possessed by a family of the same name, temp. Hen. VIII. The Stanleys held Lynn Hall, which passed, by purchase, in the seventeenth century, to the family of Erpe, from Thomas Stanley, esq. of Alderley Hall, co. Chester. It was afterwards sold, in different divisions, temp. Ch. II. The Riddings at an early period, had considerable possessions in this hamlet. Rowland Ridding, temp. James I. was descended from James Ridding, who died here in 1581, and was succeeded by William his son. During the civil wars, after having flourished for many generations, they had great losses for their adherence to the royal cause. John Grendon, 34 to 40 Hen. III. Robert de Grendon, 12, 13, 14 Edw. II.; John de Aston, 18 Edw. III.; Robert de Grendon, 37 Edw. III.; Thomas Nevil, 2 and 7 Hen. VIII.; Robert Ducie, 5 and 6 Ch. II.; John Dolphin, 14 Geo. II.; and John Dolphin, 1 Geo. III. were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Grendon: Argent, two chevrons, Gules. Arms of Rugeley:

nued, as I have heard, until one of them committed a forfeiture of his hand, by striking in the king's court, for the redemption whereof he yielded the said manor to the king.

In Shenston is the habitation of a gentleman of the surname of Rugeley'.

The Black-brook being past Thickbroom<sup>2</sup> (a mem-

Argent, a chevron between three roses Gules. Arms of Ducie: Or, two lions passant guardant in pale Gules. Arms of Harwood: Argent, a chevron between three stags heads cabossed Sable. Arms of Frith: Sable, on a chevron, the top embattled Or, between three battle axes Argent as many pellets. Arms of Ruding, or Ridding: Argent, on a bend between two lions rampant a dragon or wivern of the field. Arms of Hill: Ermine, on a fesse Sable, a castle triple-towered Argent: Crest, a tower Argent, surmounted with a garland of laurel proper.

<sup>1</sup> Nicholas Rugeley, of Hawkesheard, = Editha, daughter of  
co. Stafford, 10 Hen. V. of — Waldeif.

Nicholas Rugeley, William, 20 Thomas, = ...  
33 Hen. VI. Edw. IV.

William, = Jona, dau. of James of Editha, = Rich. Thick-  
.... Massey. Warwick. ness of Sut-  
14 Hen. VII. ton Cheney.

1. John, = Jocosa, dau. of Ralph = 2. Thomas Baskerville  
Sheldon, of Beoley, of Curdworth.  
esq.

Ralph of Dunton, = Rebecca, daughter of Rowland Rugeley,  
of Shenstone.

Rowland, of Dunton, knight, = Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas  
died 1629. Knolles, knt.

William Rugeley, 1644.

<sup>2</sup> Thickbroom was long the possession of a family of the same name. Richard de Thickbroom was a person of some note here 40 Hen. III. Temp. Ch. II. it passed to the Bryans, and

ber<sup>1</sup> of the bishop's barony of Litchfield) remains the mere<sup>2</sup> between the shires of Stafford and Warwick, for the space of two miles, and leaveth Weyford<sup>3</sup> a little

from them to Walter Rawlins, who, in 1974, sold it to Thomas Alsop. It is now, 1816, the property of John Manley, esq. vice-admiral.

<sup>1</sup> Not so, by name, in Domesday; unless we suppose Erdeswick to have taken "Tichebroc" for it. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Rather say, "keeps from thence all its course to Tame, at the distance of two miles from Warwickshire.

<sup>3</sup> Here is a barrow or tumulus, called Offlow, from whence the hundred takes its name; concerning the origin of which, different opinions have prevailed. Some regard it as the sepulchre of Offa. Plot says, it is most probably Saxon; and, though not the burial-place of the Mercian monarch (who, according to Matthew Paris, was buried at Bedford), may contain the bones of some chieftain slain near this place. This village has been the scene of civil strife. A Purefoy was here slain by sir Henry Willoughby, during the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and sir Henry himself was shortly afterwards desperately wounded, almost on the same spot, in a rencounter with lord Lisle. 17 Edw. I. William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, granted a licence to Robert de Linsey, bishop, to make a park here of his wood, called Ash Hay, which was then part of Sutton-Coldfield Chase. 21 Edw. I. William de Odingsell had leave from the earl of Warwick to hunt in the woods of Weefold, Thickbroom, and Hints. The Marmions succeeded the Odingsells in this manor. Temp. Eliz. it belonged to the family of Wingfield; and, in 1682, it was the inheritance of sir John Digby, of Mansfield Woodhouses, co. Nottingham. Thickbroom was bought by himself, and Weeford by his father. From him it went by purchase to John Brandreth, esq. second son of John, who had Shenston Hall, and who afterwards lived at Weeford Hall. It is now the property of sir Robert Lawley, bart. Arms of Brandreth: Sable, three lozenges in cross. Crest: a lamb couchant Or.—Swinfen was anciently the property of Robert de Grendon; afterwards of a family of the same name, in which it continued for several centuries; until Samuel Swinfen, an



northward; so called, I think, because London way passeth there, over a ford of the said brook, it being well and deep, for the most part, in other places. 20 Conq. Raufe held the same of the bishop, as a member of his barony of Lichfield; and 24 Edw. I. William de Odingsell<sup>1</sup> held Weyford and Thickbroom, of the bishop, by a knight's fee. From Weyford it passeth to Hints.

Hints<sup>2</sup>, 20 Conq. Oswaldus held of the bishop, as a

eminent physician at Lichfield, temp. Geo. II. sold it to a person of the same name, but in no way related; from whom it passed to Samuel Grundy, son of his sister; and from him to his nephew John, who took the name and arms of Swinfen, and is, 1820, the present proprietor. John Swinfen, 19 Geo. III. was sheriff. Arms: per chevron Sable and Argent, in chief three leopards faces of the last.

<sup>1</sup> Odingsellos e Flandriâ oriundos. Camden, in Warw. Burton, Leic. 254.

<sup>2</sup> Hints derives its name from Hynt, in British, a common road: it is on the Watling-street. Temp. Hen. III. here was a family of the same name. In Edw. I. Geffry de Savage held it of the bishop. From the Meynells, who were of Bradeley, co. Derby, it passed, after several descents, to the Bassetts, of Drayton. Temp. Hen. VIII. Ralph Sacheverell, of Melbourne, co. Derby, had a portion of it. In 1601, 43 Eliz. Edward and Walter Bassett sold it to Ralph Floyer, of the Middle Temple, in whose descendants it yet, 1820, remains. Near the Watling-street is a tumulus, which Plot supposes to have been of Roman construction. On the common here, in 1771, was found a pig of lead, having inscribed upon it, in bass relief, IMP. VESP. VII. T. V. COSS. referring to the year 76. Matthew Floyer, 35 Ch. II. and Ralph Floyer, 21 Geo. III. were sheriffs. Arms: Argent, a chevron Sable, between three arrows Or.

At Canwell was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded in 1142, by Geva Ridel, daughter of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester. It was granted, 17 Hen. VIII. to Wolsey. Plot says, it was a curious fabric, in the pointed stile. The site of it is now occupied by stables. At the Dissolution, it was purchased by John Harman, alias Vesey, bishop of Exeter, who died

member of his barony of Lichfield; and 24 Edw. I. Hugø de Meynell held it of the bishop by half a knight's fee; and from him it descended to his son Giles, who had issue Richard, who had issue Hugh, who had issue Thomasine, first married to Hugh Erdeswick (but he died without issue), and after to Reginald Dethick; Margaret, married to Roger Dethick<sup>1</sup>, elder brother to Reginald; Joan, married to Clinton; and Alice, married to Aston; but she died without issue.

In the partition of Meynell's lands, both Hints and Langley, in Derbyshire, fell to Thomasine, who had issue by her husband Reginald, Margaret, their only daughter and heir, married to Raufe Bassett, of Blore, by whom she had issue William Bassett; Cicely, married to Hugh Erdeswick<sup>2</sup>; and, as I think, another son, to whom Hints was given in appanage<sup>3</sup>;

seized of this manor 1 queen Mary. He was succeeded by his nephew, John Harman, from whom it descended to Thomas Harman, his cousin and heir; and he died 22 April, 6 Eliz. and left it to Sybil, his daughter and heir. It afterwards passed, by purchase, to sir John Peshall, whose son, sir William, sold it to sir Francis Lawley, bart. in whose descendant, sir Robert Lawley, bart. 1820, it now remains. The well, called Modswell's well, near the old priory, Plot says, was aluminous, and famous for the cure of weakness and diseases. Hence, the name Canwell, from *can*, signifying efficacy, power. Sir Robert Lawley, bart. 16 Geo. II. and sir Robert Lawley, bart. 38 Geo. III. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Argent, a cross formé, extended to the extremes of the shield, chequy Or and Sable.

<sup>1</sup> John Dethick, of New Hall, in Derbyshire, esq. next brother of Reginald, and both younger sons of Geffry Dethick, of Dethick, co. Derby. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> Another daughter, Thomasine, was married to sir Philip Okeover, of Okeover, who was father, by her, of Ralph Okeover, esq. Smyth.

<sup>3</sup> Appanage was a law, by which the succession was limited

for, at this day, one of the Bassetts hath his seat at Hints<sup>1</sup>.

The Black Brook, being past Hints, entereth into Tame above Fazeley bridge<sup>2</sup>, which holdeth on its course to Tamworth<sup>3</sup>, a divided town; for the castle,

to heirs male, begun in France anno 1285. *Voltaire's Life of Philip the Fair.* T. B.

<sup>1</sup> The Bassetts, afterwards, obtained a portion of Hints, by purchase, so late as 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary, from Sacheverell, of Ratcliffe, and Normanton on Soar.

The first at Hints was Edward Bassett, who was son to Thomas, second son to William Bassett, of Blore, and brother to sir William Bassett, knt. Smyth.

Edward Bassett, of Hints, was living in 1583. T. B.

In a grant by Geffry and Henry Rugeley to Robert Wolseley, without date, Richard de Hints is a witness; and in another, without date, by Richard, son of William Wolseley, Radulfus de Hints is a witness.

The father of Ralph Floyer, of the Middle Temple, purchased Uttoxeter Moor, upon the sale of that manor by the king, then in a lease for a long term. Richard Floyer, esq. his son, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Weston, one of the barons of the Exchequer, who had issue by her, and afterwards married Elizabeth, the daughter of William, son of Zachary Babington, of Curborough, esq. Degge.

<sup>2</sup> At Fazeley was formerly a chapel, which had long gone to decay. Another has been built and endowed by sir Robert Peel, bart. who is possessed of the manor.

<sup>3</sup> Tamworth is at the confluence of the Tame and Anker, an ancient borough and market-town. The name, in Saxon, was Tamanweorthe, which means the island of the Tame. In the time of the Mercians it was a royal village, and the favourite residence of some of their monarchs. Offa dated a charter to the monks of Worcester, from his palace here, in 781. Many of his successors, in the succeeding century, dated other charters from this place. At this period, a ditch of forty-five feet in breadth, protected the town and royal demesne, on the north, east, and west, and the rivers were its defence on the south. Upon the invasion of the Danes, it was almost totally destroyed.

and some part of the town, stands in Warwickshire, and the church and the rest in Staffordshire.

But Ethelfleda, the daughter of Alfred, in 913, rebuilt it. She here erected a tower, on a round artificial mount, called the Dungeon, which we now behold, and which forms the site of the present castle. Here she resided, and died in 920.

In 924, in the reign of Athelstan, the king married Sigtryg, the son of Ivar, to his sister, and the ceremony was celebrated with great magnificence at Tamworth. The Saxon MS. chronicle, in the Cottonian collection, in the British Museum, (Hoveden, 422; Flor. 328.) Tib. b. 4, says, that the two kings met, and concluded the nuptials at Tamworth on the 30th of January, 925, "hær. Æthelstan cyning 7 Sihtric Northymbra cyning heo gesamnodon æt Tameweorthige, 3 kal. Februarii, 7 Æthelstan, his sweostor him forgeaf."

In 941, Anlaf, the Northumbrian prince, assaulted Tamworth. MS. Saxon Chron. Tiberius, b. 4. "Her Anlaf abrac Tamewurthe 7 micel wæl gefeol on ægthra hand 7 tha denan sige ahton 7 micle here hu the mid him aweg læddon. Thær was Wulfrun genumen on thære hergunge." Hoveden hints, that he advanced to Tamwurde, and plundered it (p. 423), but mentions neither the Danish victory, nor the capture of Wulfrun.

Editha, the daughter of Edgar, who was the abbess of Polesworth nunnery, is said to have founded here a religious house. In Domesday, it is said the king had four burgesses in Tamworde. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter of incorporation; and, in the fifth of her reign, it sent two members to parliament. The castle was granted by the Conqueror to Robert Marmion, lord of Fontenoy, in Normandy, hereditary champion to the dukes of Normandy. Dugdale says, he expelled the monks he found here to Oldbury. For the injury which he thus caused he is said to have entreated pardon, restored the nuns to their possessions of Polesworth, and requested that he might have burial for himself and his heirs in their chapter-house. The words of his charter, which he gave to Osanna, the prioress, were: *ad religionem instaurandam sanctimonialium ibi, ecclesiam Sanctæ Edithæ de Polesworth, cum pertinentiis, ita quod conventus de Aldeberia ibi sit manens.* His

Tamworth is a very proper market-town, and sends two burgesses to the parliament; one for Staffordshire

descendants enjoyed this castle till 1291; when it passed, by marriage, to William Mortein, and from him to the Freviles. About a century afterwards it passed to the Ferrers; and from them, at a later period, to the Comptons. Lord Charles Townsend, second son of the second marquis Townsend, inherited it from the lady Charlotte Compton, baroness de Ferrars, only daughter of James earl of Northampton. In the dining-room are painted numerous coats of arms of the family of Ferrers. In the hall was formerly an old rude delineation upon the wall, of the last battle between sir John Launcelot of the Lake, a knight of king Arthur's round table, and another knight, named sir Turquin. The figures were of gigantic size, and appeared tilting together, according to the descriptions in the romance. The first champion of England was Hugh Kilfee, of Norbury; the second, Marmion, of Tamworth castle; the third, Alexander Frevile; and the fourth, Dimock, of Lincolnshire. The situation of this castle is peculiarly striking, surrounded by rich and luxuriant meadows, through which the Tame and Anker flow. Michael Drayton, who was born at Atherstone, describes the scenery around with great feeling and elegance.

“ Clear Ankor, on whose silver-sanded shore  
My soul-shrined saint, my fair Idea lies:  
A blessed brook, whose milk-white swans adore  
Thy crystal stream——  
Fair Arden, thou my Tempe art alone;  
And thou, sweet Ankor, art my Helicon.”

“ Of the two bridges that be at Tamworth (says Leland), the fairer is Bowe-bridge, though it stands on Ankor, a less river than Tame. The other bridge is called St. Mary's-bridge, having twelve great arches, and leadeth to Coventry. It standeth on Tame, hard beneath the confluence, and a little beneath the castle; and as it should seem, by a great stone upon the bridge, bearing the arms of Bassett, to be built by the lord Bassett, of Drayton.” The church, once collegiate, is supposed to occupy the site of the nunnery. Leland ascribes

part, and the other for Warwickshire part. There be divers gentlemen that have houses in the same town; as,

the foundation of it to one of the Marmions, soon after the Conquest. It is surmounted by a massive tower, a view of the double stair-case of which is given in Plot, the floor of one being the roof of the other; each staircase having an entrance, and being distinct from the other. Queen Elizabeth granted the revenues of the college to Edward Downing and Peter Ashton; and they are now the property of Charles Edward Repington, esq. 15 Edw. I. Philip Marmion founded a hospital for monks of the Premonstratensian order, on the site of which another has been founded and endowed by Thomas Guy, the rich bookseller, a native of this town, and to whom the borough of Southwark is indebted for that noble institution which bears his name. Spittal-chapel, on the north side of the town, has been converted into a barn; and that at Amington has been long in ruins. Sirescote, in Domesday, belonged to Rob. de Stafford. Temp. Edw. III. according to Dugdale, William de Mascy, of Swanley, co. Chester, bought it of Philip de Budeford. The Bretons, of Tamworth, afterwards possessed it; after them, it passed to the Harcourts and Wollastons; and, temp. Ch. II. to Skeffington, of Fisherwick; from them, to Grundy, of Swinfen, to which family it now belongs.

Robert Marmion, lord of Fontenoy in Normandy, and hereditary champion to the dukes of Normandy, came over with the Conqueror, who granted him the castle of Tamworth and the adjacent lands. To his son and heir, Robert, king Henry I. by his charter, dated at Cannock, co. Stafford, granted free warren in all his lands, at Tamworth and elsewhere, in the county of Warwick. He died 8th Stephen. Robert, his son and heir, died 2 Hen. III. leaving three sons, two of the names of Robert and William. From the younger, Robert, descended a race which flourished in Lincolnshire for many generations, after the elder branch was extinct. From the elder, Robert, descended sir Philip Marmion, who was sheriff of the county of Warwick and Leicester, 33 Hen. III. and held other high offices of trust under that king; and, for his fidelity, he obtained, 50 Hen. III. a grant of all the royal demesnes in Tamworth and Wigginton. He died 20 Edw. I. and left four

sir Humphry Ferrers, lord of the castle; but, because it is in Warwickshire (though I could say something to

daughters. Mazera, the second, married Ralph, lord Cromwell, and had an only daughter, Joan, who inherited great estates, which she brought in marriage to Alexander, baron de Frevile, amongst which was Tamworth castle. His grandson, Baldwin de Frevile, was in great esteem with the Black Prince. His son, sir Baldwin de Frevile, claimed to be the king's champion on the day of the coronation, 1 Rich. II. 1377, as possessor of Tamworth castle, which service the Marmions, his ancestors, had performed. But sir John Dymock, his competitor, succeeded to it in right of the manor of Scrivelby, in Lincolnshire, which appeared to be held by that service, and that the Marmions enjoyed that office as owners of that manor, and not of Tamworth castle. The Dymock family still possess Scrivelby, and exercise the office of champion. The last male of the Freviles was another Baldwin, his grandson, who died unmarried. His great estates devolved to his three sisters. Elizabeth, the eldest, married Thomas, second son of William, fifth lord Ferrers, of Groby, and brought him in marriage the castle and manor of Tamworth. Arms of Frevile: Or, on a cross flory Gules five lozenges vairy; also, Gules, three crescents Ermine. Arms of Townsend: Azure, a chevron Ermine between three escallops Argent.

Wiggington belonged, at an early period, to the Hastings', earls of Pembroke; from them it passed to the Nevils; and, temp. Phil. and Mary, to the Comberfords. It came, long afterwards, to the family of Skeffington, then to that of Hill, from whom Chichester, first marquess of Donegal, purchased it, and who left it to his younger son, lord Spencer Chichester, who has sold it.

Comberford, an ancient family of the same name, possessed it for several centuries: they had also the Moat-house, at Tamworth, and the hall at Wednesbury. The old house has been long destroyed; and the manor, after passing through several families, was purchased by the first marquess of Donegal, and was sold by his son Spencer. It is now the property of Richard Howard, esq.

Coton, near Hopwas-bridge, belonged to the Barbours,

the purpose, who have, ever since the Conquest, been owners thereof, and how it came to the Ferrers,) yet will I leave it to Mr. Henry Ferrers, of Baddesley; both because I would have him to do for Warwickshire as I have done for Staffordshire; as also, coming out of the same house, he cannot (being so great an antiquary) but know all that is to be said of his own house. In Staffordshire side there is a house of the Bretons, who have long had there their seat; for, 9 Edw. II. John Breton was of Tamworth<sup>1</sup>, and had issue William, who

whose ancestor was said to have been a younger son of that name at Flashenbrooke. George Barbour had issue Nicholas, who was living 19 Eliz. who had issue Richard, who had issue Richard, who had issue George, who married Maria, daughter of Thomas Adshead, of Milwich, who had issue Richard, who was living in 1663. Arms: Gules, three mullets Argent, border Ermine, a dexter canton Or. Thomas Ferrars, of Tamworth castle, 26, 27, Hen. VI.; sir John Ferrars, knt. 15 Hen. VII.; William Comberford, 20 James I.; William Comberford, 18 Ch. I. were sheriffs. Vide Dugdale's Warwick: p. 816, 817. Arms of Marmion: Vaire, a fess Gules.

Thomas Endesore, of Comberford. = Anne, daughter of William Hopwas of Comberford.

John Endesore, of Comberford. = Helen, daughter of .. Savage.  
Edward Endesore, of Paget's Bromley. = .. Cowper, Humphrey. of the same place.

Thomas Endesore, of Comberford. = Dorothy, daughter of Humphrey Comberford, of Comberford.  
Rich. Endesore, of Paget's Bromley. = Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Okeover, of Okeover.

Christopher. Walter. Elizabeth.  
John. Susan.  
William. Isabel.

Ego d'nus de Ednysour dedi Ricardo filio Ricardi Ednysour tres bovatas ter'æ in territorio de Tissinton, &c. No date.

<sup>1</sup> Omnibus ad quos Adam de Breton de Tamworth, mercator,



had issue John, who had issue John and William : since which time, the race of them have continued until this day. There is also a house of the Harcourts. Edward Harcourt, now living, was the son of Walter, who was the son of Richard, second son of Thomas Harcourt of Raunton, fourth son of sir Robert Harcourt of Ellenhall, and Stanton Harcourt, knt.

Tame, having taken leave of Tamworth, enters between Hopwas and Comberford, leaving one on the west and the other on the east. Hopwas<sup>1</sup>, 20 Conq. was in the king's hands; and, in Henry the Third's time, Alanus de Hopwas dwelt there.

Packington<sup>2</sup>, which stands two miles farther west from Tame, was holden of the bishop, 20 Conq. by Ulchetel. In Henry the Second's time, Robert de Packington, and 24 Edw. I. David de Packington, held it of the bishop, by the fourth part of a knight's fee; and, 1 Edw. II. Thomas Bassett was owner of Packington. Now, William Stamford is owner of Packington, and William Comberford of Hopwas. William Stamford was the son of Edward, the son of William, the son of Thomas, the son of William Stamford, who had both Packington and Rowley<sup>3</sup>, by Stafford, and other lands,

Ann. Edw. III. 41. *Sciant et futuri, quod ego Adam de Tamworth, mercator.* Ann. Ew. III. 43. Wyrley.

<sup>1</sup> Opewas. Domesday.

<sup>2</sup> The family of Stamford were succeeded by that of Babington; from whom it passed, by marriage, to Theophilus Levett; whose son, Thomas Levett, esq. is, 1819, the present possessor. The ancient chapel has been long dilapidated. Arms of Babington. *Argent, ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, 1, a label of three points Azure.* Crest, a wivern rampant.

Edward, son of sir Robert Stamford, sold Rowley to sir Richard Berrington, who married Edward's sister, and was father of John Berrington, who owned it in 1660. Henry VIII. added to his arms and crest, *Barry, Argent and Azure, on a*

given him (as the report is) for taking the duke of Longueville prisoner, 16th August, 5 Hen. VIII. beside Terrouenne (then in the battle or siege there.)

Comberford', standing on the east side of Tame, is a member of Wigginton, which stands further off by the space of a mile; and yet in Comberford (it being a manor of itself, although a member of another) is the seat of a very ancient race of gentlemen, taking the name of the place.

Of Wigginton was lord, about Henry the First or Second's time (I know not well whether) one Thomas, fil. Roberti, as appears by the copy of a deed following: Thomas, filius Rob'ti hominibus suis et amicis salutem. Sciant omnes, tam qui sunt, quam qui futuri sunt, me concessisse Alano de Comerfort et heredibus suis, virgatam terræ et dimid', quæ fuit Rogeri de Wiggintonia, tenend' a me et heredibus meis, servicio unius libræ Piperis. Test. Rob. fil. Galf.; Rob. Pinguant, Rogero Capellano, Will'o de Hales, Rogero de Hadeford, Godfrido Briano, sacerdote; Nicholao de Licefelde, et multis aliis.

Whether a man may say that this Thomas, fil. Rob'ti, were the nephew of Hugh Flamvile, and that Erneburga, that was married to Hugo de Hastings, were his aunt or not, I stand in doubt; but, sure I am, that John Hastings, lord of Abergavenny, was lord of Wigginton 9 Edw. II.; and Nevil, lord of Abergavenny, sold it to Thomas Comberford, yet living; so that Comberford is now lord both of Comberford and Wigginton. Alanus de Comberford<sup>2</sup> was lord of Comberford (as you

canton Or a fess, three mascles in chief Sable. Crest: a hand armed in gauntlet and sword. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> See page 326. Arms of Comberford: Gules, a talbot passant Argent.

<sup>2</sup> Wyrley's genealogy does not agree with this, but his evidences are nearly the same. T. B.

may partly above perceive) in Henry the First or Second's time: he had issue another Alan, who had issue Roger, who had issue Richard, who had issue William, who had issue Richard, who had issue John, who had issue William, who had issue John, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Humphry, who had issue Thomas, who had issue William, who had issue Humphry, who had issue William; all four living anno 1596.

A little lower, on the bank of Tame, stands both Tamehorn and Tinmore.

Tamehorn was holden, 20 Conq. by Nigellus, Gresley's ancestors, of the bishop. In Henry the Second's time, Robert de Tamenhorne held it by half a knight's fee; and 24 Edw. I. William de Tamenhorne<sup>1</sup> held the same of Geffrey Gresley, per quartam partem feodi; and the same Geffrey, of the bishop, by the same services. This William, I think, was the son of Thomas, who was the son of John; and William was the father, or grandfather, of Thomas; which Thomas was also the father or grandfather of another Thomas, who died 4 Hen. V. and left William Vinton in ward for it<sup>2</sup>.

Ranulf held Tinmore of the bishop, 20 Conq.; and, about Henry the First's<sup>3</sup> time, Clericus de Lichfield was

<sup>1</sup> He was one of the witnesses of the charter of donation of the Fountains, near Alreschawe, to the Friars Minors of Lichfield, 29 Edw. I. T. B.

<sup>2</sup> It is hard to say what may be the right word or words here. Possibly, it ran merely, "left William, his son," in ward for it. The place seems to have gone, in fact, possibly to Weston, of Weston-under-Liz; certainly afterwards, by heirs female, to Peshale, Mitton of Weston, Wilbraham, and Newport. And one of the last Newports, earls of Bradford, is believed to have left it to the Damer family. S. P. W.

<sup>3</sup> Much later, certainly; for Petronille (who calls her father "Symon le Sage") was a grantor to sir William Vernon a century after Henry the First's death. (Lord Vernon's original deeds, quoted by Shaw, in Tymmor.) S. P. W.

lord thereof, who had issue Petronella, his daughter and heir, married to one Godard, who called himself Godard de Tinmore, who had issue William, who was lord thereof, who had issue Hugh, 5 K. John, who had issue William, who had issue Hugh, which held<sup>1</sup> Tinmore, Freford, and Frodwell, of the bishop, by a knight's fee, 24 Edw. I. He had issue John, whose heir Alice was married to John Heronvile, who by her had issue John Heronvile: in which line of the Heronviles, and of the Beaumonts of Wednesbury (one of which married the daughter and heir of Heronvile), it continued, until the three daughters and heirs of the last John Beaumont of Wednesbury were married; Joan, the eldest, to William Babington; Dorothy, the second, to Humphry Comberford; and the youngest, Eleanor, to Humphry Babington: whereupon Tinmore, in the division<sup>2</sup>, was allotted to William Babington and Joan his wife, who had issue Anthony, who had issue William, who had issue Anthony Babington, that sold it, not long since to Peter Rosse, as I take it; and he to Samuel Stanley, who sold it over, I think, to Michael Lowe<sup>3</sup>, an attorney in the King's Bench.

The moated site of the ancient house at Tymmore, is all that remains. From the Skeffingtons it passed, by purchase, to the first marquess of Donegal, whose younger son, Spencer, sold it to sir Robert Peel, bart. the present (1820) proprietor.

<sup>1</sup> The former William, succeeded by Hugh, 5<sup>o</sup> Johannis, must be a reduplication, or two generations too much. S. P. W.

<sup>2</sup> The deed of partition is in Wyrley. T. B.

<sup>3</sup> Michael Lowe, leaving only daughters (three, if not more; Margaret, married to Geo. Abney; Katharine, to Anthony Bagot; and . . . . .) Tinmore was probably sold. It certainly, ere long, came to Skeffington, of Fisherwick, and still goes with it, unheard-of, except in vague enumerations of manors, like its neighbour Horton. The names Tamehorne and Tinmore are, by the vulgar, made up (*quasi uno flatu*)

Like two miles farther east from Tame lieth Statfold, which one Richard Salvein, in Henry the Second's time; and after, one Robert Salvein held, together with Hasleover, by a knight's fee; of which was lord, 24 Edw. I. one Geffry Campvile, who held it and Hasleover of the bishop by a knight's fee: from whom it descended to Stafford; and, from the Staffords to Arden, and from him to the Stanleys, and from them to Hercy, who was owner thereof in right of his wife<sup>1</sup>, who, together, gave

into a third, Timhorn, which is applied to the former estate; and the very place of the latter is so near to being absolutely forgotten, that, what was almost to certainty the "mill of Tymmor," granted by Petronilla le Sage to Vernon, is now known by no other name than Elford-mill. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> It is shewn, in Shaw's article Statfold, much at large, that dame Elizabeth Hercy was owner of it, just as she was of her father, John Stanley of Pipe's other estates, *i. e.* of a moiety in all. It has since appeared, from a case (and pedigree) for legal opinion, found among sir Simon Archer's collections, that sir John Hercy and wife did, 1 Eliz. partly in consideration of monies paid and secured, and of the release of a statute, acknowledged by sir Humphry Stanley's relict, and partly in consideration of a past marriage between Humfry Wolfreston and Katheryn, daughter of John Stanley (him of Thoresby), convey to Humphry and Katheryn, with limitations over all their moieties in Podmore, Blacklowe, Stoke, Sandon, and Fulford, and their moiety of certain lands in Astonson, Stoke, and Hilderson, called Wolscrofts, &c.; and, 3<sup>o</sup> Eliz. for the education of Hersey (Hercy), son and heir of Humphry and Katheryn, conveyed to them, with the same limitations, all their moieties in Aston, Burfreston, and Hardwick. And that, in 7<sup>o</sup> Eliz. Humphry and Katheryn assured "all these lands in Aston," and somewhat further in Aston, "parcel of the enheritance of Mawde Wolfreston, Humphry's mother," to Christopher Heningam and Dorothee his wife, and his heirs; and all their title in "Wolscrofts and Stoke, and other lands (in an after part of the statement explained to be Burston), to John Stanley, and Jane his wife" (his second wife, formerly Lasells), "and the heirs of

the same, from their next heir of it, to Humphry Wolverston, who had issue Hercy Wolverston, now owner thereof.

John." And that, in consideration of these latter assurances, Christopher and Dorythe Heningam, assured their moiety of "the manor of Stotfold and Podmore," and John and Jane Stanley "the other moiety of the manor of Stotfold, had and obeyned from sir John Hersey and dame Elizabeth," by the very fine, Trinity Term, in same 7<sup>o</sup> Eliz. stated at full in Shaw, I. 412. "So that (concludes the legal statement) Humphry and Katheryn, had all Stotfold; John Stanley, Stoke; and Heningam all Aston." The question for counsel, "what Katheryn may doe to put Stotfold away from Hersey, and not prejudice her owne estate," is foreign to the present purpose. It sufficiently appears, Stotfold was not, in the event, so put away. S. P-W.

The above-named Catherine, daughter of sir John Stanley, died Sept. 16, 1625, aged 108, as interlined in "A true copy of the Register-Booke here (Stotfold), taken this 16th June 1647, from the same 16th June 1601, by Thomas ..... (illegible), a neighbr mint." S. P-W.

Statfold is represented to be within the parish of St. Michael, Lichfield, and a member of the manor of Longdon. It is now (1820) the property and residence of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, esq. In the chapel, which has long been disused, are several memorials to the family of Wolferstan. Arms: Sable, a fess wave between three wolves' heads erased Or.

Thorpe-Constantine, not mentioned by Erdeswick, is near the confines of Leicestershire and Derbyshire, and was the inheritance of the Fitzwilliams. In Domesday, it is written Tore, and was then held by Nigellus. It signifies a pretty village. In 1255, Geffry Costentin held it of the king, as of the honour of Lancaster, from whom the place derived its additional name. It afterwards belonged to Gilbert, earl of Lincoln. In 1 Edw. III. John Hotham, bishop of Ely, held it, from whom it passed to the Scroops of Marsham. 5 Hen. VIII. Thomas Fitzwilliam died seized of it; and 7 Hen. VIII. William, his son, who lived at Aldworth, co. Warwick, died seized of it. From them it passed by marriage to the family of Foljambe, who sold it 16 Eliz. to John Aylmer, afterwards bishop of London, whose son Samuel sold it, 40 Eliz. to Robert Bur-

And like as far west stands Whittington, whereof Roger Fowke and Richard Puer were some time lords, and which Richard le Child held of the bishop 24 Edw. I. by the fifth part of a knight's fee, and now one of the Everards hath a house there, which descended to him from his mother, Clerkson's daughter and heir, first married to Humphry Everard, and now captain Wiver-son's wife.

Like a mile lower than Comberford, upon the same side of Tame, stands Elford <sup>1</sup>, a goodly seat of a house, dett, of Bramcote, co. Warwick, esq. 7 Ch. I. 1631, sir Thomas Burdett, of Foremark, co. Derby, bart. sold it to William Ives, of Leicester, whose only daughter married Richard Inge, of Leicester, who built the house here in 1651. It is now the property of William Phillips Inge, esq. William Inge, 36 Ch. II. and William Philips Inge, 47 Geo. III. were sheriffs. Arms: Or, on a chevron Vert three leopards' faces Or. Crest: two halberts in saltire within a ducal coronet.

<sup>1</sup> Elford is supposed to have taken its name from the number of eels with which the Tame here formerly abounded. Wulfric Spot, the founder of Burton abbey, in 1004, gave Elleforde, and Aclea, or Okeley, to his daughter, with all their appurtenances, for her life, and after her death to the monastery of Byrtune. From the family of Bowes it passed, by marriage, to the Hon. Craven Howard, ancestor to the late earl of Suffolk, whose sister Frances carried it, by marriage, to Richard Bagot, esq. son of sir Walter Bagot, bart. who assumed the name of Howard, and whose only daughter and heir married Fulke Greville, second son of Upton, viscount Templetown, who has taken the name of Howard, and is the present (1820) possessor. In the church are some splendid monuments in memory of the Ardernes, Stantons, and Stanleys.

Okeley, a small manor, which sir Maurice Berkeley held 13 Hen. VIII. It was then held of Edward, lord Grey, as of his manor of Ardern, in soccage. Another, sir Maurice Berkeley, was seized of it 6 Edw. VI. Near it is a tumulus, called Elford Low; and another, near the village, of a smaller extent. Both of them appear to have been sepulchral, and perhaps of the date of the Saxon heptarchy. At the seat of the Stanleys

now possessed by sir John Bowes. Before the Conquest, Algar was lord of it; and, 20 Conq. the king himself was owner of it. About Henry the Third's time one Walkelinus de Ardern was owner of it; and, 9 Edw. II. sir John Arderne had it, who had issue Maud, married to Thomas Stanley, second son of sir John Stanley, knight of the garter, lieutenant of Ireland, and Isabella his wife, daughter and heir of sir Thomas Latham. Thomas Stanley and Maud Arderne his wife, had issue sir John Stanley, his son and heir, and sir Humphry Stanley<sup>1</sup>, knight banneret, his second son. Sir John Stanley<sup>2</sup> had issue a son, slain in his infancy<sup>3</sup> with a ball (whose monument, being in Elford church, is a child, holding a ball to his ear, and written upon "ubi dolor, ibi digitus"); Margaret, married to William Stanton; a second daughter, married to sir John Ferrers; and a third, married to sir .... Savage, of Wor-

Edward the Fourth was a frequent visitor, for the amusement of hunting; and here the earl of Richmond slept, on his way from Lichfield to Bosworth-field. Sir John Stanley, knt. 29 and 38 Hen. VI. and 5, 9, and 15 Edw. IV.; sir Humphry Stanley, knt. 22 Edw. IV.; and 1 and 9 Hen. VII.; William Smith, 20, 21 Hen. VII.; sir William Smith, kt. 14 Hen. VIII.; sir John Bowes, kt. 30 Eliz.; and John Bowes, 4 Ch. I.; were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Ardern: Gules, three cross crosslets fitché, and a chief Or. Arms of Bowes: Ermine, three long bows bent in pale Gules.

<sup>1</sup> Of Pipe. Degge. Sir Humphry was second son to sir John, not to Thomas. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> It should be, "sir John Stanley's eldest son was John Stanley, esq. who had issue a son slain," &c. S. P-W.

<sup>3</sup> Wyrley, in his Church Notes, says he was the heir of the house of Arderne; but I rather think not, by reason of the excellence of the sculpture, which would not have been so well wrought at that early period. T. B.

This child must be son to John Stanley, esq. who died 1 Hen. VIII. son to sir John; as the said John Stanley, esq. left the three daughters and coheirs. Maud, sister to sir John,



cestershire'. William Stanton, and Margaret his wife, had issue Anne, married to sir William Smyth, knt. who had issue Margery, married to Richard Hudleston, who had issue Anne, married to sir John Bowes, yet living, and Lucia, married to sir John Brooke. Sir John Bowes hath issue Richard Bowes, who hath married Keble of Leicestershire's daughter and heir. Sir John Bowes, in the partition of his wife's lands, had Elford allotted to him, and Brooke had Hasleover, a town standing on the same side of the Tame, but a mile farther off.

Hasleover, 24 Edw. I. was the land of Geffry Camvile<sup>1</sup>, who, as I take it, had issue William Camvile, who had issue Maud<sup>2</sup>, married to Richard Stafford,

who left the coheirs, married sir John Ferrers, of Tamworth castle. Smyth.

<sup>1</sup> Anne, married to Christopher Savage, of Worcester, esq. the son of sir John Savage, of Clifton, in Cheshire. She died before her father; and, 1 Hen. VIII. Christopher Savage, her son, was one of the heirs of Anne, who was the eldest daughter; Margery, the second; and Elizabeth, the third, who married first to William Ferrers, and, secondly, to sir John Hercy, of Grove, in Nottinghamshire (who had no issue), who had Statfold, as above. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> See in Shaw I. 411, remarks on an almost certain mistake here (and in art. Statfold too), with a supposition that Erdeswick perhaps wrote "Geffry Salvein." S. P.-W.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Richard Stafford's wives, and their christian names, have been explained at some length, in a note on Pype: and it is there shortly observed, that Isabel, his first, was descended from Campvile. But S. P.-W. in his helps to Shaw, has gone further, and spoken of her (Shaw, I. 411, among, perhaps, other passages,) as "daughter" of the last Campvile, of Clifton, and has said, in so many words (Ibid. 394), that "it is rendered most certain" she was coheir to him, with a sister, Matilda, wife of Richard Vernon. He (S. P.-W.) now desires to say, he was too hasty in affirming such certainty. He soon

second brother to Raufe, first earl of Stafford, which Richard and Maud had issue sir Thomas Stafford, knt.; Edmund, bishop of Exeter; and Catharine. Sir Thomas had issue Thomas, that died without issue; Catharine was married to sir John Arderne, knt. who had issue Maud, married to Thomas Stanley, before spoken of, who had issue sir John Stanley, in the line of whose posterity it continued, until it was allotted to John Brooke, who had it in the right of his wife Lucia, by whom he had issue Robert Brooke, who had issue James, William, Susan, and Eleanor<sup>1</sup>.

suspected the soundness of his own conclusion, on finding, from various items of evidence, that William Vernon, son and heir of Matilda, was born 1314, nearly, and bishop Edmund Stafford, son and heir of Isabel, not till 1344. And he is now possessed of a series of very numerous heads and dates—(he is sorry to say, heads of the shortest sort, and most vilely copied, but most clearly extracted from Vernon archives, in or before 1573\*)—among which he finds: "Ric. Stafford épouse Issabell leig', fil. de Maud Vernon, 11 Edw. III." Isabel, however, though she loses the name of Camville, co-heir, was greatly advanced in Clifton, to the loss of her brother, William Vernon, at Harlaston, in the same parish; and her son, bishop Edmund, contrived to make himself sole lord. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Of the last-named Brookes, nothing has been elsewhere seen; but a monument is extant at Elford for William Brooke, son and heir of Robert. S. P-W.

John Brooke was son of sir Robert Brooke, knt. who, 1 Edw. VI. had the manor of Lapley. John Brooke died 1 June, 13 Eliz. and was succeeded by William Brooke, esq. his son, who died in 1641; and his son and heir, William Brooke, esq. succeeded him, and died in 1669; and his son, William, succeeded him, and died in 1672. From this family Haselour passed, by purchase, to Samuel Dilkes, esq. who sold it to

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\* Mr. Abraham Wolley, of Matlock, has heard of a coffer, found in Haddon Old Hall, which had held numerous deeds, wholly devoured by the mice to the bare wax. S. P-W.

Tame, being past Elford, receives, on the west side, a brook, which takes its beginning at Swinfen, where is a house of a gentleman, taking his name from the place. Willielmus Swinfen<sup>1</sup>, armig. married Jocosa, I think, one of the two daughters and heirs of William Spenor, 13 Hen. VI.<sup>2</sup>

This brook, keeping on its course, enters into Tame, leaving Fisherwick on the west bank thereof, and not far from Tame. Roger Durdent held Fisherwick of the bishop 24 Edw. I. and 4 Edw. II. Nicholas Durdent was lord of it: which, I suppose, was procured to some of his ancestors of the same name, by their kinsman, Walter Durdent, bishop of Lichfield, in the beginning of Henry the Second's time. About Edward the Third's time, as I think, it came to the possession of sir Roger Hillary; and, in the division of his lands, was allotted to Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, who was married to

Joseph Girdler, serjeant-at-law, whose great grandson, John Stanford Girdler, esq. now (1820) enjoys it. The chapel here has long been disused. Leigh Brooke, 10 Anne, was sheriff of the county. Arms: Argent, a cross engrailed and party per pale Gules and Sable, an amulet in the dexter quarter, Sable.

<sup>1</sup> On William Swynfen, his wife Spenore (or Durvassal de Spenore); their daughter Margaret, who was called Pipe; and her husband, the knight-constable of England—(Shaw's art. Draycote, in vol. I. 81, 82, 83, 84.)—and on branches of the Swynfens, a long note, No. 61, is printed on the back of Nichols' Rydware pedigree, in his art. Seale. S. P.-W.

<sup>2</sup> William Durvassal, alias Spenore, who left three daughters, and died 13 Hen. VI. 1435. Arms: Sable, a fess counter componé Or and Azure, between six escallops Argent, three and three. See article Weeford.

31 Hen. II. Robert, d'nus de Marmion, baro de Tamworth, was sheriff of the county of Worcester, and Henry Swynfen of Swynfen was sub-vice comes. Arms of Swynfen: a chevron Sable and Argent, in chief three leopards' faces.

sir William de la Plaunche, from whom it descended to their daughter Elizabeth, lady Clinton, who enfeoffed the same, together with other lands, to Thomas Wodeville, John Longueville, John Barton, and others; and, after, she died without issue: but, what became of it after, I cannot yet learn<sup>1</sup>, or by what title or means Skef-

<sup>1</sup> In 13<sup>o</sup> Hen. IV. Joan, wife of Robert Roos, Margaret, late wife of Frederic de Tilney, and John Gilthorp, severally descended from John Rochforte, son and heir to one of the two sisters of sir Roger Hillarie (son of Erdeswick's sir Roger) made partition of sir Roger, jun.'s estates with lady Clinton, daughter and heir to the other sister. The same three persons (or their issue, on lady C. dying, s. p.) became her heirs also; and, after much perplexity, from the misleading circumstance, (before the Skeffington pedigree itself was cleared up) of a Thomas Skeffington marrying Margaret Stanhope, whose paternal grandmother was daughter, and seemingly heir to a Henry Rochford (Rochforte) the means, by which Skeffington came to Fisherwick, appear evidently traceable as follows: By Mr. Turton's Wichnor Evidences it appears, that in 2<sup>o</sup> Hen. VIII. the "heirs of Elizabeth, late wife of the earl of Surrey," held four acres of meadow there, called Harvisholme (but this name is omitted in the statement, Shaw, I. 124.): and in the time of dame Margaret Griffith, widow (later than 1646), sir John Skeffington, bart. held Harviesholme of the same Wichnor manor. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of sir Frederick Tilney, was wife, first to Humphry Bouchier, K.B. and, by him, mother to John Bouchier, lord Berners, and, secondly, to Thomas, earl of Surrey, who, in 1513 (but some years, seemingly, after her death) was restored to the title of Norfolk, as the second Howard duke. And among a variety of Fisherwick deeds and fragments preserved, in possession of Thomas Selleck Brome, esq. (descended, not indeed from the Fisherwick Skeffingtons, but from the elder house, his great-grandfather being a son of Katherine, sister and co-heir of the last male Skeffington, of Skeffington, who was killed in a fray 1613) is a statute-staple, Nov. 20, 1520, from lord Berners to John Skevyngton, merchant of the staple of the town of Calis, and also a receipt by the duke of Norfolk, Oc-

fington, now owner thereof, came thereto: but there he hath seated himself, and built a very proper brick house.

From thence this little brook passing, presently enters into Tame, which takes its course, without touching any notorious place, until it enters into Trent. But a little before the entering into it, it receiveth, eastward, a pretty river, called Meese, which, coming forth of Leicestershire, first passeth by Chilcote<sup>1</sup>, leaving it some-

tober 14, 1523, for an annuity granted to him by sir John Skeffington, knt. citizen and alderman of London.

From the above particulars, laid together, there seems no doubt, but that sir John Skeffington, alderman and sheriff of London, was the purchaser, and John lord Berners, or his mother the countess, the vendor of Fisherwick. An instance of the vanity of human things, more striking than the words, "a very proper brick house," call to mind, is not perhaps to be found. This "proper brick house" is well remembered, by the writer of this note, standing about 1760, with the immense semicircular bay-windows, exactly as in Plot's plate. In 1774, the superb and elegant stone portico was finished, at an expence, it has been said, for the house and grounds, of two hundred thousand pounds; and, by the end of 1816, not a stone was left upon another. S. P-W.

The estate continued in the Skeffington family till 1756, when viscount Massereene sold it to Samuel Swinfen, of Swinfen, esq. who sold it to Samuel Hill, of Shenston park, esq. at whose death it passed to his nephew, Samuel Egerton, esq. of Tatton, co. Chester, who resold it, in 1758, to Samuel Swinfen, the former purchaser, who soon after conveyed it to Arthur Chichester, earl, afterwards marquess of Donegal, whose second son, Spencer, sold it, in 1810, to Richard Howard, of Elford, esq. The park has been divided into farms; and the estate has been divided, and sold to different purchasers. William Skeffington, 43 Eliz. William Skeffington, 21 James I. and John Skeffington, 13 Ch. I. were sheriffs. Arms: three bulls' heads erased Sable, armed Or.

<sup>1</sup> The same family, perhaps, as held Whittington. Chilcote

thing removed from the south bank ; so called, as I think, because it was one Child's land. 41 Edw. III. one Richard Childcote was, as I take it, owner thereof, and so continued till 11 Rich. II. ; but whose it was, before or since, I know not.

Meese, being past Chilcote, leaveth, on the same side, Clifton and Haunton, but nearer his bank.

Haunton is a member of Clifton', and both, the inheritance of Walter Henningham, who inherits the same,

lies in Derbyshire ; 4 Rich. II. Robert de Berkeley possessed it. It afterwards belonged to the family of Milward, and was afterwards the property of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, esq. of Sutton, in Scarsdale, from whom it passed, by marriage, to Joseph Hart Price, esq. who assumed the name of Clarke, and whose son, Godfrey Clarke, succeeded to it ; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his sister Anne, who married, in 1805, Walter Butler, the seventeenth earl, and first marquis of Ormond.

Hoghill is the property of sir Francis Burdett, bart. Arms : Azure, on two bars Or six martlets Gules.

Clifton was in possession of the Camviles, from 1200 to 1315. 4 Charles I. sir Walter Heveningham, knt. sold this manor, and Haunton, to the lord keeper Coventry ; it was sold by them, about 1700, to sir Charles Pye, bart. from whose descendants, in 1774, it passed to general John Severne, of Shrewsbury, and from him to Richard Watkins, clerk, both descended from sisters of the above sir Charles Pye. He was succeeded by his son, Richard Watkins, esq. who, dying without issue, in 1813, devised it to his widow for her life (now, 1820, the wife of Henry Stokes, esq.) and afterwards to revert to the family of Pye. In the church is a splendid monument in honour of sir John Vernon and his wife, both of whom died in 1543. In an arch of the south wall is a large marble stone, which lies two feet from the ground. Within the arch has been some painting, inscribed, " Here lyeth the founder of this church : " underneath, Argent, a fretté Sable, a canton Gules. On the north is another arch, within which was : " Here lyeth the founder's wife." Arms of Vernon : Argent, fretté Sable, a

as being the son of Christopher, the son of Erasmus Henningham and Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Walter Moyle and Isabel his wife, daughter and only heir, that had children, of John Stanley, son of sir Humphry Stanley, knight banneret, son of sir John, knight banneret, son of Thomas Stanley and Maud his wife, daughter and heir of sir John Arderne and Katherine his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Stafford and Maud his wife, daughter and heir of sir William Camvile<sup>1</sup>, lord thereof 9 Edw. II. and son of Geoffrey Camvile of Clifton, the son of William, who lived (or his father William) 2do regis Johannis, whose seat it was for many descents; and, 20 Conq. the king held Clifton, and Algarus Comes, before the Conquest. Before, or in the beginning of Henry the Third's time, Gilbertus Franceys was lord of Harlaston<sup>2</sup>; and after, in Henry the Third's time, sir Richard Vernon, knt. held it of William Ferrers, earl of Derby, and had it from

canton Gules. Arms of Camvile: Azure, three lions passant Argent. Arms of Severne: Argent, a chevron Azure, charged with nine bezants. Crest, a cinquefoil Or.

<sup>1</sup> Maud was coheir to Camvile, and married, first, sir Richard Vernon, of Nether Haddon, Derbyshire, son of sir William Vernon, justice of Chester. She was afterwards the wife of sir Richard Stafford, of Pipe-Ridware. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> There is considerable anachronism and mistatement in the lines here ensuing. Walter Vernon had Harlaston as early as 1157, at least; and it appears, another Walter, his grandfather, had also held it. This is stated in Shaw, I. 399-404, though the intervening pages, 400-1-2, have been admitted by that compiler, being not master of the subject himself, from a different quarter, to tell quite an irreconcilable story. It has since appeared, that, in Henry the Third's time, and perhaps pretty early, Richard de Vernon preferred his brother Robert Vernon's daughter, and his own heir presumptive, Hawyse, in marriage with Gilbert le Franceys. In virtue of that marriage, Gilbert was lord of Harlaston, and died in 6o Edw. I. Erdes-

his father sir William Vernon, justice of Chester, 15 Hen. III. Sir Richard had issue Richard Vernon, of Harlaston, who lived 30 Edw. I.<sup>1</sup> who had issue a third Richard, who had issue William, who had issue Richard, who had issue another Richard, who had issue a third Richard, that was captain of Roan, who had issue sir William Vernon, knight-constable of England, 38 or 39 Hen. VI. Sir William had issue sir Henry, who had issue Richard, who had issue sir George<sup>2</sup>, who had issue Margaret (married to sir Thomas Stanley) and Dorothy (married to John Manners), his two heirs. Sir Thomas Stanley and Margaret had issue Edward Stanley, now lord of Harlaston<sup>3</sup>.

wick's Richard, who lived 30<sup>o</sup> Edw. I. was the son of Gilbert, and resumed the Vernon name. From him, downward, Erdeswick's series is nearly correct. Heads of Vernon's Evidences, *ut supra*. S. P.-W.

<sup>1</sup> He died 16 Edw. II. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> The monuments of the four last Vernons are in the church of Tong, co. Salop. T. B.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Edward Stanley, knt. died in 1632, after having, in 1603, sold Harlaston to sir Edward Brabazon, knt. of Nether Whitacre, co. Warwick; who, in 1614, settled it on his son William. In 1682, it was the property of William Brabazon, earl of Meath. In 1684, it was sold to Francis Wolferstan, of Statfold, esq. from whom it passed, in marriage with his only child Anne, to sir John Egerton, bart. of Wrine-hill. Edward, third son of sir John Egerton, bart. by a former wife, succeeded to this manor by the will of his mother-in-law. He died in 1727; and it came to his brother, Ralph Egerton, who died in 1732. It was successively in the possession of the two youngest sons of sir John Egerton, Thomas and William. In 1770, Thomas, son of William, possessed it, from whom it passed to sir John Egerton, bart. afterwards lord Grey de Wilton, who, in 1772, sold it to John Barker, who admitted Thomas Prinsep to a share of the purchase; and a partition was made, by which John Barker retained the manor, and Thomas Prinsep had the land. In 1815, it was sold by the executors



Something lower, upon the other side of the river, stands Edinghall'. 20 Conq. Rob'tus held it of Will'us, fil. Ansculfi.

Tame, being past Edinghall, joins hands with Trent, but loses the credit of his name.

Trent, being now the mear between Staffordshire and Derbyshire, receiveth no beautification on Staffordshire side, as following the wild forest of Needwood; and therefore, not to omit Barton-under-Needwood', in the of his son, Thomas Prinsep, of Croxall, esq. to Thomas Levett, of Packington, esq. whose son, Thomas Levett, clerk, 1820, possesses it. The manor-house was moated, and the arms of Vernon yet remain in one of the rooms. Richard Vernon, 4 Hen. V. and 6 Hen. VI. John Vernon, 19, 24, and 30 Hen. VIII. were sheriffs.

<sup>1</sup> The place mentioned in Domesday, Etinghale, is Etingshall, near Dudley, in which quarter lay Fitz Ansculf's lands in general. S. P-W.

Here is a raised way, pointing towards Lullington, which Plot supposes to have been a Roman via vicinalis. Temp. Stephen, the manor belonged to William de Rydware, as it had to his ancestors. Temp. John, William de Gamages held it, and afterwards the Somerviles. Whilst in their hands, an exemption was granted to the tenants of Edingale, from attendance at the manerial court at Alrewas, 18 Edw. II. signed at Edingall 10 March, 1325. From the Somerviles it passed to the Pipes, and from them to the Vernons. It is now, 1820, the property of viscount Anson. In the small parsonage here resided Theophilus Buckeridge, clerk, until he removed to the mastership of St. John's hospital, in Lichfield; from whose researches into the early history of his native county, this edition of Erdeswick is greatly enriched.

There is an indenture made, inter d'num de Ridware, militem, ex una, et Will'mum de Freford et Joh'em filium ejus, ex altera, &c. Dat. apud Edenyngale, anno xviii Ed. fil. Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Barton, in Saxon, a fold-yard. Before the Conquest, it was the property of Algar. After the Ferrers, the Somerviles held it, under the Crown, and Ch. I. sold it to the city of London. It passed to sir Edward Bromfield, knt. alderman of

king's hands 20 Conq. and was, after, given to Henry Ferrers, as a member of his barony, in demesne; and so he held it; and, in Henry the Third's time, lost it with the rest.

Like a mile before Trent comes to Burton, there enters into it a little brook, coming out of Needwood; but there is nothing upon it worth noting, except a man should account Tattenhall' for a beauty, whereof I never heard any man make any great account, except (Thomas Jesson) a poor priest, that was parson of Packington, in Leicestershire, and was born here: who commending, in a sort, his birth-place, left these verses upon his monument, in Packington church:

Me Tatenhall genuit, ast Ashby Davia nutrix;  
Packington tumulus, sic mea fata ferunt.

London, whose son John held it in 1660. In 1694 it passed, by marriage, to William Busby, and from them to Eusebius Horton, esq. the present (1820) owner. The church was built by John Taylor, a native, 20 Hen. VII. Blakenhall passed from the Minors, its ancient possessors, through the families of Chipendale, Bromfield, Webb, and Whitaker, to Thomas Levett, of Packington, esq. whose son, Theophilus Levett, esq. 1820, possesses it. Thomas Webb, 17 Geo. II. was sheriff. Newbold was the manor of Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, who gave the tithes to the abbey of Nostel, in Yorkshire. It afterwards passed to the Somerviles; and is now, 1820, in the family of Webb.

<sup>1</sup> The Ferrers were the ancient lords of the manor. Temp. Edw. III. John of Gaunt granted it to sir Philip de Somervile, for certain services: it then passed with the estates at Wichnor; till sir Francis Boynton, bart. sold it, together with Alrewas, to John Turton, esq. in 1660; and from him the manor descended to John Turton, of Sugnall, esq. Bridesdale passed in the same way. Callingwood, called in ancient deeds Calumpniatum, a wood claimed, passed from Ferrers to the family of Collingwood, one of whom was dean of Lichfield in 1510. It afterwards passed through the families of Fitzherbert, of Norbury, and that of Rugely, to the Biddulphs, who, in

or Braunston<sup>1</sup>, famous for grinding stones, which, 20 Conq. was holden of the king, by the abbot of Burton, who held it until the dissolution of the house.

In Burton are divers things worthy the noting. As, first, a goodly abbey was there founded by one Wolfricus Spott<sup>2</sup>, and Elswitha, his wife, Saxons, long

1796, sold it to John Hayne, of Burton. Dunstal was given, with Newbold, by William de Ferrers to Walter de Somerville, in exchange for Barton, temp. Hen. II. and passed, with Tatenhill, to the Turtons.

<sup>1</sup> Before the Conquest, it was the property of Godiva, wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia, who left it to Algar, her son, whose heir, Edwin, forfeited it by his opposition to the Conqueror. The grind-stones mentioned by our Author were brought hither from Derbyshire to be sold. The nature of the soil would not have produced them.

<sup>2</sup> Ulfricus Spot, comes de Mercia, fundator abbathiæ de Burton. Thomas, nuper dominus, Paget (de crimine læsæ majestatis attinctus) desolator ejusdem abb. Wyrley. It was founded about 1002, with lands of great value and extent. Numerous charters were granted to this abbey by different monarchs, and confirmed by papal and episcopal authority. It was endowed by the founder with lands in Burton, Branteston, Sobenhall, Tatenhille, Horninglowe, Straton, Withmere, Ansedelega, Wineshull, Bersicote, Tickenhale, Stapenhulle, Appelby, Aldulfestre, Caldewell, Wulfricheston, Pilatehall, Wilestone, Derlaveston, Bromley, Felde, Leigh, Ylum, Acovre, Cathesturne, Blore, Grendon; the tithes of Calfdon, Scone, Linton, Trueleigh, Mosedene, Waterfale, Haselbache, Newton, Haunton, Stapenhull, Drachelowe, Hefcote, New Hall, and Stanton. The Conqueror gave Offra, Little Offra, Wilenton, St. Mary of Derby, and Henovre. The abbot having some rough hilly ground, about a mile from the abbey, called it Sinai, and it is now so called. The annals of Burton, from 1004 to 1263, were printed among Gale's *Scriptores Angliæ*. Ox. 1684, p. 246.

After the Dissolution, in 1540, it was constituted a collegiate church, which continued only four years; but in October, 37 Hen. VIII. the dean and chapter, ex quibusdam causis justis et

before the Conquest ; and was of that credit, that the abbots, having great lands, rising to the estimation of a barony, were called to the parliament-house.

20 Conq. belonging to the said house, in Staffordshire, were these towns following ; viz. one hide and a half of land and demesnes in Stafford, Brauntestone,

rationalibus eos, et conscientias suas moventes et instigantes, voluntariè et spontè, surrendered the church and all the lands to the king, who in the January following granted the manors of Burton, Branston, Bromley, Stretton, Horninglow, Wightmore, and Anslow, co. Stafford ; and the manors of Winshall, Stapenhull, Caldwell, Overa Magna, Overa Parva, and Findern, co. Derby, to sir William Paget, who was created baron of Beaudesert in 1550, in whose posterity the greatest part has since continued, though not without some interruption from the attainder of Thomas, lord Paget, his younger son ; but the estate was re-granted to his son and heir, and charged with a rent of £.700 per annum. It is now the property of his descendant Paget, first (1820) marquess of Anglesey.

The ancient beautiful church was taken down, and the present was erected in 1720. The monument mentioned by our Author, much defaced, was lately preserved in the belfry. In 1255, the town was burnt nearly to the ground. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, was defeated here in a rebellion against Edward II. Mary, queen of Scots, was here in her way from Chartley to Fotheringhay. During the civil war it was often taken and retaken by both parties. The bridge of 36 arches, extending 515 feet, was standing in the time of abbot Bernard, between 1159 and 1175. Robert de Bersingcote gave an acre of land adjoining the Trent, towards the building of it. At one end stood a chapel, supposed to have been erected by Edw. II. in memory of his victory over the earl of Lancaster. The lord of the manor enjoys the privileges which the abbots formerly possessed. He has a court of record, whose pleas can be maintained to any amount ; and here is a court of requests for the recovery of small debts.

Burton anciently sent members to Parliament. Oldfield, vol. VI. p. 312.

Witemere, Stratone, Brunleye, Derlavestone, Witte-stone, Mannon, and Beddinton.

In that part of the church, which, I think, then belonged to the parish, (for it is now used as a parish-church, but joins unto the decayed abbey church, which seems to have been a very goodly one, for the ruins be very large,) there lies a monument, which, whether it were ever in the same place it now lieth, or removed out of the part that is decayed, I stand in doubt, for it lieth close to the new wall that now divides the church from the ruins, and is so broken and defaced, that one would think it had been removed: which monument the common fame, of the unskilful, reports to have been the tomb of the first founder, Wolfricus Spott; and that cannot in any wise be so; for, being of alabaster, it is fashioned both for armour, shield, and all other things, something like to our new monuments; so that it cannot be ancients than Edward the Third's time. But a man would rather think, by the shield (for it is square at both ends, and flourished with gold both above and beneath, as the Londoners set out their shields in their pageants), it were of Edward the Fourth or Henry the Seventh's time; and yet I can by no means learn whose it should be, and writing there is none. The shield is of gold, and a blue cross engrailed, charged with five mullets silver thereon. If it be indeed the founder's shield (as it may be, for I have seen the coat, well and old, in other places, both of the church and town), then did some of the abbots of late time make this monument new, in respect of some old one that was decayed, as, it might be, they did: for that, you know, the monks were very careful to set out gay things for their founders; to the end it might be thought, they were not unmindful of good men, which were their benefactors. But surely, I rather conjecture, it was made for some bene-

factor of theirs, that had lived in later times than Wolfricus Spott did.

There is a goodly bridge, well wrought of very good stone, with thirty-seven arches over Trent; for Trent, beginning before it comes there to be a reasonable big river, some be of opinion also that the first founder built the same bridge: which cannot be, for the bridge seemeth much newer than it would do, if it should be of so great continuance; and, besides, there are evidences yet extant to be seen, that were made by one William de la Warde, wherein is expressed, that the same William, in the time of Bernard, abbot of Burton, dedit terram Ponti de Burton, reddendo sex denar. annuatim sibi et hæredibus suis in perpetuum. I take it this William de la Warde, was father of Robert de la Warde, that lived in Henry the Third's time, who had much land in the country, as New-Hall, Stanton, and much other; and to induce me so to think, the arms of the said Robert, and the rest of the De la Wardes (being varry Argent and Sable) stand very old, in Burton church'. Also, Robert de Bersincote gave one acre of land, in prato de Burscote, juxta Trent, pro fabricâ pontis de Burton. So that, it is clear, that the bridge was made of much later time than the abbey was founded<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Robert de la Warde had leave given him by William Beauchamp earl of Warwick, to hunt in his (de la Warde's) woods at Hints, Edw. I. Dugdale's Warw. T. B. Vid. Gent. Magazine, Sept. 1751.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. in libro 1<sup>mo</sup> of the bishop's registers, a commission from Roger, to empower certain persons to receive alms throughout the diocese of Lichfield, for repairing of the bridge, and the chapel thereon, anno 1322. T. B.

In Burton is also a house of the Blounts, which has been there for a good continuance<sup>1</sup>.

Trent, holding on its course north-east, at the parting receiveth Dove, a very fair river, having one of the best banks of any river in England. It is the Mear between Staffordshire and Derbyshire, from its first spring until it comes into Trent.

Dove then takes its beginning at the Three Shires' Mear; where the very spring stands between Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire: and so holds on its course through a mountainous, wild country; and hath neither gentleman's house, nor good town. For, until it be passed the mountain-country, the bank is not of the estimation I have before spoken of; being very narrowly pent in with mountains; so that, the name of the bank, for a good space, is called<sup>2</sup> Narrow-Dale; in the end

<sup>1</sup> This house was, by its last owner of that name, sold to sir George Gresley, bart. who did not long retain it. It passed to Daniel Watson, a barrister of Gray's Inn, and captain for the parliament in the civil war. John Blount, 18 Hen. VIII. Sir George Blount, 6 Edw. VI. and 14 Eliz. were sheriffs. Arms: Nebulé, Or and Sable, a border gobonated Argent and Gules.

Sir Edward Rawleigh, 4 Hen. VIII. died seized of lands and tenements in Burton, called Wightmore, which he held of the abbot; which he left to George Rawleigh, son of Edward, son of the same sir Edward's grandson. Degge.

George Rawleigh, esq. was son and heir of sir Edward, of Farnborough, co. Warwick; but George did not die till 37 Hen. VIII. and left John his heir, so that the above account is not right. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> Plot says the mountains are so high, that in rainy weather he has seen their tops above the clouds, and they are so narrow that the inhabitants, in that time of the year, when the sun is nearest the tropic of Capricorn, never see it; and when it does begin to appear, they do not see it till about one o'clock, which they call Narrow-dale-noon, using it as a proverb when any thing is delayed.

whereof, a gentleman hath his seat, the place, and the man, having both the name of Beresford<sup>1</sup>. Edward Beresford hath now his seat there. This Edward was the son of Sampson, the son of Robert, the son of John, the son of John, which first John, lived in Henry the Sixth's time.

Dove, being past Beresford, leaveth Alstonfield, whereof 'Beresford is a member, like a mile westward.

<sup>1</sup> From whence sprung the Beresfords, lord Tyrone, and marquess of Waterford. John de Beresford was seized of this manor in 1087, and Aden Beresford had it, 17 Edw. II. In 1411, John Beresford of this place, gave to Aden his son all his land in Alstonfield. Temp. Ch. I. it belonged to sir George Cotton, knight, whose son Charles is mentioned by lord Clarendon as a most elegant and accomplished gentleman. He was the father of Charles Cotton the poet, who was born here April 28, 1630. He married, in 1656, Isabella, daughter of sir Thomas Hutchinson, knt. In 1658, at his father's death, he succeeded to this estate. His second wife was the countess dowager of Ardglass. He was the friend of the ingenious and excellent Isaac Walton, whom he called his "father." The situation of his house, which he says, "was upon the margin of one of the finest rivers for trout and grayling in England," was well placed for the exercise of their favourite diversion of angling. Near it he built a small fishing-house, dedicated to anglers. Over the door of this little edifice, the initials of his own name, and of Isaac Walton's, were placed in a cipher. This building was erected in 1674, and is almost decayed. He died about 1687. His son, Beresford Cotton, succeeded him, one of whose daughters married George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury. Arms of Beresford: Argent, three bears rampant Sable, muzzled Or. Arms of Cotton: Azure, a chevron between three ropes tied up Argent.

<sup>2</sup> Bechesword et Rob'tus de Oilye de eo. Domesday. Among the lands of comes Rogerus, there is Enestanfield et Will'us de eo. Domesday. Near this place, in Plot's time, were the remains of a fortress, called Bonebury, including about an hundred acres. He supposes that it was made by



20 Conq. Will'us de Malbanc held the same<sup>1</sup> de comite Rogero Montegomerici; which William had issue Hugh, who had issue William, who had issue three daughters; of whom see more when I speak of Nampt-

Ceolrid, king of Mercia, the successor of Kenrid, when he was invaded, in the seventh year of his reign, by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 716, *cujus anno septimo Ina rex West-Saxiæ, magno exercitu congregato contra eum apud Bonebury strenuè prælivat*, says the abbot of Jourvall. (Brompton Chronicon, apud regn. Merc.) Nothing of this extensive fortress now remains, nor is the name of Bonebury remembered. From the family of Malbanc it passed by marriage to Henry de Aldithley, 11 Hen. III. It is now, 1819, the property of sir Henry Crew, bart. the descendant of Harpur.

It was here that Cotton, with his friend Isaac Walton, took so much delight in angling; and here wrote the following lines:

O my beloved Nymph! fair Dove,  
Princess of rivers! How I love  
Upon thy flowery banks to lie,  
And view thy silver stream,  
When gilded by a summer's beam,  
And in all that wanton fry,  
Playing at liberty,  
And with my angle upon them,  
The all of treachery,  
I never learned to practise, and to try.

<sup>1</sup> It does not appear on what authority Erdeswick here, and afterwards in Warslow, adds the surname "de Malbanc." Shaw's printed Domesday has none such; but higher up, in the same column with "*Ænestanfelde*," are four towns together held by a Witts; which name Witts, where it first occurs (as noticed in note, at Cubleston,) is printed the surname Pantul; and it seems reasonable to suppose, that it was one and the same Witts, who held these four places, and also "*Ænestanfelde*," with its member "*Wereslei*," and "*Celtetone*," which both appear before the ending of the same column; as does also "*Bechesword*," (Basford) "*quæ pertinet ad ipsum M.*" (manerium) i. e. Celtetone, at head of the next. S. P-W.

wyche in Cheshire, by reason of the three daughters, who also, in process of time, had issue daughters.

Alstonfield (no man affecting to seat himself in that cold, wild country) was divided into many parts. For, although 9 Edw. II. Hugo le Despenser, and Nicholas Audley, are said to be only lords thereof, yet were there divers other lords, which (their purparty being but small) were omitted to be spoken of in the record; the most whereof are now come, by purchase, to Harpur, of Swarkstone in Derbyshire.

Alstonfield is a large seigniory, hath many hamlets, and also hath been in old time forest land, and hath many privileges belonging unto it.

Dove having past by the side of Alstonfield, for three or four miles, without any matter worth the noting, at last receiveth on the west side, a pretty brook, for its many turnings (by reason of the mountains, and the unevenness of the ground) called Manifold<sup>1</sup>, which taketh its beginning within a mile of the head of Dove, and, fellow-like, keepeth its course with it, not being above two miles from it until they meet.

Somewhat more unto the head thereof, is Longnore<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> The vale of Manifold is between Wetton and Butterton, where the waters of the Manifold are absorbed by the fissures under the Limestone hills, and are discharged again at Ilam. Here is Thyrsis' cavern, which has been derived from Thor's House Cavern, from Thor the god of thunder, a large excavation on the side of a lofty precipice. Plot mentions several barrows in this neighbourhood, and conjectures that it was the scene of some Roman conflict.

Thomas Hall died seized of the chapel of Sheen, near War-slow, and other lands, 29 June 15 James I. and left them to Charles his son, then fourteen years of age. Degge.

<sup>2</sup> Longnor is a small market town, with a modern church. Flash is in the northern extremity of the county. In the same

a village now something spoken of, but, I think, being in so wild a country, lay waste at the Conquest, and long after was not inhabited; for I cannot once find it named in any record, no, not in the *Nomina Villarum*, which was taken in Edward the Second's time. I find another Longnore (being but a member of Water Eaton, and in another hundred), spoken of in divers records, whether a man may judge it to be a member of Warslaw, being four or five miles lower on the same river, I doubt.

Warslaw, I think, is in Alstonfield parish (though it be four or five miles from it); but it is a distinct manor of itself. 20 Conq. William Malbanc held it (as he did Alstonfield, de comite Rogero de Montegomerici).

A mile lower, and half a mile westward from Manifold, stands 'Butterton, 20 Conq. Robert Stadford's

neighbourhood is Meerbrook. Upper Elkstone is a village near Warslaw. Onecote is a hamlet in the parish of Leek. These villages are situated in a wild and romantic country.

'Near Butterton the rivulets Hamps and Manifold make their subterraneous course:

Where Hamps, and Manifold, their cliffs among,  
Each in his flinty channel winds along;  
With lucid lines the dusky moor divides,  
Hurrying to intermix their sister tides.

\* \* \* \* \*

Three thousand steps in sparry clefts they stray,  
Or seek, through sullen mines, their gloomy way;  
On beds of lava, sleep in coral cells,  
Or sigh o'er jasper fish, and agate shells;  
Till where fam'd Ilam leads his boiling floods,  
Through flowery meadows, and impending woods.

\* \* \* \* \*

In playful groups by towering Thorp they move,  
Bound o'er the foaming wears, and rush into the Dove.

DARWIN.

land<sup>1</sup>; and being past Butterson, runs to Wetton<sup>2</sup>, standing on the east side of the river's bank.

A little lower on the west side (like a mile off) is Grendon, which Rob. de Stadford held 20 Conq. 1 Hen. III. William Audley held it and Blore of the baron of Stafford; and 9 Edw. III. Johanna le Strange was lady thereof, of which you shall see more when I speak of Blore<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Shaw's Domesday, terra Roberti de Statford, does not shew what name Erdeswick could have in his eye in this mention of Butterson, as part of that terra. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Here it is supposed the Druids performed their rites.

Richard Floyer had Wetton, 7 Eliz.; and the earl of Devonshire in 1660.

John Crime, 2, 3 Phil. and Mary, died seized of the manors of Wetton, and Butterson, Casterne-Milne, and the tithes of corn in Butterson, and of corn, hay, wool, and lamb, in Casterne, and in Mathfield; and left them to Henry his son, 23 years old. Degge.

<sup>3</sup> Which he does somewhat contradictorily. S. P-W.

At Grendon, Hamps and Manifold begin to join their streams, after they have emerged from their subterraneous course. Near it is Stanshope, once the inheritance of the Bradburnes of Bradburne, co. Derby. Bradnop was given by lord Audley to the abbey of Hilton. After the dissolution it was given in exchange to sir Edward Aston, for lands at Estdede, Michel, &c. In 1684, it was possessed by lord Aston.

There are deeds, Ego Thom' Meverell d'no Throughley, dedi Will'mo filio Henrico de le Fulthorp, unu' messuagiu' et unam bovata' terræ in villa et territorio de Grendon. Dat. apud Fredeswall, anno xvij Ed. III.

Ego Rogerus de Fulthorp, miles, posui Johannem de Lyle ad liberandam seisinam, nomine meo Hugoni de Redehugh et Agneti uxori ejus de manerio de West Grindon, &c. Dat. an. d'ni 1377.

Carta Agnetis quondam uxoris Hugonis del Redhough, militis, &c. Dat. apud West Grendon, anno 4 Ric. II. She was afterwards the wife of Thomas Beeke, kn.

Manifold being somewhat past Grendon, receiveth into it Hams, eastwardly, commonly called Waterfall; for that after it hath continued running from the spring, some seven or eight miles, it falls into the ground, and riseth not again, until it come into Manifold. There is not upon this brook any town worth the speaking of, except a town called Waterfall; which is also of so small estimation, that I never find it named (except it be known by some other name) in any records.

Within less than half a mile of the place southward, where Manifold receiveth Hams out of the ground, is Throwly, a fair ancient house, and goodly demesne, being the seat of the Meverells, a very antient house of gentlemen, and of goodly living, equalling the best sort of gentlemen in the shire; though God hath not, for two or three generations, blessed their heirs with the best gifts of nature. Whether it be a member of Cauldron or of Blore, or of Grendon, I know not. But I cannot find the name of Throwley in any record; only I find that Oliver de Meverell held it, 5<sup>o</sup> regis Johannis; who I suppose had issue William, and William had issue Thomas, who, 2 Edw. I. had married Agnes, eldest daughter of five, and one of the heirs of Gislebert de Gayton.

Manifold having left Throwley, runneth down to Ilam<sup>1</sup> by Casterne, sometime Ipstone's lands; from

Robert de Grendon was in the wars of king Edw. I.

Ego Will'mus filius Will'mi filius Henrici de Grendon, dedi Will'mo filio Henrici de Grendon patri meo, omnes terras in Grendon, &c. Dat. apud Grendon, anno 31 Edw. III.

O'ibus, &c. Henricus de Brailesford, miles, et Johanna, uxor ejus, sal'tem, &c. Dat. apud Grendon, anno 39 Edw. III.  
Arms of Grendon: Argent, two chevrons Gules.

<sup>1</sup> Ilam is remarkable for the tomb and well of St. Bertram, the scholar of St. Guthlac, who here led an eremetical life. The

whom it descended to the Walkers, in which name it continued for a good space, until this our age, that one of them sold it to Lawrence Wright; and having past Ilam enters into the Dove.

At the meeting of which two, but a little southward from them, is Blore<sup>1</sup>, a goodly antient house and park,

rivers Hamps and Manifold, after having flowed underground for six miles, here break out at one mouth, near the church. In a grotto here, which then belonged to the Ports, Congreave is said to have written some scenes of the "Old Bachelor." This estate is now the property of Jesse Watts Russel, esq. sheriff 59 Geo. III.

The Ports owned Ilam, 4 Phil. and Mary. John Port died 15 April, 25 Eliz. and was succeeded by his son and heir John, who left Robert his son and heir, who had issue John, a captain in the civil war, who married a daughter of Robert Hurt, of Casterne, by whom he had issue John, who married the eldest daughter of William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, esq. Sir John Port was son and heir of — Port, of Chester, in 1486, judge of the Common Pleas 19 Hen. VIII. died 5 Phil. and Mary. Arms: Azure, a fesse engrailed between three doves Or, each carrying in its beak a cross forme fitche Or. Degge.

Casterne is in Ipstone's parish. Richard Hall, 21 Hen. VII. had land here, and had issue John, his son and heir, who held the same of Humphry Okeover, in soccage. It was sold by them to Lawrence Wright, who sold it to Nicholas Hurt, a lead-merchant, whose son and heir Roger Hurt succeeded to it, and both were living in 1660. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> Blore, et Edricus de eo. Domesday.

Hugh earl of Chester lived in the time of the Conqueror, aut reg. sequ. T. B.

Peter Clericus must be of Thornton in Cheshire, son of Rannulf clericus comit. Cestriæ, or Agnes was sister to Peter. Smyth.

Of the antient mansion of these barons, scarcely a vestige remains. It was standing in 1662. The founder of this antient family was Thurstan, a Norman baron. William Basset, who

now the seat of the Bassets of Staffordshire. 20 Conq. Edricus held it of Robert de Stafford; and 33 Hen. III. Will'us de Blore, who had married Agnes, daughter of Peter Thornton, cleric. Hugonis comitis Cestrie, was lord of it. William Blore, by the said Agnes, had issue Clementia, married to William, a younger son of Henry de Audley, and Eleanora his wife. William de Audley,

was living in 1590, married Judith, daughter of Thomas Osten, of Oxley, in this county (widow of William Boothby, ancestor of the Boothbys, of Broadlow Ash, and after the death of her second husband, re-married to sir Richard Corbett) by whom he had Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir; first married to Henry Howard, third son of the earl of Suffolk, and secondly, to sir William Cavendish, K. B. afterwards duke of Newcastle, to whom she carried this estate, and of whose children she was the mother. In the church, the splendid memorials of this powerful family are falling rapidly to decay. A few broken fragments of painted arms and inscriptions yet remain in the windows. John Basset, 1 Hen. V.; Ralph Basset, 16 Hen. VI.; Thomas Basset, 6 Edw. IV.; sir William Basset, knt.; 13, 21 Edw. IV.; sir William Basset, knt. 34 Hen. VIII.; and 5 Edw. VI.; and William Basset, 29 Eliz. were sheriffs of the county. Arms: Or, three piles Gules, a canton Argent, charged with a griffin Sable.

Sealed with these arms is a deed, Ego Radulphus Basset de Nuplace, dedi Ricardo Beke, capellano, omnes terras quas habeo in villis et campis de Nuplace, Parkhall, Chedull, &c. Dat. apud Nuplace, anno ix H. IV.

Another deed sealed with the same arms, bearing a boar's head couped and armed Gules, gorged with a chain Argent. Ego Edmundus Basset dedi Johanni Meverell, &c. maneria mea de Blore super le Moores; et Grendon super le Moores, &c. Dat. apud Blore, anno x Hen. IV.

Ego Humfridus Hastang, rector ecclesiæ de Bradeley, dedi Johannæ quæ fuit uxor Joh'is de Hastang, tertiam partem duarum partium maneriorum de Blore et Grendon, &c. Dat. apud Blore, an. Dom. 1332, 6 Edw. III.

Stanton, near Blore, was the birth place of Gilbert Sheldon,

and Clementia, (who had Blore and Grendon in partition) had issue John, dominus de Blore; who had William dominus de Blore; who had issue Alane, lord of Blore and Grendon, in the latter end of Edward the Second's time, whose daughter, or sister, and heir, married, as I suppose, to John, the son of John Basset, or else to sir Henry Brailsford, knt.<sup>1</sup> and his daughter and heir Joan, was married to sir John Basset, knt.; which sir John Basset was son to the aforesaid John, son of John; and the first of these three Johns, was the second son of Raufe Basset, of Cheadle<sup>2</sup>, who was the son of Raufe, second son of William Basset, justice in itinere, 22 Hen. II.: which William was youngest son of Richard, youngest son of Raufe, justiciarius Angliæ<sup>3</sup>; son of Thurstan, 20 Conq. Sir John Basset, before spoken of, had issue Raufe Basset, of New Place, and Cheadle; who had issue another Raufe, who had issue William, who had issue another William, who had issue a third William, who had issue sir Wil-

archbishop of Canterbury. In the room in which he drew his first breath, bishop Hacket, who took a journey hither on purpose to visit it, left these iambics :

Sheldonus ille Præsulum primus pater  
Hos inter ortus aspicit lucem Lares;  
O ter beatam Stantonis villæ casam,  
Cui cuncta possunt invidere marmora.

He was the youngest son of Roger Sheldon, and born July 19, 1598. Wood's Ath. II. 1162.

<sup>1</sup> She married to sir Henry de Brailsford of Brailsford, co. Derby; who left Joan, wife to sir John Basset, of Cheadle, being his second wife, by whom he had Thomas Brailsford, of Brailsford, esq. who left Joan, his daughter and heir, wife to sir Ralph Shirley, of Shirley, co. Derby. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> Of Sapcote. Smyth.

There is no genealogy of Basset in Wyrley. T. B.

<sup>3</sup> He was justice of England, in the reign of Stephen, and in anno quarto Hen. Primi. Plott 449.



liam Basset, knt. who had issue William, father of William Basset, now living, and lord of Blore and Grendon.

Dove, beginning at Blore to enlarge his banks, passeth on to Okeover<sup>1</sup>, where is another fair old house, and a park, and goodly demesnes, of which a gentleman of the name of Okeover, hath the present possession; as descending to him from his ancestors, of the same surname, which have continued there ever since the Conquest.

At the Conquest, one Ormus was lord thereof, who had issue Raufe, of Okeover, who had issue Adam, who had issue sir Hugh<sup>2</sup>, who had issue sir Robert, who had issue sir John Okeover, who had issue sir Roger, who had issue sir Thomas<sup>3</sup>, who had issue sir Philip, all knights. Sir Philip had issue Thomas, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Philip, who had issue Raufe, who had issue Humphry, who had issue Philip, that died in the life-time of his father, and had issue Raufe,

<sup>1</sup> Acovere was granted to Ormus, by Nigel abbot of Burton, paying to the convent 20 "oræ" yearly. The same abbot granted him six bovates in Stratton, in fee and inheritance for 6s. yearly. Ormus had issue Ralph, who had issue Hugh, who had issue Robert de Acovre. Robert had a son William, who sold all his lands in Stretton to John de Stafford, abbot of Burton, for 26 marks, about 1276. Reg. Burton, fo. XVII. XXVIII—IX. and p. aft. fo. XLV. Abbot Robert grants to Ralph, son of Ormus, in fee-farm, Acovre, for the same service by which his father held, viz. two marks yearly, et venire debet ad placita abbatis, et si abbas ad consilium, vel ad curiam regis ire debuerit; tunc idem Rad. eidem abbati de equis suis juvamen præstare debet. Si vero heres Jordani filii Fucherii eandem Acoveram gra. abbatis vel alio modo recuperaverit, salvo ejusdem Rad. homonagio, sine mutuo vel excangio eidem heredi reddere abbas potest. Testes sunt, Jordanus prior, &c. Ibid. fo. XX. b. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> 40 and 42 Hen. III. Smyth.

<sup>3</sup> 12 Hen. VI.

Philip, and Rowland. Raufe died, leaving five daughters, and, having never a son, left his lands to his brother Philip, who also having no children, but one daughter, hath married her to Raufe, eldest son of his brother Rowland, for his heir<sup>1</sup>.

Dove having washed the banks of Okeover, passeth on to Matherfield, vulgariter Mayfield<sup>2</sup>. At the Conquest it was in the king's hands; but after, given by the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers, and was by him, or his heirs, afterwards given to the priory of Tutbury (as they say) in liberam elemosinam, in whose possession it continued until the dissolution of the house: when, after it came into the king's possession, he gave the same, also the site of the abbey of Hilton, Bradnope, and divers other lands, to old sir Edward Aston, in exchange for his lands at Estede, Michel, Herlaveston, and Landsthorpe, which, they say, sir Edward had by descent from his ancestors, and which Radulphus fil. Will'i camerarii, immediately after the Conquest, gave

<sup>1</sup> This pedigree of Okeover agrees with Wyrley. T. B.

Okeover is remarkable for the barrows of Hallsteds, and Arbour Close; which are supposed to have been of Roman construction. The old mansion has been taken down, and another erected on its site. Among the valuable paintings in this elegant residence is "the Holy Family," by Raphael. It is now, 1820, the property of Haughton Farmer Okeover, esq. who is also lord of Swincoe and Woodhouse. From Rowland Okeover, it descended to his son Humphrey, who had issue Richard, who was knighted, and living in 1665. Ralph Okeover, 6 and 27 Eliz.; Ralph Okeover, 10 Ch. II.; Edward W. Okeover, 20 Geo. III.; and Haughton Farmer Okeover, 41 Geo. III. were sheriffs. Arms: Ermine, on a chief Gules three besants.

<sup>2</sup> In this neighbourhood are many barrows, perhaps, of Roman construction. Hen. VIII. by letters patent, 22 Nov. 32 of his reign, granted to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, lands in Rocester, Blore, Mayfield, Swinscoe, &c. Degge.

to William de Mara, whose heir the said sir Edward was.

From Mayfield, Dove passeth to Calwich<sup>1</sup>, whereof I can only make this report, that being, or belonging to a cell<sup>2</sup>, or house of religion, now a Lancashire gentleman is owner thereof<sup>3</sup>; who, as I have heard, hath made a parlour of the chancel, a hall of the church, and a kitchen of the steeple, which may be true, for I have known a gentleman in Cheshire, who hath done the like.

Dove being past Calwich, visits Ellaston. 20 Conq. Wodeman and Alfi held Elacheston of Rob'tus de Stadford. Also, I find, about the latter end of king John's time, Will'us de Audeley, cum particibus suis, held, of

<sup>1</sup> Calwich is in Ellaston parish, and had a convent of Black canons, which was founded, before 1148, by Nicholas de Greselei Fitz-Nigel. 27 Hen. VIII. it was given to the monastery of Merton, in Surrey, in exchange for the manor of East Moulsey; and, as parcel of the same, was again granted, 34 Hen. VIII. to John Fleetwood.

<sup>2</sup> Kenelworth, in Warwickshire. Smyth.

<sup>3</sup> Fleetwood; and in 1660, was the property of sir Richard Fleetwood. John Fleetwood, esq. 2 Edw. VI. and 10 Eliz.; sir Richard Fleetwood, bart. 12 James I.; were sheriffs. Sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart. descended from sir Richard Fleetwood, had also lands at Prestwood, in this parish. It passed to the families of Granville and Dewes. The family of Dewes have taken the name of Granville, and are, 1820, the present possessors. Arms of Fleetwood: party per pale, nebulé Or and Azure, six martlets counterchanged.

Wotton is at the south declivity of Wever Hill. From its local situation, it is supposed, arises the proverb, although it is much exposed to the sun:

Wotton under Weever,  
Where God came never.

Here are estates belonging to the families of Unwin, and Davenport. The seat of the latter is remarkable for having afforded an asylum to J. J. Rosseau.

Robert de Stafford, Blore, Grendon, and Athelaston ; and, in Henry the Third's time, Nigellus de Longford<sup>1</sup> and Theobald de Verdon held it of the baron of Stafford ; and, 9 Edw. II. Nicholas de Longford and Theobald de Verdon, were lords of Athelaston<sup>2</sup>.

Dove, having left Ellaston, approacheth Rowcester<sup>3</sup>. 20 Conq. Herve held Rowcester of Robert de Stadford, and some of the Staffords, of Sandon, either founded, as I take it, there the priory, or were thereunto great benefactors ; for, in that part of the church, which yet

<sup>1</sup> Of Longford, in Derbyshire, where was their seat. Smyth.

<sup>2</sup> From Theobald de Verdon it passed, by marriage with Joan, his eldest daughter, to Thomas lord Furnival and his heirs.

<sup>3</sup> Quite otherwise.—“ Rex tenet Rowcestre,” says Domesday, as printed in Shaw. S. P. W.

This abbey for Black Canons was founded and endowed by Richard Bacoun, about 1146, who was nephew to Ranulf, earl of Chester. The site of this house was granted, 31 Hen. VIII. to Robert Trentham, esq. and no vestiges of it remain. The monuments of some of the Staffords yet remain in the church. Francis Trentham, the third of the family, having five sons, settled his land on the issue male successively. His son, sir Thomas, enjoyed it, who had issue Francis, his only son, who married a daughter of sir William Bowyer, by whom he had only one daughter. He was succeeded by his uncle sir Christopher, whose brother William succeeded him, and both dying without issue, the estate went back to the daughter of Francis Trentham, who married Brien Cockeyne, son and heir of Charles Cockeyne, viscount Culleyn, who enjoyed it in 1660, and who afterwards pulled down the house, and sold the estate. With her he had also Castle Hedingham in Essex, and had by her Charles, third viscount Culleyn, Trentham, George, Elizabeth, and Mary. The priory lands were lately the property of Thomas Bainbrigge, esq. whose seat here is called Woodseat, a family descended from the Bainbrigges of Lockington. He had also Combridge, Denstone, Calton, Waterfall, and Quixall. Nicholas Kniveton, 15 Hen. VII. held Quixall, and was suc-

standeth for the parish-church, there are monuments yet remaining of them, and very few of any others. The seat of the house, with the demesnes, (being both pleasant and very profitable, for that it stands between Dove and Churnett, a good pretty river, where it enters into Dove) is now the seat of Francis, the son of Thomas Trentham; which Thomas, his father, being in king Henry the Eighth's time, a great favourite, obtained it of the king.

The Trentham's derive themselves from a house of the Trenthams, in Shropshire, which, in Henry the Sixth's time, were of good account, but now quite decayed or gone; for I know none of the house remaining, this of Rowcester excepted, which it pleaseth God to advance in good sort.

Churnett, at Rowcester, entering into Dove upon the west side, hath its first spring within less than two miles of Dove head, though it wanders something further off than Manifold did, and therefore longer ere it shakes hands with it.

Churnett, passing from the head, through one of the barrenest countries I know, hath not any place worth the naming, till it come to Dieu le Cresse<sup>1</sup>, an abbey founded by the last Ranulfe, earl of Chester.

ceeded by John, his son and heir, whose seat was at Murcaston, co. Derby. Thomas Trentham, 13 and 21 Eliz.; si Francis Trentham, knt. 34 Eliz.; Francis Trentham, 9 James I.; and Thomas Bainbrige, 42 Geo. III. were sheriffs. Arms of Trentham: Argent, three griffins' heads erased Sable.

Henry Talbot, esq. son of George earl of Shrewsbury, died 20 Jan. 38 Eliz. seized of three messuages and 320 acres of land in Swinscow, Rocester, and Blore, late belonging to the abbey of Rocester, having issue Gertrude and Mary. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> Dieulacres, a Cistercian abbey, was founded by Ranulph Blundevill, earl of Chester, in 1214, who transferred hither the monks from Pulton, co. Chester. It was granted, at the

The said house, with the most things belonging to it, was given, in king Edward the Sixth's time, to sir Raufe Bagenholt, for his advancement. But sir Raufe (good fellow like) dispersed it, et dedit pauperibus; for he sold it to the tenants, for the most part to every one his own, at so reasonable a rate, that they were well able to perform the purchase thereof, and spent the money he received, gentleman like, leaving his son, sir Samuel Bagnall (now lately knighted at Cales, anno 1596) to advance himself by his valour, as he before had done.

Churnett, a little beneath Dieu le Cresse, receiveth a pretty brook, westward, called Dunsmore brook, coming from Russeton James'; which Ulviet held before the Conquest; and 20th of his reign, the Conqueror held it.

Dissolution, 6 Edw. VI. to sir Ralph Bagnall, with the manors of Leek Frith, Leek Westwood, Grange, and Woodcrofts, and land in Tettesworth, Thornesley, Essinglow, Bradnope, Birchholt, Weston Horwood, and Field. There are yet some remains of this abbey.

After sir Samuel Bagnall had sold the lands in Leek and Dieulacres to the tenants, he sold the site of this abbey, and the lordship of Leek, to Thomas Rudyard, of Rudyard, esq. who left the latter to descend to his son Thomas, whose grandson Thomas possessed it in 1660; and he gave the site of the abbey to Anthony, his son, who also possessed it in the same year.

Ralph Bagnall, 2 Eliz. was sheriff. Arms: Barry of six, Or and Ermine; over all, a lion rampant Argent.

<sup>1</sup> This paragraph is much altered in Chetwynd's MS. but is the same in the MS. of Huntbach. T. B.

Rushton-James seems to have once belonged to a family of the name of James. Rushton-Spencer is so called for the same reason.

Robert de Statford also held one third of a hide in Heltone and Risetone; and Ulviet, who had held this too in king Edward's time, continued to hold it of Statford. S. P-W.

This brook leaveth Rudyard<sup>1</sup>, standing on the side of Dun (a great mountain), a mile northward, whereof is owner one Tettesworth, as Somerset<sup>2</sup> reported his name to be, but now called Rudyard, who have continued lords thereof for a long time. Raufe was owner thereof in Henry Eighth's time, and had issue Thomas, father of Thomas, now living at Rudyard.

Over against Rudyard, like a quarter of a mile from Dun, on the South side of the bank, is Herracles, where one John Wedgwood<sup>3</sup>, who advanced himself, from a freeholder's son, to the estate of a gentleman, hath now seated himself; but his son, seeking further to advance himself, enters into a course of contentions; and, I doubt, will prove nothing commendable, if it be true what I hear.

Dun, being past Herracles, dischargeth itself into Churnett, a little above Leek, a market-town, in the king's hands, 20 Conq. and, before, Algarus Comes held it. After, it was given by Ranulfe, earl of Chester, to the house of Dieu le Cresse, which he founded<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The earl of Macclesfield now possesses Rudyard and Leek Frith. Arms of Rudyard: Argent, frett Sable, in a canton Gules, a rose Or.

Ego, Normannus Panton, confirmavi Ranulpho de Tetesworth, et hæredibus suis, villam de Rudierd, &c.: confirmo predicto Ranulfo, et hæredibus suis, ut libere et quiete habeat et teneat omnes libertates quas Alicia de Verdon mater mea, consensu Willi' Panton fratris mei in ipsa villa de Rudierd dedit. Testibus——. No date.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Glover, Somerset Herald.

<sup>3</sup> Arms of Wedgwood: Gules, four mullets and a canton Argent.

<sup>4</sup> 6 Stephen, the manor of Leek, called anciently Lec, was the property of Ranulph de Gernoiis, fourth earl of Chester, whose wife Maud, daughter of Robert earl of Gloucester, illegitimate son of Henry I. was the founder of Repton priory.

Churnett leaves the Wall Grange (which the ancestor of sir Walter Leveson hath bought), and there receives Endon water, which takes its name of a lordship called Endon, or Horton.

In Domesday Book I find Hortbury<sup>1</sup>; I take it to be this Horton. Endon is said, in the same book, to be

Ranulph gave the tithes of his mill here to the monks of Saint Werburgh, at Chester. His son Hugh succeeded him, and died here in 1181, 27 Henry II. and was succeeded by Ranulph, his son and heir, who gave this manor to the abbey of Dieulacres. In the churchyard are the remains of a pyramidal cross, ten feet high, having three steps at the base. In the churchyards of Ilam, Chebsey, and Checkley, are similar crosses, serving, says Gough, "where single, as crosses; where more, as sepulchral monuments, probably of the Danes." There is here a large surface of rough unpolished stone, upon a supporter of the same, on the brow of a hill, a little declining at one end, called the Hanging Stone; similar to which, supposed to have been heathen altars, are to be seen in the Isle of Anglesea. Parker, earl of Macclesfield, who was lord chancellor in 1718, was born here, where also his descendant, the present earl, has (1820) extensive property.

Apesford was given by Henry de Audeley to Hilton abbey.

Mixe-Hay was given to Hilton abbey by Henry de Audeley. After the Dissolution it was, amongst other lands, exchanged with sir Edward Aston, the elder, whose great grandson sold it to sir William Bowyer, whose son John enjoyed it in 1660. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> A misreading for "Nortberie." "Ipse comes (Rogerius) tenet Nortberie, et Regerius (probably Rogerius) "de eo." S. P-W.

Enedune Duning tenet. Domesday. It is now the property of Edward Antrobus, esq.

Fernyhough was long enjoyed by a family of the same name, though the estate is small.

Oldall Grange, or Wolverdale, is, in the Lichfield tax-book, called Wlvedale.

On Wetley Moor is Hewall, or Hyvall, Grange, called, in the Lichfield tax-book, Hunehalgh.



holden of the king, and that Duning held it before the Conquest.

Hortbury was then held by one Rogerius, de comite Rogero de Montegomerici. Not long after the Conquest, Enedon, or Horton, call it whether you will, came to the possession of Audeleys, and in that line continued; and was, after, parted between the sisters; the third part whereof my lord of Bath hath, and holdeth to this day, as being descended to him from his ancestors: but the other two parts were sold lately by the lord Audeley (Touchett), who did also inherit them from his ancestors (Audleys), and the third co-parcener (Hillary), to Egerton of Wall Grange, and Wedgwood of Herracles. Enedon, or Horton, being a large and goodly manor (and saying it lieth in so barren a country, is there upon called Horton Court,) occupieth almost all the ground Enedon water passeth through, until it comes to Churnett.

A little beneath the entry whereof, on the south-east bank, standeth Chetelton. I find, in Domesday Book<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> What Erdeswick found in Domesday must be understood to end here, with the word "Montegom." He did not find, in that book, that "it belongs to Warslow." S. P-W.

Sir John Egerton was seized of Chedleton 3 James I. It now (1820) belongs to Parker, earl of Macclesfield.

Moseley was a seat of the family of Hollins, which they had possessed for some generations in the seventeenth century.—Degge.

Ashcombe is the seat of William Sneyd, esq. built upon the site of Bottom-hall, which belonged to the Jolliffes. His father was John Sneyd, esq. of Belmont, who cultivated and adorned a great extent of that barren country.

Within Chedleton is a small manor, which long belonged to the family of Finney. The old house was taken down in 1610. John Fenis, or de Fiennes, now corrupted into Fynney, came over with the Conqueror, who appointed him constable of

that one William held Celsetone de com. Rog. Montegom. and that it belongs to Warslow, in Alstonfield parish, and is now reputed as a member of Alstonfield. In Rufus's time, one Sirardus was lord of Chetelton; which Sirardus had issue Petrus; which Peter, or his son, had issue sir William de Chetelton, knt. who had issue Robert Sirard, lord of Chetelton; which Robert had issue Henry Chetelton, who had issue sir William Chetelton, knt. who had issue Matthew, who had issue William, who died without issue; and Amabilla, his sister and heir, married to William Bromley, second brother of Walter Bromley; and, after the death of the said William Bromley, she married John de Laschi;

Dover castle. He had issue William and Maud, wife of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford. A descendant of William was sir John Fenis, temp. Edw. III. who had issue sir William Fenis, knt. father of sir William Fenis, knt. father of sir Roger and sir James, both knights. Sir James was ancestor of lord Say and Sele. Sir Roger had issue sir Richard, knt. who married Joan, daughter and heir of sir Thomas Dacre, son and heir of Thomas lord Dacre, and was, on that account, 37 Hen. VI. declared a baron of the realm, and summoned to parliament. He had issue John, who, dying in his father's life-time, had issue four sons. The eldest, sir Thomas Fynes, knt. was lord Dacre, whose descendant, Margaret, married to Sampson Lennard, of Chevening, co. Kent. William, the third son, inherited the Fynney estate here, and here died in 1584, and was buried at Chedleton. He had five sons; William, the eldest, was seated at Cannock, and had a numerous issue. Thomas, the second son, had issue William, father of William, born in 1626, father of William, born in 1647, Richard in 1650, and Thomas, in 1651, who became S. T. P. and was a great benefactor to Worcester college, Oxford. William, the eldest, had issue James, born in 1687; and Samuel, born in 1692, who had issue Fielding Best, born in 1743. The property was alienated from the family in the last century.

which Walter Bromley had issue one only daughter, Alice by name, married to John Frodsham<sup>1</sup>. William Bromley, and Amabilla, his wife, had issue Amabilla, married to sir John Hawkeston, knt.<sup>2</sup> who had issue Ellen, married to William Egerton, who had issue Raufe Egerton, who had issue Hugh, who had issue Ranulfe, who had issue John, who had issue sir Raufe Egerton, knt. father of Edward, now living, anno 1597, and lord of Chetelton.

Two miles lower, on the same side of Churnett, is Cunsall<sup>3</sup>, given by William de Chetelton, in king John's time, to Philip Dracote, in whose posterity it continues, John Dracote being now owner thereof.

From Cunsall this river passeth to Kingsley, being on the same side of the river, and two miles lower. 20 Conq. Chingesley was the land of Radulfus<sup>4</sup>, fil. Huberti.

Like a mile lower is Ipstones. 20 Conq. Robert de

<sup>1</sup> See note, article Ashley.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John Hawkeston was of Wrine Hill. See page 78.

<sup>3</sup> John Leigh, esq. is (1820) the present proprietor.

<sup>4</sup> But Radulf held only one hide, which Robert de Buci held of him, Radulf and Nigel (de Statford), again, of R. de Buci; while this Nigel held in capite, in the same Chingesleia, three hides. S. P-W.

44 Eliz. William Bassett, of Blore, possessed Kingsley; from whom, by marriage, it passed to the earl of Newcastle, who sold it to Richard Hunt, of Shrewsbury, whose son, colonel Thomas Hunt, possessed it, together with Forgall. Degge. It is now (1820) the property of James Beech, esq.

Thornbury was the ancient seat of a family of that name.

Sharpcliffe and Whitehaugh were ancient seats of the Whitehalls.

Booths was a seat of the Pyotts. From them descended Richard Pyott, an alderman of London, whose eldest son, Richard, had his seat at Streethay, near Lichfield, and, 11 Ch. I. was sheriff. Arms of Pyott: Azure, on a fess Or, a

Stadford held Hulstone of the king; and, about Edward the First's or Second's time, one sir John de Ipstones, knt. whose father had married the daughter and heir of sir Henry de Cresswell, knt. was lord thereof. Sir John Ipstones had issue William, who lived 22 Rich. II. and had issue Alice, married to Ranulphe, second son of sir William Brereton, as you may see where I speak of Cresswell<sup>1</sup>.

Churnett, being past Ipstones, leaves also Cauldron<sup>\*</sup> more than two miles northward. 20 Conq. Rob. de Stadford held it of the king. It would seem, that not long after the Conquest, Cauldron came to the hands of the constable of Chester; for I have seen a record which saith, that the earl of Lincoln, which was Edmund Lacy, constable of Chester (whose father, John,

a lion passant Gules, three bezants in chief. Crest: a lion rampant issuant Or, langued Gules. Degge.

Carta Rogeri de Everden de Herteshorne, p' quam confirmavit Hugoni de Meygnill, militi, et Aliciæ uxori ejus, et Thomæ filio eorundem Hugonis et Aliciæ et hæredibus de corpore predicti Thomæ procreatis totum jus suum in Kyngesley, &c. Dat. apud Newhall, anno 24 Edw. IV.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Ralph Brereton sold Ipstones to Matthew Cradock, of Caverswall, whose son's daughters sold it. The hall and park, and demesne, were bought by Joseph Woodhouse, of Glasswell, co. Derby. Bertram de Verdon granted it, upon certain conditions, to William, his brother, witnessed by Ralph Basset de Chedelton, William Basset de Cheadle, Hugh Chedelton, Hugh Dracote, Gilbert de Beck, Henry de Hum, and Henry de Clifford. Degge.

<sup>\*</sup> 30 Hen. VIII. Francis Cockayne, of Ashborne, died seized of the manor of Calton, and Thomas was his son and heir. They had also lands in Longnor, Kingsley, and Cheadle.—Degge.

Rolandus Sprott, 20 Dec. 15 Eliz. died seized of Caldon chapel, and divers messuages belonging to it, and left them to Thomas Morsden, his cousin and heir. Degge.

had married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Quincy, earl of Lincoln), held Cauldron of Robert, baron of Stafford, in Henry the Third's time. In Edward the Second's time it came to the earl of Lancaster, by marrying Alice, daughter and heir of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln.

Churnett, keeping on its course eastward, enters into Alton park, and runneth under the walls of the castle. Elvetone was, 20 Conq. in the king's hands. Before-time, one Juvar held it. About king Stephen's, or the beginning of Henry the Second's time, it should seem that Alveton descended to one Roisia, who was heir thereof, but whose daughter she should be I cannot learn. She was married, as I take it, to one Bertram de Verdon, or his father, whom she over-lived; and in her widowhood held Alveton, as her own inheritance, and founded the abbey of Croxden; and, as I think, she had issue by her said husband<sup>1</sup> either

<sup>1</sup> The entire pedigree is inserted in Dugdale's Warwick: p. 29. T. B.

Bertram founded Croxden abbey, and Rose was his second wife, by whom he left Thomas and Nicholas, heir to his brother, 9 Ric. I. and to Rose, his mother, 16 John. Nicholas died April 16, Henry III. leaving Rose, his daughter and heir, married to Theobald de Butlers (a branch of those in Ireland, after, earls of Ormond) by whom he had John, who took the name of his mother, whom he succeeded at her death, 31 Hen. III. John died 2 Edw. I. leaving Theobald his son and heir, then twenty-six years of age, who died 3 Edw. II. leaving the second Theobald, who died 10 Edw. II. having married, first, Maud, daughter of Edmund, lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, by whom he left three daughters, his coheirs; Joan, then thirteen; Elizabeth, ten; and Margaret, seven. Joan married Thomas, son and heir of Thomas, lord Furnival, and died in childbirth 8 Edw. III.; Elizabeth, the second, married Bartholomew, lord Burghersh; and Margaret, the third, had three husbands, sir William le Blount, sir Michael Huser, and

Bertram, and he had issue Nicholas, or else Nicholas de Verdon; who also, I think, had issue John Verdon, who had issue Simon, who I also suppose had issue Theobaldus de Verdon, who lived 29 Edw. I. and 9 Edw. II. and had issue William, that died without issue; Joan, married to Thomas lord Furnival; and, I think, Margaret<sup>1</sup>, married to James Berlers, and to sir John Crophull, knt.; and Isabel, his fourth daughter, married to Henry, lord Ferrers, of Groby, who held Alton 23 Edw. III.

Broughton sets down a piece of Verdon's descent in this sort: first, that John, before spoken of, had issue Theobald, who, he saith, had issue another Theobald, which last Theobald should have the four daughters. I am not very perfect in Verdon's line, and therefore will take upon me neither to approve nor correct what he hath set down.

Thomas, lord Furnival, who married Joan, eldest daughter and heir of Theobald de Verdon, and had

sir John Crophull. By Elizabeth de Burgh, his second wife, he had another daughter, Isabel, wife to Henry lord Ferrers, of Groby. Smyth.

<sup>1</sup> Instead of this Margaret and James, more accurate Verdon pedigrees (see one in Nichols's Leicestershire, III. 640, in art. Belton) have, Elizabeth, second daughter, married to Bartholomew de Burghersh; and, on turning back to Bucken-hall, such a co-heir appears. S. P-W.

From Bertram de Verdon, the founder of Croxden abbey, was descended Theobald de Verdun, constable of Ireland. He was a great baron in his time, and married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, widow of John de Burgh, earl of Ulster.

On the north side of Belton church, co. Leicester, was a very ancient monument of stone, raised, with a proportion of a woman, carved, which was erected for Roise Vernon, founder of Grace Dieu nunnery. She was wife of Bertram de Verdon, the founder of Croxden abbey, 23 Hen. II.

Alveton in the partition of his lands, 39 Edw. III. had issue Thomas Furnival, lord of Hallamshire, who had issue a daughter and heir, married to Thomas Nevil, second brother to Raufe, first earl of Westmoreland, who had issue by him Maud, her daughter and heir, married to John Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury, who had issue John, who had issue a third John, who had issue George, who had issue Francis, who had issue George, who had issue Gilbert, now living, all earls of Shrewsbury and lords of Alveton<sup>1</sup>.

Churnett, having taken leave of Alveton, maketh haste to meet the Dove, which also, holding on its course, receiveth, westwardly, another little brook, which hath its first head about Madeley Alphore (as some write it), but, I think, rather Madeley Ulfar; for that, one Ulfar, 20 Conq. held it of Robert de Stadford, whose name was after used to make a distinction between this and the other Madeley before spoken of. In the beginning of Henry the Third's time Raufe Basset held it of Robert, baron of Stafford; and not long after, Raufe, I think, another of the same name. 2 Edward II. it was in the king's hands, by reason of the minority of Richard Basset; and now, I take it, that the

<sup>1</sup> Alveton is still (1820) the property of the earl of Shrewsbury. Its great ornament consists in the ruins of its castle, which was destroyed in the civil war. It is now a favourite residence of the earl of Shrewsbury, who has an elegant seat here, adorned and embellished with all the beauties of art. John de Verdon, 48 Edw. III. and 3 Rich. II. was sheriff. Arms: Or, frett Gules. Arms of Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury: Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or, armed and langued Azure. Furnival: Argent, a bend between six martlets Gules.

Nos Johannes Talbot, d'nus de Fournyvall, constituimus Edmundum Basset, senescallum n'r'm dominii et manerii n'ri de Alveton, in com. Stafford. Dat. anno 9 Hen. V.

lord Windsor is lord thereof, and had it by descent from Blount, lord Mountjoy<sup>1</sup>.

A little lower, upon the same brook, is Croxden. 20 Cong. Alwoldus held Crochesden of the king; and, after, Roisia de Verdon built there a goodly house of religion, and endowed it with fair lands<sup>2</sup>. I am doubtful, whether this Roisia were wife to the first Verdon, and heir to Crochesden, Alveton, and the rest of the lands in this country, which the Verdons afterwards possessed; or else, that she was heir to some of the Verdons, and so, never meaning to marry, and held the lands during her life, and founded this abbey; and afterwards, dying without issue, left the rest of the lands to descend to some Verdon, her uncle, or other kinsman.

<sup>1</sup> The lord Windsor sold most of the estates to the tenants, and the manor to Nicholas Barnesley, of Alkinton, co. Derby, or his father, whose grandson sold it to John Deakin, of Furnival's Inn, London, who sold it to one of the name of Sherburne, of Sherburne, co. Lancaster. Degge.

<sup>2</sup> The ruins of this once extensive abbey are very venerable. Bertram de Verdon, in 1176, gave to the Cistercian monks of Aulney, in Normandy, a piece of ground at Chotes, to build an abbey of their order, which, three years after, was removed to Croxden. The two Theobalds de Verdon, who lived temp. Edw. I. and Edw. II. and died at Alveton castle, were buried in this abbey. Bertram de Verdon, the founder, died at Joppa, in the Holy Land, in 1192, and was buried at Acre, but most of his descendants were buried in this abbey. The heart of king John was buried here. At the Dissolution it was granted to Geffry Foljambe, whose son, Godfrey Foljambe, sold it to sir Thomas Herry, serjeant-at-law, whose only son, soon after the purchase, died. He passed this, and Tong castle, in Shropshire, to William Pierpoint, esq. younger son of the earl of Kingston, who married the serjeant's daughter. Arms of Foljambe: Sable, a bend between six escallops Or, within a border engrailed Gules.



After the suppression of abbeys, a younger brother of the Foljambes, of Dalton, in Derbyshire, obtained it, and left it to Godfrey Foljamb, his bastard son, who hath both sold it, and all other the lands his father left him.

A little lower stands Denston<sup>1</sup>, where one Madeley hath a pretty seat of a gentleman's house. The king held Denston 20 Conq. and, before, Juvar.

This brook, at Combridge, enters Dove, which, more than a mile lower, receiveth also Taine, which hath its head something above Dilhorn.

Walbertus held Dulverne, 20 Conq. of Rob. de Stadford. In Henry the Third's time Raufe de Dulverne was lord of it; and, 9 Edw. II. Richard de Caverswall was lord<sup>2</sup>.

Like two miles lower, Taine receives, from the north, Cheadle brook, which comes from Chedle. Robertus held Celle of Robert de Stadford 20 Conq. and 22 Hen. II. Osbertus Baswine gave Chelle, or Chedle, to William Bassett; which William had issue<sup>3</sup> sir Simon and Raufe; which sir Simon had issue Raufe, lord of

<sup>1</sup> Denston, with the parish of Alveton, passed with it, when it was possessed by the Verdens and the Furnivals. William Madeley, the last of that name here, died in 1745, and his descendants removed to Uttoxeter. It is now the property of the earl of Shrewsbury. Sealed with the arms of Verdon is, carta Thomæ de Verdon militis, dat. apud Denston, anno 30 Edw. III.

<sup>2</sup> There are deeds—Nos Rad's Shirley, miles, Thomas Meverell, &c. confirmavimus Joh'æ Basset, viduæ, nuper uxori Will'mi Basset R. defuncti, maneria n'ra de Bescote, ab Newplace, in comitatu Staffordi. Dat. anno 15 Hen. VII.

Carta Thomæ Beche, militis. Dat. apud Newplace, paroch' de Dullande, anno 9 Rich. II.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Simon, ancestor of lord Basset of Sapcote, and Ralph of Cheadle. Smyth.

Cheadle and baron of Sabcote ; which Raufe gave to Raufe, the son of Raufe Basset, his uncle, the Park hall in Cheadle, of whose descent you may see more where I speak of Blore'.

Raufe, lord of Sabcote, had issue Simon, who had issue Raufe, 21 Edw. I.; who had issue Simon, 20 Edw. II.; who had issue Raufe, 2 Rich. II. who had issue Alice, married to sir Robert Mutton, of Peckleton, in com. Leic. knt.; and Elizabeth, married to Richard, lord Grey, of Codnore. Sir Robert Mutton and Alice had issue sir William Mutton, knt. who had issue another sir William, who had issue Robert, who had issue Elizabeth, married to sir John Harrington, knt.\* who had issue sir James, father of sir John<sup>3</sup>, now living.

Richard, lord Grey, and Elizabeth, had issue Henry, lord Grey, and Elizabeth, married to John Zouch<sup>4</sup>. Henry, lord Grey, had issue Henry, lord Grey, who died without issue. John Zouch and Elizabeth had issue John, who had issue sir John Zouch, knt. cousin and heir to the last Henry, lord Grey, of Codnore. Sir John Zouch had issue George Zouch, who had

There was a "particion made of the parke de Chedill, in the shyre de Stafford, between sir Robert Moton, knt. and Ralfe Basset, esquire, anno xxx Hen. VI."

20 Hen. III. Simon Basset, knt. built a college for a warden and priests at Sapcote, co. Leicester. William Basset was patron of the church of Sapcote, 5 Hen. III.

There is, Indentura inter d'num Joh'em Basset de Chedle, ch'l'r, ex una, et d'num Thomam de Marchinton, ch'l'r. Dat. anno 7 Rich. II.

<sup>1</sup> Vide Dugdale's Antient Usage of bearing Arms.

<sup>2</sup> Of Exton, in Rutlandshire.

<sup>3</sup> Afterwards, lord Harrington, of Exton.

<sup>4</sup> Of Kirtlington, co. Nottingham, second son of William, lord Zouch, of Harringworth.

issue sir John Zouch of Codnore, father of John, now living<sup>1</sup>.

Taine Water passeth on to the two Taines, Over and Nether. Robert de Stadford held Taine, 20 Conq. of the king. About Henry the Third's time, Robert de Beke was lord of both Taines, who had issue Gilbertus de Beke, who was lord of both Taines: also, Gilbert had issue Robert, who had issue sir Richard Beke, knt.

<sup>1</sup> Cheadle is a market-town. The manor is the property of Douglas, earl of Moreton, by marriage with the only daughter and heir of sir John Buller Yarde, bart. by the only daughter and heir of John Holliday, esq. It was the ancient seat of the great baronial family of Basset, of Drayton, Hints, and Blore. The Delfhouse was the seat of one of the Colcloughs.

Richard Colclough, 46 Edw. III.

Hugo Colclough, 48 Edw. III.

Ricardus, 7 Hen. V.

Johannes Colclough.

Thomas, 11 Hen. VI.

Ricardus, married Blaunch, daughter of Richard Davenport, Major Novi Castri.

Johannes de Blurton, 1 Edw. V. = Agnes.

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Thomas, of Delfhouse.        | Ricardus, married Eleanor,  |
| Bartholomew, married Eliza-  | daughter of sir John Dra-   |
| beth, daughter of Thomas     | cot.                        |
| Madeley, of Denston.         | Sir Anthony, 13 Eliz.       |
| George, obiit 1639, married  | Sir Thomas, married Martha, |
| Elizabeth, daughter of Tho-  | daughter of sir Adam Lof-   |
| mas Keeling.                 | tus.                        |
| Adam, = Catharine, daugh. of | Sir Adam Colclough.         |
| Edward Street, of            | Sir Cæsar Colclough.        |
| Kidlington, co. Ox.          |                             |

|                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| George, married . . . Lightfoot, | Catharine, married Samuel  |
| daughter of John Lightfoot,      | Adderley.                  |
| Professor of Logic.              | Jane, married Richard Ash, |
| Magdalen, married Thos. Booth-   | of Milwich.                |
| by, of Tooley-park, Leicester-   |                            |
| shire.                           |                            |

Arms of Colclough: Argent, five spread eaglets crossways Or, 1, 3, 1 Sable.

who had issue sir Nicholas Beke, knt. who had issue Helen, his daughter and heir, married to sir Robert Swinnerton, knt. who had issue sir Robert Swinnerton, knt. who had issue Maud, his daughter and heir, first married to sir Raufe Peshall<sup>1</sup>, knt. and, after, to sir John Savage<sup>2</sup>, knt. Sir Raufe Peshall had issue by the said Maud sir Richard Peshall, knt. and sir John Savage, knt. had issue by her another sir John Savage, knt. who, after long contention betwixt them for Beke's lands, at length so compounded it, that Peshall had Over Taine, and Savage, Nether Taine.

Sir Richard Peshall, knt. had issue Humphry Peshall, who had issue sir Hugh Peshall, knt. who had issue Katherine, his only daughter and heir, married to sir John Blount, knt. who had issue sir George Blount, knt. Henry Blount, Elizabeth Blount, mother to Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, and another daughter, called Anne, married to Richard Lacon, of Willey. Sir George had issue a daughter, married to John Purslow<sup>3</sup>, who had issue by her. Henry Blount had issue also a son, called George; but sir George gave both Taine, Hopton, Knightley, and all his Shropshire lands, both from his daughter and her children, and from his brother Henry and his son, to his sister's son, Rowland Lacon, of Willey, who is now lord of Taine, the cause being unknown why he did so.

Sir John Savage, son of sir John and Maud Swinnerton, had issue a third sir John, who had issue a fourth sir John, who had issue a fifth sir John, who had issue a sixth sir John, who had issue a seventh sir John, father of John, both living; but this last sir John hath

<sup>1</sup> Of Knightley park. In some copies it is Humphry Peshall.

<sup>2</sup> Of Clifton, co. Chester.

<sup>3</sup> Of Sidbury, co. Salop.

sold his Taine to Roger, the son of Richard Wilburnham, of Namptwyche<sup>1</sup>.

Taine water, being past both the Taines, passeth on by Checkley. 20 Conq. Otha held Cedla of the king : it after came, about king John's time, to be parcel of Ferrers' barony, but the means I know not. Now, the parson is the best man in the town, for he hath both a good tithe and a fair house, and a good deal of glebe land, and is lord of the town; and yet Beke and his heirs were ever patrons of the church. In the church, being a goodly country church, is a fair monument of the Bekes, which the tenants of Taine seek to deface and suppress, by reason they would conceal a parcel of the tithes<sup>2</sup> due for Beke's lands, which, I think, was his demesne. There be also, in glass, divers fair monuments of the St. Maures and others<sup>3</sup>.

Taine Brook, leaving Checkley, passeth between the two Foldes, anciently called Falled. Over Folde is a member of Leghe, and the Nether, of Madeley. 9 Edw. II. Henricus St. Maure was lord of Folde, which is parcel of Madeley Holme, and now the lord Windsor, but by what title I know not.

A little lower, on the same brook, is Strangeshide<sup>4</sup>. 20 Conq. Alricus held Stra'guicesholle, of the king. Roisia de Verdon was afterwards lady, both of Crochesden, Stranshill, and Crakemarch, and held them all of Ferrers, earl of Derby.

<sup>1</sup> The two Taines, together with Checkley, are now (1820) the property of John Phillips, esq.

<sup>2</sup> Taske. Huntbach.

<sup>3</sup> In the church-yard are three pyramidal stones, intended, perhaps, as sepulchral monuments, and of Danish construction.

<sup>4</sup> "Stagrichesholle" (Shaw's Domesday). I conceive it will prove, on the record being examined closely, something like "Stra'guicesholle." S. P. W.

20 Conq. the king held Crachemers<sup>1</sup>. Crakemarsh is a goodly and profitable lordship, lying in a very good

<sup>1</sup> Before the Conquest, Crakemarsh belonged to Algar, earl of Mercia.

Bartholomew Burghersh married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Theobald Verdon, and passed the manor of Crakemarsh.

From the family of Ferne, and, by marriage, of Sheffield, it passed to Robert Collier, whose son sold it to Gilbert Gerrard, master of the rolls. It then passed to the Cottons, and is now (1820) the property of Cotton Sheppard, esq. only son of sir Thomas Sheppard. bart. of Thornton, co. Bucks, as heir to his mother, the heiress of the Cottons.

William Ferne, occisus in prælio Franc. temp. Edw. III.

Sir John Ferne, married Beatrice, daughter of Walter Rochford.

Sir John Ferne, knt.

William Ferne, of Ferne hall, co. Essex, nunc in poss. d'ni Ric.

Thomas Ferne, married Alice, daughter of George Whitgreave, co. Stafford.

William Ferne, of Parwich, = Jane, daughter of Adam Beresford, co. Derby. of Fenny-Bentley, esq.

John Ferne = Felicia, daughter of Robert Milward, of Eaton, co. Derby. Thomas Ferne, of Hognaston.

Edward. William, = Ann, daughter of Robert Sheffield, esq. Ann, married John  
John, of of Tem- bert Sheffield, esq. Fitzherbert, of So-  
Crake- ple Bel- brother of Edward, mersal, co. Derby.  
marsh. wood. lord Sheffield. Elizabeth, married  
Anthony Rokeby.

Sir John Ferne, of Temple = Elizabeth, daughter of John, son  
Belwood, co. Lincoln. of sir Henry Nevil, of Need-  
ham, co. Hertford.

|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1. William = Jane, dau.<br>Ferne, ter of Ro-<br>of Tem- bert Walk-<br>ple Bel- er, of Is-<br>wood. lington. | 2. John,<br>3. George,<br>4. Thomas,<br>5. Edward,<br>6. Matthew, | 7. Isaac,<br>8. Henry,<br>bishop of<br>Chester. | 1. Jane,<br>2. Elizabeth,<br>3. Anne, mar.<br>J. Kaye, of<br>Woodham,<br>co. York. |
|---|---|---|--|

soil, between Taine Water and Dove, at their meeting. It was Delves his land, and descended to the lord Sheffield; and this last lord's father sold it when he sold Hilderston, of whose descent I have said what I know before.

Dove, being past Rowcester, and having received Taine Water, passeth on till it comes past Utcester, where it receives a brook, that takes its beginning above Bromeshall. Robert de Stadford held Bramsele of the king 20 Conq.<sup>1</sup> Milicent de Stafford and her husband, Hervey Bagot, gave it their younger son, sir William Stafford, knt. in whose name it continued until 12 Edw. III.; that Thomas Erdeswick married the only

Arms: per bend indented Or and Gules; in chief, a crescent Sable. Crest: on a wreath a garbe Or, between two wings displayed and pursed pileways, counterchanged Gules, and of the last. Degge.

<sup>1</sup> As "Bagod tenuit de eo (scilicet Stafford), it might be either Milicent's, or possibly Hervey Bagod's own, by descent, from the Domesday Bagod tenant under Statford. S. P-W.

Bromshall is yet (1820) the property of lord Willoughby de Broke.

Delves hall, 31 Edw. I. was the seat of John de Delves. His son Richard was constable of Heleigh castle. He had two sons, John and Henry. John was one of the four esquires who attended James, lord Audeley, at the battle of Poitiers, where they highly distinguished themselves. (Froissart's Chronicles.) He died without issue 11 Rich. II. 1387, and was succeeded by his brother, sir Henry, whose son and heir, sir John Delves, 16 Rich. II. was knight in parliament for this county. From him descended sir John Delves, who was in favour with king Henry VI. and was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471. His son was beheaded two days afterwards, by the remorseless king Edward IV. Sir Thomas Delves, the last male of the family, was created a baronet. His only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, about 1710, married sir Brian Broughton, bart. and brought Doddington, co. Chester, and other estates, into that

daughter and heir of sir James Stafford, knt. ; and from that time the Erdeswicks were lords of it, until Henry the Seventh's time ; that sir Robert Willoughby, lord Brooke, son of sir John Willoughby, knt. and Ann his wife, Elizabeth, the widow of sir John Coleshull, knt. and Eleanor, the widow of Thomas Strangeways, put the same in suit, claiming as heirs to Alice, mother to the said Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Anne, and wife of sir Edmund Cheney, knt. ; which Alice was aunt and heir to Humphry Stafford, lord Stafford, of Southwick, and earl of Devonshire ; which Humphry, earl of Devonshire, was son of William, son of sir Humphry Stafford, knt. with the Silver Hand, and brother of Alice Cheney. Sir Humphry with the Silver Hand (brother of William and Alice) was the son of Humphry, lord Stafford, of Southwick, who was the son of sir John Stafford, knt. and elder brother of Raufe Stafford, of Grafton. Sir John Stafford was second son of William Stafford, of Bromshall, and younger brother of sir James Stafford, knt. of Sandon. Now, sir Fulk Grevile, knt. is lord of Bromshall, as being son and heir of sir Fulk Grevile, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Edward, son of Robert Willoughby, lord Brooke, son of Robert, made lord Brooke, and steward of the household to king Henry VII. son of sir John Willoughby and Ann his wife, daughter of Alice Cheney, daughter of sir Humphry Stafford.

In Bromshall, about Hen. III. Edw. I. and Edw. II.'s time, was a house of the Verneys.

This brook, being past Bromshall, leaveth Lockesley

family. From him sir John Broughton, the present baronet, is descended. Arms of Delves : Argent, a chevron Gules, fretted Or, between three Delves Sable. The chevron was part of the arms of Audley, given to sir John Delves, by lord Audley, for his bravery at the battle of Poitiers.



half a mile southward. I have seen something that might move a man to think<sup>1</sup>, that one of the Ferrers of Tutbury gave, to his younger son, Lockesley; for, in Henry the Third's time, there was one Robert Ferrers of Locksley; whereupon a man would conjecture that Kinnersley, now of Lockesley, his first ancestor, of that place, should marry the said Ferrers of Lockesley's daughter and heir, whereunto I am persuaded by the similitude of the armoury which now Kinnersley bears, and so hath done for a long time, for I have seen a seal of it, 18 Edw. III. The mark is silver, a fess (of Fer-

<sup>1</sup> Erdeswick's idea was right. A junior Ferrers, of Tutbury, must have had Locksley at a very early period, not later than the second Henry's reign. In an existing Locksley deed, William, earl de Ferrers, grants in (or near) "Lockesleia, Will'o, filio Will'i, filiolo meo;" Henry, the earl's son, and Henry and Robert, the earl's uncles, among the witnesses. In a deed of lord Bagot's, Robert de Ferr', "avunculus com. de Ferr." grants eight bovates in Lochesl' to Osbert, "homini meo de Lockesleia:" yet, besides this Robert, "avunculus," there was a Robert de Ferrariis de Lokesle, co-witness with Robert, avunculus, in *Monastic. Angl.* II. 506. After some generations, two or three at least, from Robert Ferrers of Locksley, a Johanna, daughter, seemingly, to a second Thomas de Ferrariis, appears, in 1327, wife of John de Kynardeseye, jun. Whence this John, does not appear: but both he and three brothers were advanced with estates (mostly returning to John or issue) by an uncle, "dom's John's de Kynardeseye, cleric's, Thomæ com. Lancast." in 1309; and, in 1330, John, the nephew, is written "Dominus de Lockesleye." An impression is extant of his seal, the same Erdeswick describes, as early as 1338; but the seal of the elder Thomas de Ferrers (so its legend spells) was three horseshoes, two and one, not in shield; and the first Robert de Ferrers has left one large seal-impression of a single rude horse-shoe. John de Kynardesley jun.'s great grandson, John "Kynardesley," lord of "Loxley," sealed, in 1456, with arms nearly the same with the coat ever since used. S. P-W.

ers), vary gold and red, between three eagles displayed Gules. Whether Ferrers of Lockesley<sup>1</sup> bare it so, or that Kinnersley added the eagles, or in some sort imitated the armory, I know not. 18 Edw. III. as I have said, John Kinnersley was owner of Lockesley. How long before, the Kinnersleys had been owners of it I know not; but ever since, to this day, his posterity is.

A little nearer Utcester is a house of the Blounts, called Blounts'-hall, whereof Blount, of Osbaston, in Leicestershire, is owner. A man would think it should, by the name, be the ancient seat of the Blounts, but that is not so; for this is a house of no great account, and but lately built, by one that (being a little glorious) would have called it by his name<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Nine horse-shoes (the arms of Ferrers) vary, &c. Bp. Lyttelton.

Ferrers, of Locksley, was a witness to the charter, when Radulphus le Funn founded a preceptory at Yeaveley, co. Derby. Thomas Kinnersley, esq. 30 Hen. VIII. died seized of the manor of Loxley; of lands in Birdhurst, Milne, Netherfield, Gromes, Dovedales, Holly Ridding, New Ridding, Perrycroft, Blith Meadow, High-field, Kentish-wood; the manor of Marchington, and a capital messuage and lands in Uttoxeter. This manor is now (1820) the property of Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, esq. Thomas Kinnersley, 22 Ch. I.; Craven Kinnersley, 7 Geo. II.; and Clement Kynnersley, 10 Geo. III.; were sheriffs. Arms: Argent, a fess vary Or and Gules, between three spread eagles Sable.

<sup>2</sup> Blount's hall is the property of Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, esq. It was long the estate of the Blounts. In Clerkenwell church was inscribed, on a stone, "Ann Blunt, daughter of Walter Blunt, of Blunt Hall, and sister to the lady Paulet and to the lady Sidenham, died 24 April, 1503." The hall was taken down in 1770: the moat shews its site. The Blounts were descended from John Blount, third son of sir William Blount, knt. who had lands in Burton and Rolleston. Edward Blount,

This brook, passing by Utcester, enters into Dove. 20 Conq. the king held Wotochesede. It came, not long after, to Ferrers, earl of Derby, his possession; the last whereof (amongst his other lands), in a sort, forfeited the same; so that now (as all the rest of Ferrers' lands in Staffordshire do) it belongs to the duchy of Lancaster<sup>1</sup>. In Utcester is a house of the Minors; very ancient gentlemen they are; for I find testes to a deed in Henry the Third's time, or I think, rather, in king John's time, John de Evereus, Rob. de Baskervilla, Walter de Evereus, Richard de Talboth, Roger de Minores, Reginald de Minores, Radulfe de Baskervilla, &c. I have also seen a deed of Edward the First's time, whereunto were testes, John de Minores, Henry de Hounhill, Thomas de Pipe, Robert de Beke, and Philip de Dracote; and I have also read, that sir John

10 Rich. II. died without issue, and his property passed to Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Blount, younger brother of Thomas. She married Thomas Pope, who took the name of Blount. Their son, sir Thomas Pope Blount, was the founder of Trinity college, Oxford.

<sup>1</sup> The manor is divided into many shares. Leland says, "Uttok-Cestre has one paroch-chirch. The menne of the towne useth grasing, for there be wonderful pastures upon Dove. It longeth to the erledom of Lancaster. A frescole, founded by a prest, Thomas Allen." It was, as the name imports, a Roman station. The family of Minors, remarkable for their attachment to a sea-faring life, lived at Hollingbury, of which captain Richard Minors, temp. Ch. II. was proprietor. It was afterwards sold to James Wood. Admiral lord Gardiner, another naval officer of celebrity, was born here in 1742. This town also gave birth to sir Simon Degge, knt. an antiquary, well known for his useful researches into the antiquities of this county. He died at the great age of ninety-two; and he mentions this place as remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Arms of Minors: Gules, on a fess Argent a mullet Sable, between three plates Argent.

Minores was a knight 6 Edw. III. So that by this it may appear, that the Minors are both of a very ancient house, and have been of very good estimation.

A man would think, and verily believe, seeing so many de Evereus', so many Baskervilles, and Minors, together; and considering that the eldest house of the De Evereus bear, Gules, a fess Argent, and three plates in chief; the younger house, Silver, a fess Gules between three torteaux; another, Argent, a chevron Gules between three hearts; and another, a chevron blue between three torteaux; and that Minor's bears Gules, a fess Argent between three plates; that the De Evereus, Baskervilles, and Minors, should be all of one house.

Utcester is a very good market, standeth in a rich soil, and was of reasonably well built, but (great pity it is) hath suffered of late great losses by fire.

About two miles lower, upon the south bank of Dove, is Marchington<sup>1</sup>. At the Conquest, Henry de Ferrers held it of the king. It is within the bounds of the forest of Needwood. In Henry the Third's time, William Chamberlen or Cambden, and Roger Selman, held it of Ferrers, earl of Derby, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. 9 Edw. II. the earl of Lancaster was lord of it.

<sup>1</sup> Marchington was granted by Wulfric Sprott, founder of Burton abbey, to Wulfag, and was afterwards part of the honour of Tutbury. 30 Hen. VIII. Thomas Kinnerley, of Loxley, possessed it, by inheritance from the Ferrers. 4 Ch. I. it passed, with other manors, to the trustees of the city of London; it then passed to deputy alderman Clarke, who left it to his son, by whom it was sold to the earl of Bridgwater. In 1711, Simon Degge, esq. purchased it and Agardsley from Charles Egerton, esq. and Scroop, earl of Bridgwater, whose devisees, in 1718, sold it to John Chetwynd, esq. It is now, with Woodlands, Newborough, and part of Uttoxeter, the property of earl Talbot.

Like a mile from Marchington, and as much from Dove, is Houndhill<sup>1</sup>, an ancient seat of a house of gentlemen carrying the same surname. It is now, as I take it, a divided manor between Edward Leigh, of Rushall, and one of the Vernons, that dwelleth there. Leigh came to it by descent; for, about Henry the Third's time, sir Henry Handbury, knt. lord of Handbury, vulgariter Hanbury\* (a town standing two miles lower, but

<sup>1</sup> Houndhill passed, by marriage, temp. Hen. VI. to Robert Hylle. 2 Hen. VIII. Henry Hill sold it, and lands in Marchington, Newland, Stubby-lane, &c. to William Smith, of Elford; who, two years afterwards, sold it to Robert Dormer; and he, 6 Hen. VIII. to Humphry Vernon, third son of sir Henry Vernon, knt. of Haddon, co. Derby; in which family it yet (1820) remains. Arms of Houndhill: Vert. 6 Houndhill, 1, 2, 3, Argent. Arms of Hill: a chevron between three cinquefoils Sable.

\* Hanbury is from the Saxon Hean, high. There was a monastery near the church, of which St. Werburgh, daughter of Wulfere, and sister of Ethelred, kings of Mercia, was abbess. She died here, and was buried at Chester, where a splendid shrine was erected in honour of her. From Bowles the manor passed, by marriage, to Robert Gobbere, whose son William assumed the name of Rushall, whose daughter and heir Eleanor, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Rolleston of Rolleston, and Eleanor his wife, afterwards the wife of Thomas Totty, carried it, in marriage, to sir John Harpur, knt. From this family it passed, by marriage, to William Leigh, of Houndhill, son of sir Roger Leigh, of Cheshire. The manor, with the rectory, was given by Hen. VIII. to Sampson, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and his successors; and here the bishops frequently resided.

At Newborough, soon after the Conquest, Robert de Ferrers established here a new borough, at Edgarslei, now Agardsley, where was a hermitage, granted to the priory of Tutbury by William de Ferrers, earl of Derby. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, 4 Edw. II. granted the manor to Robert de Whitfield. Temp. Hen. II. it belonged to the family of Tamhorne, and

something further from Dove), married the daughter and heir of Houndhill, and by her he had issue sir Henry Handbury, knt. that, I think, died without issue; Agnes, married to William Bowles, of Rushall; and another daughter<sup>1</sup>, which, I take it, was married to Vernon's ancestor, who dwelleth there. From Bowles it descended to Leigh (as you may see before, where I speak of Rushall).

Between Houndhill and Handbury there is a town called Draycote<sup>2</sup>. 20 Conq. Henry de Ferrers held it of the king. 16 Edw. III. there was one Richard Draycote, lord of this town<sup>3</sup>. As I take it, these Draycotes

afterwards passed through the families of Kinnersley, Whittington, and Egerton, to that of Chetwynd. It is now (1820) the property of earl Talbot.

<sup>1</sup> It is quite a mistake, Vernon being but an almost recent purchaser. See Shaw. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Temp. 2 Edw. II. Thomas, lord of Boyleston, co. Derby, had also Draycote sub Needwoode, and held it of Ferrers, by the service of hunting. This Thomas left issue Hawise, who had by her husband, Reg. de Gresley, Reg. de Boyleston, who died without issue. Nicholas, his brother, left issue Matilda Pecche, his daughter and heir. It afterwards passed to sir Thomas de Pipe, with the heiress of Jarpenville, and from them to the Vernons, who now (1820) possess it.

<sup>3</sup> From the chartulary in possession of Mr. Gresley, of Seale, compiled, mostly, by sir Thomas de Rydware, in 20 Edw. II. it appears that this Draycote was most undoubtedly the estate of the said Thomas, who died between 150 Edw. II. and 10 Edw. III.; that it went to his posterity by a second wife, Isabella; and in right of Johanna, one of them, her husband, William de Pipe, stiled himself of Draycote subt. Needwood, in 300 Edw. III. and left it to his son, sir Robert. But it is a question, whether Draycote was the estate of sir Thomas de Rydware. I have a deed in my possession, belonging to C. B. Adderley, esq. of 16 Edw. III. by which Robert de Pype, of Draycote, grants to his son William, and Johanna his wife,

were of another house than the Draycotes of the Moorlands, and differed; for the other bare, as I have before set down, gold, fretted Gules, a carton Blue, with a white cross pattée therein; and this I have seen a seal of, 16 Edw. III. and it was a fess between three billets, and about the seal was written S. Ricardi de Draycote. You may see he was a Needwood-forest man by his billets. Now, I think, Mr. Edward Stanley possesses it, as heir to his mother.

I have but a few more words to say before I step down to Tutbury, and the castle, though it stands on a high hill; which is, that I take Handbury, who was lord of Handbury, to be a Davernon; for that he bears, as he doth, Blue, a chevron gold, only he had one of Lancaster's lions in chief for a difference: and that, about two miles lower from Handbury, and one mile from Dove, is a town called Houndesley, vulgariter Annesley<sup>1</sup>, whereof Edward Mainwaring is owner.

Lower towards Tutbury stands another Fauld<sup>2</sup>, vul-

various rents, inter alia, in Coton juxta Draycote, reserving the heriots and suit of courts of the tenants. See Shaw's article Draycote. S. P-W.

<sup>1</sup> Annesley belonged to the family of Tok; after them, to the Bougheys and Mainwarings of Whitmore.

<sup>2</sup> Stephen Curson was of Faulde, by the gift of William Ferrers, earl of Derby, from respect to whom he bore his arms. He married Joan, daughter of sir Henry de Rolleston, of Rolleston, and had issue John, who died without issue, and Agnes, who married Richard Burton, from whom were descended Burton, of Faulde, and of Lyndley, Leicestershire, and William Burton, author of the antiquities of Leicestershire. Smyth.

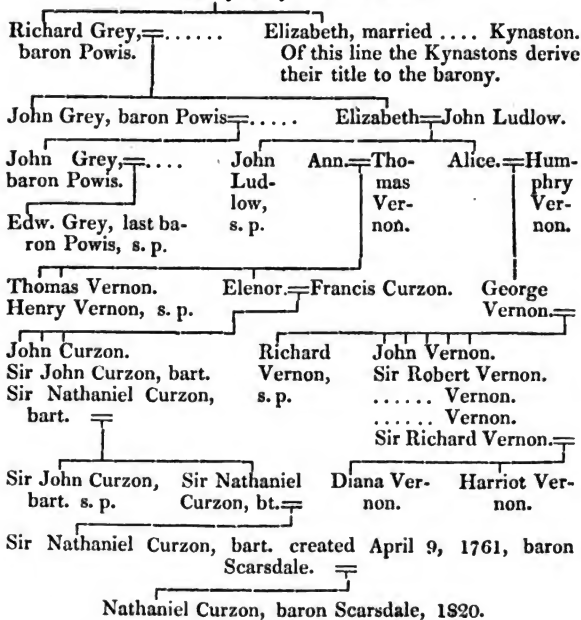
Fauld continued in the family of Ferrers till the attainder of Robert earl of Derby, in 1266. Temp. Hen. III. it was held by Curzon, under the earl of Lancaster. From them it passed, by marriage, to Nicholas, son of Adam de Burton, of Tutbury; which Adam was living 2 Edw. I. and 14 Edw. II. and

gariter Falde. 20 Conq. Hubertus held dimid. hid.<sup>1</sup> in Fauld, of Henry de Ferrers. In Henry the Third's

was a witness to the roll of Burton abbey in 1321. From them it descended to William Burton, the historian of Leicestershire, who died here April 6, 1645. Robert Burton, the learned author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was his brother. This manor passed from Cassibelan Burton, by purchase, to Botham, of Mickleover, co. Derby, from whom it passed to Orme of Orme, of Bornaston, who, about 1682, transferred it to Joseph Werden, of Derby. In 1792, it was the property of Thomas Hunt, of Castle Hay.

#### Curzon's descent from Grey.

##### Henry Grey Baron Powis.



<sup>1</sup> And Rogeri's another dimid hid. Domesday.



time, Stephen Curson held *quartam partem feodi* in Faulead. I think this Stephen was of Crockeshall, in Derbyshire: and that either he, or some ancestor of his, had married a daughter and heir of some younger brother of the Ferrers: for Curson, of Crockeshall, quarters varyry, Or and Gules, a chief Sable, with three horse-shoes Argent.

Although I know Mr. Henry Ferrers', of Badesley, to be better acquainted with the antiquities of his own house than myself can be, by any means possible, (being, as he is so great an antiquary, and having the view of such a number of good things, and, as all men are, cannot but be, most inquisitive of his own parentage), yet since Tutbury, the chief seat of the Ferrers, falleth out to be in Staffordshire, and that I should leave my work very imperfect if I should omit it, I will therefore, under his correction and yours, express the little I know thereof.

First, then, I find that Henry Ferrers, coming in with the Conqueror, the 20th of his reign, had these lands following<sup>2</sup>:

Coton was, for a long series, the inheritance of a family of the same name, who bore Azure, on a chevron Argent three catharine wheels Gules. From them it passed to James Blount, lord Mountjoy, who sold it to Ralph Adderley, a younger son of Adderley, of Blackhaugh, in whose descendants it yet (1820) continues. Arms of Coton: Varry, Or and Gules, a border Sable, charged with three popinjays Argent. Arms of Adderley: Argent, upon a fess Azure, three lozenges of the first, charged with three pheons Sable.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Henry Ferrers was descended from the noble family of Ferrers. See an account of this branch of the Ferrers in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, first edit. p. 712; where, in a note, he complains of the heir to the family, then in existence, for refusing to contribute towards the expense of engraving the tombs of his ancestors. Arms: lozengy, Or and Azure.

<sup>2</sup> In Pircholle hundred. Terra Henrici de Ferrers. Hen-

In Burton, he held half a hide of land, in quâ, saith the record, *sedet castellum ejus*: so that, by this record, it would seem, that Tutbury was then reputed to be a member of Burton; for I cannot perceive any other likely place near Burton, where the ruins of any such castle appear; and besides, Tutbury being within three miles of Burton, is not once named in the record<sup>1</sup>. So that surely, by this half hide, which is said to be Burton, the town, priory, and castle, of Tutbury, are meant.

He is said also, in the said record, to hold Rolveston, Merchampton, Edgaresley, Draicote, Feled, Morton, and Chebbesie.

He held also, *de com. Rog. Montgomerici*, Tickeshall.

In Henry the Third's time he<sup>2</sup> had also added to his barony Utcester, Crachesmers, Clifton, Hornulveston, Strangeshull, Checkley, Crochesden, Wolstanton, and New Castle. But whether they were given him to increase his barony by the Conqueror, or some of the succeeding kings, or that they descended to him by the marriage of the earl of Chester's sister and heir, as Chartley, and the tenure of Sandon did, I know not.

This Henry founded the priory of Tutbury, *pro animâ Will'i regis, et Matildæ reginæ, et pro salute animæ patris sui, et matris, et uxoris Bertæ, et filiorum suorum, Engenulfi, Will'i, et Roberti, et filiarum suarum*; where was a monument made for him, having this inscription upon it:

*ricus de Ferrers habet castellum de Toteberie. In burgo circa castellum sunt 42 homines, de mercato suo tant' viventes, et reddunt cum foro 4 libros et 10 solidos. Domesday.*

Gulielmus primus, anno 1070, Henrico Gualchelini de Ferrariis filio, castrum Stutesburie (quod Hugo de Abrincis primus tenuerat) concessit. *Order. Vital. p. 522.*

<sup>1</sup> An extraordinary omission of "Toteberie" in the copy, from which Erdeswick wrote. S. P-W.

<sup>2</sup> Or his successors.

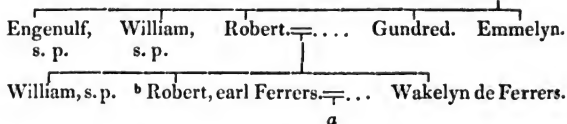
Hic jacet Henricus de Ferrariis, comes, hujus  
 Ecclesiæ fundator, imago, nomine cujus  
 Anno milleno domini quatuor atque viceno  
 Tutburieque novo domus est fundata patrono.

Ano 1089.  
 2 W. Rufus.

I find also a confirmation made, per Rob'tum de Ferrariis, filium, et hæredem, nobilis viri Will'i de Ferrariis, comit. Derbiæ, Deo, et beatæ Mariæ, et ecclesie de Tutburie, et monachis, ibidem Deo servientibus, de omnibus quæcunque Hen. de Ferrariis fundator ejusdem ecclesiæ, seu Engenulf. de Ferrariis, vel Rob. de Ferrariis, vel al. Rob. de Ferrariis, vel Will'us de Ferrariis, vel al. Will'us de Ferrariis, avus suus, vel Will'us de Ferrariis, pater suus, sive aliquis antecessorum suorum dederunt.

So that by this confirmation, and the foundation before, it appears that Henry de Ferrers<sup>1</sup> had issue Eng-

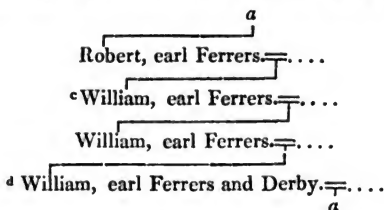
<sup>1</sup> Henry de Ferrers<sup>a</sup>, son of Wakeline, came into England with the Conqueror.



<sup>a</sup> Henry Ferrieres, or de Ferrariis, took his name from the castle of Ferrieres, in Normandy. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the Conqueror to the important employment of making the general survey of England, recorded in Domesday Book. He was the son of Walche-line de Ferriers a baron of great wealth and power, and possessing twenty lordships in Berks, five in Essex, three in Wilts, seven in Oxfordshire, six in Warwickshire, two in Lincolnshire, two in Buckinghamshire, one in Gloucestershire, one in Herefordshire, three in Hampshire, three in Nottinghamshire, thirty-five in Leicestershire, one hundred and fourteen in Derbyshire, besides the castle of Tutbury, where he resided, and seven in Staffordshire.

<sup>b</sup> Robert de Ferrers succeeded Henry, his father, in 1139, and stiled himself Comes de Ferrariis and de Nottingham. He was a great benefactor to the abbey of Merevale, co. Warwick, which he founded, and in which his body was deposited, wrapped in an ox's hide, according to his desire.

nulf, William, and Robert; and it would seem that both Engenulf and William died without issue, and that




<sup>c</sup> William de Ferrers certified, 12 Hen. II. on levying the aid for the marriage of the king's daughter, that he held seventy-nine knights' fees (about as many times seven hundred acres), for which he paid sixty-eight marks. He accompanied king Richard I. to the Holy Land; on whose return, at his second coronation, he was one of the four noblemen who carried the canopy over the king's head. He was in great favour with king John, and was one of the witnesses to that charter by which John gave up his kingdom to the Pope. By his marriage he obtained all the land between the Ribble and Mersey, in Lancashire, which had formerly belonged to Richard de Poitou, third son of Roger de Montgomery, the great earl of Shrewsbury; also the manor of Chartley. He died 31 Hen. III. M. Paris affirms that he lived in marriage with his wife seventy-five years.

<sup>d</sup> By his first wife he had seven daughters; and by his second, two sons. William, the younger, resided at Groby, co. Leicester, which was part of his mother's inheritance; died in 1204, and was buried in the abbey of Merevale. From him descended the family of Ferrers, barons of Groby. William, the fifth and last baron of that race, died in 1445, leaving two sons, Henry and Thomas. Henry died before his father, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Mowbray, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, an only daughter and heiress, who married sir Edward Grey, second son of Reginald, lord Grey de Ruthin. Sir Edward Grey was summoned to parliament as lord Ferrers of Groby, 27 Hen. VI. and was succeeded by sir John Grey, who married the daughter of Woodville, earl Rivers. He was slain at the battle of St. Albans, 39 Hen. VI. leaving two sons, sir Thomas and sir Richard Grey. Their mother became queen of Edw. IV. Richard was beheaded at Pomfret by order of king Richard III. Thomas was created earl of Huntingdon and marquis of Dorset; and his grandson Henry, was created duke of Suffolk by king Edw. VI. He was the father of the accomplished and unfortunate lady Jane Grey, and was himself beheaded on Tower-hill.

In the reign of James I. sir Henry Grey, nephew of the duke of Suffolk, became baron Grey of Groby; and his grandson, lord Grey, was by king Charles I. created earl of Stamford, from whom the present earl is descended.

Robert de Ferrers had issue Robert, who had issue William, who had issue another William, who had issue

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  |   |
| * Robert, earl Ferrers and Derby, lost his estate, temp. Hen. III. and died 1278. | William de Ferrers, lord of Groby, ob. 16 Edward I. |
| John, baron Ferrers, of Chartley.   | William, baron of Groby, 18 Edw. II.                |
| Robert, baron Ferrers, of Chartley.   | Henry, baron of Groby, ob. 17 Edw. III.             |
| John, baron Ferrers, of Chartley.   | William, baron of Groby, ob. 44 Edw. III.           |
| Robert baron Ferrers, of Chartley.  | Henry, baron of Groby, ob. 11 Ric. II.              |
| Edmund, baron Ferrers, of Chartley.   | William, baron of Groby, ob. 23 Hen. VI.            |
| William, baron Ferrers, of Chartley.  | Thomas, lord Tamworth.                              |
| Agnes, daughter and heir, married sir John Devereux †.                            | Sir Thomas Ferrers, knt.                            |

\* Robert was the last earl of this great family, and his vast estates, now called the duchy of Lancaster, came to the crown. From him descended, by the female line—1. The family of Devereux, viscounts Hereford and earls of Essex. 2. The family of Shirley, now earl Ferrers, and owners of Chartley. 3. The present marquis Townsend, who, in right of his grandmother, wife of the first marquis, and great great granddaughter of earl Ferrers, enjoys the barony of Ferrers de Chartley and the castle of Tamworth. This castle descended, by a female, from the Marmions, its ancient possessors, to the Freviles; and from them, in like manner, to a branch of the family of Ferrers. The male line of this illustrious name is still preserved in the person of Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley, co. Warwick, who is lineally descended from sir Henry Ferrers, knt. second son of sir Thomas Ferrers and Elizabeth Frevile, and who is married to a daughter of the second marquis Townsend; by which, after a separation of above three hundred years, the two lines were again united. Robert, the last earl of Derby, married, 1st. Mary, daughter of Hugh le Brun, earl of Angouleme, and niece to king Henry III. by whom he had no issue; 2d. a daughter of lord Basset, by whom he had a son, who was called sir John de Ferrers of Chartley.

† Sir John Devereux was summoned to parliament 2 Edw. IV. 1460, as lord Ferrers of Chartley. He was slain at Bosworth Field.

a third William, who had issue Robert, that made the confirmation.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| g John Devereux, baron Ferrers, of Chartley.                                     | Sir John Ferrers, knt.   |
| Walter, first viscount Hereford, created by Edw. VI.                             | Sir John Ferrers, knt.   |
| Sir Richard Devereux.  | Sir Humphry Ferrers, knt.                                      |
| <sup>h</sup> Walter, viscount Hereford, created earl of Essex.                   | Sir John Ferrers, knt.   |
| <sup>i</sup> Robert, earl of Essex.  | Sir Humphry Ferrers, knt.                                      |
| <sup>k</sup> Robert, earl of Essex.  | Sir John Ferrers, knt.   |
| Dorothy, sister and heir to Robert, earl of Essex, married sir Henry Shirley.    | Sir Humphry Ferrers, knt.                                      |
| Sir Robert Shirley, bart., obiit 1656.   | Sir John Ferrers, knt.   |
| <sup>l</sup> Robert, baron of Chartley, summoned to parliament, as lord Ferrers. | Sir Humphry Ferrers, knt.                                      |
|  |  |
| Robert Shirley.  | = Ann Ferrers <sup>m</sup> , heir to her grandfather.          |
|  |  |
| Elizabeth Shirley, baroness de Ferrars.  | = James Compton, earl of Northampton.                          |
|  |  |
| Charlotte Compton, baroness de Ferrars.  | = George Townsend, viscount Townsend, marquess Townsend, 1787. |
| a  |  |

<sup>g</sup> John, married the sister and heiress of Henry Bouchier, earl of Essex.

<sup>h</sup> Walter, died in Ireland, 18 Eliz. 1576.

<sup>i</sup> Robert was the great favourite of queen Elizabeth. His history is well known.

<sup>k</sup> Robert, the last earl of Essex, commanded the parliamentary forces against king Charles I. and died without issue in 1646. The title of viscount Hereford descended to sir Walter Devereux, grandson of Walter, first viscount, from whom the present viscount Hereford is descended.

<sup>l</sup> According to the ancient writ of summons in 1298. He was afterwards created viscount Tamworth and earl Ferrers.

<sup>m</sup> By this marriage, the estates of the two branches of Ferrers, Chartley and Groby, were again reunited, after a lapse of more than four centuries.

This Robert was the man that overthrew the greatness of his house by joining with Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the rest of the barons, against king

a

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|--|---|---|
| George Townsend, baron de Ferrars,<br>created earl of Leicester, 1784. | — | Charlotte Elliker, of<br>Risby, co. York. |
|--|---|---|

George, marquess Townsend = . . . . . Gardner,  
 Robert Shirley, baron of Chartley, created Earl Ferrers.  
 Robert Shirley, married Ann Ferrers, heir to her grand-  
 father.

Washington, second son of Robert, earl Ferrers, who married Mary Levings, was second earl.

Henry, next brother, was third earl, unmarried.

Laurence, next brother, was fourth earl, married Mary Meredith.

Washington, next brother, was fifth earl, married Anne Elliot.

Robert, next brother, was sixth earl, married Catherine Cotton, of Etwall, co. Derby.

Robert, son of Robert, sixth earl, is seventh and present earl, married Elizabeth Prentise.

Robert Sewallis, viscount Tamworth, married Sophia-Caroline, daughter of Nathaniel, lord Scarsdale.

#### THE SAXON LINE.

Algar, seventh earl of Leicester, ob. 1059.

Lucia, sister and heir of Morcar and Edwin, earls of Leicester, married Ranulph de Meschins, earl of Chester.

Ranulf, second earl of Chester, ob. 1153.

Hugh, third earl of Chester, ob. 1181.

#### THE NORMAN LINE.

Robert Bellomont, earl of Leicester, 1118.

Robert, second earl of Leicester, ob. 1168.

Robert, third earl of Leicester, baron of Groby and Hinckley, ob. 1190.

Margaret, sister and heir of Robert, third earl of Leicester, married Saier de Quincey, earl of Winchester.

Henry III. for which offence he was fined fifty thousand pounds (which fine the king gave to his son Edmund), for the payment whereof there entered into bonds, as mancupators for the said sum, Henry, son of Richard, king of the Romans, cousin-german to the said Edmund, William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, uncle to the said Edmund; John de Warren, earl of Surrey; William Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; Roger de Somery, Thomas de Clare, Robert Walronde, Roger Clifford, Hamon Strange, Bartholomew de Sudeleghe, and Robert Bruce; all knights and (I also take it) barons; to be paid, simul et semel, in uno die, sc't quindeno Joh'is Baptistæ proxime sequen.: which Robert, for the saving of the said noble men harmless, granted by his deed to them all his lands (except the manors of Chartley in Staffordshire, and Holbroc in Derbyshire,) until the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, to the said Edmund, were paid; and, if the said sum were not paid at the day, that then it should be lawful for them to grant the said lands unto the said Edmund, until the said sum were paid.

I have also seen a copy of a supplication to this effect':—Significat sanctitati vestræ Joh'es de Ferrariis, fil. et hæres Roberti de Ferrars, olim com. Derb. q'd pro servienti guerra, et dictus Rob'tus tradidit terram annui valoris trium millium librar. sterling. Edmundo filio regis Henrici, sibi et hæredibus suis, donec idem Rob'tus, vel hæredes sui, solverent præfato Ed-

Agnes, sister and coheir of Roger Quincey, earl of Winchester, married William de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers and Derby.

William, earl of Ferrers—Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger, earl of Winchester.

<sup>1</sup> To the Pope. Bishop Lyttleton.



mundo, sive hæredibus suis, simul ac semel, uno die, quinquaginta millia librarum sterlingorum.

Sunt nonnulli Angliæ prælati, qui ejusdem Joh'is moleste ferentes incommoda, eidem aliquid de bonis suis contribuere curarent, quo citius dictam pecuniam satisfacere possit, si auderent propter pænam nuper à vobis editam in contrarium.

Supplicat idem Joh'es Sanctitati vestræ, et prælati in hac parte, ut affectionem in ipsum Joh'em valeant adimplere, dignemini auctoritate apostolica indulgere.

Moreover, I find that, Quant; E. fils le roy prist sa conge d'alleren la terre seint et soy conseila du roy H. son père, il eust pitie del dit countie Rob. de Ferrers, et vient a Wallingford, et delivra le countie hors de la haute tour, et lui bailla son noir Pallefra.

I find also, after his offence committed, and before things came to this extremity, viz. 50 Hen. III. that Rob'tus de Ferrers, comes Derb. liberavit in Gardriobum regis unum Pottum auri cum lapidibus preciosis, pro gratia regis habenda. But it would not do.

Tutbury castle<sup>1</sup> is a goodly ancient house, walled on

<sup>1</sup> The castle is supposed to have been anterior to the Norman Conquest, and perhaps was the residence of Ulfric Sprott, the founder of Burton Abbey, as it belonged to him. In 1269 it was forfeited by Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, by his rebellion against Hen. III. who bestowed it on his son Edmund, earl of Lancaster. In 1322 it was again seized by the Crown, by the rebellion of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who fortified it against Edw. II. He lay at Burton abbey when the royal army advanced against him. The king being prevented from passing over Burton bridge, crossed the Trent at Walton, and Tutbury castle was obliged to surrender, and was demolished. It was rebuilt and enlarged by John of Gaunt, in 1350. This magnificent residence of the dukes of Lancaster was long distinguished as the scene of splendour and festivity, and crowds of minstrels assembled here to contend for pre-emi-

all sides but one, where the hill is so steep (for it stands on a high hill, and steep on all sides except one), that it needs not, with respect to fortification, any wall there, and yet it is inclosed with a high strong pale there also.

The house, and gatehouse (being a fair one), and walls, and all, were builded, I think, by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. Although, I know, there was an

nence, and contribute to the entertainments. Mary, queen of Scots, was confined here in October, 1568, and continued till November, 1569, under the care of George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, when she was removed to Coventry. After enduring a series of indignities for several years, at different places, she was again removed to Tutbury in March 1585, where she remained till the close of the following winter, when she was conveyed to Chartley, and from thence to Fotheringay castle, the scene of her trial and execution. During the civil war it was garrisoned for the king, but was taken by the parliamentary forces; and an order of the parliament, in 1646, finally reduced this splendid edifice almost to its present ruinous condition. Here was a monastery of Cluniac monks, founded by Henry de Ferrers, in the time of the Conqueror. William II. conferred upon it extensive possessions. Berta, his father's wife, gave the town of Doveridge, and manor of Estantfort; Robert, earl de Ferrers, gave the tithes of Newborough. The parish-church forms part of the ancient priory, the west entrance of which is richly adorned with Saxon architecture. At the Dissolution it was granted to sir William Cavendish, and is now (1820) the property of his descendant, the duke of Devonshire. Monk's Bridge was built by John Stafford, abbot of Burton, between 1260 and 1280. The Ikenild-street passes this way into Derbyshire. The ceremony of electing a king of the minstrels, and of bull-hunting, has been discontinued. Sir Simon Degge, knt. was steward of this manor for many years. Richard Wakefield, who had been town-clerk of Lichfield for forty years, and was a great benefactor to that city, left also lands and tithes of great value, to the poor here. Gilbert Wakefield, the critic, was of this family. Tutbury was once a parliamentary borough. Oldfield, vol. VI. p. 312.

ancient house and castle there before, but I think it was decayed by reason of the rebellion which Thomas earl of Lancaster made, who before his overthrow fortified it against the king.

It stands, as I have said, on a high steep hill; and somewhat lower (yet a good height) upon the same hill, the priory stood (being now the house of Henry Cavendish), and the town below, in a valley under them both, upon Dove bank.

The hill is, as it were, thrown out of the forest (a great woodland and a high ground) into the meadows and brave pasture-grounds, both upon Dove and Trent. It hath a large and brave prospect both to it, in it, and from it. North-west and north it looks up the goodly meadows and pastures to Utcester, Rowcester, Ashbourn, and Derby. Eastward, it looks down the rivers Dove and Trent, even to Nottingham. South-east, towards Burton, Drakelow, Greseley castle, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Upon the south-west and south it is shadowed, as it were, by the woodlands, where is a goodly forest, and a great number of parks, I think, a dozen at the least, whereof many belong to the said castle and honour, and a great part of the country about it are homagers, and hold thereof.

The Ferrers (as you may perceive before) were owners of it from the Conquest, until that this Robert (before spoken of) forfeited it, as I have rehearsed, the descent of whose posterity is set down where I speak of Chartley.

By descent in blood, Robert, now earl of Essex, is heir to Robert Ferrers, who forfeited it; and if it be lawful for me to say so much, the gentleman being so brave a soldier, and daily serving his prince and country in so many noble enterprizes as he undertakes, it were a gracious and magnificent work

in her majesty to restore his castle and the appendances unto him, having been anciently the inheritance of his ancestors; and although it may be objected, that, being now a member of the duchy of Lancaster, it were a great inconvenience to disfurnish the said duchy of it; yet let it be considered again, that it came to the crown from this nobleman's ancestors, and the means by which it came, and the greatness which the duchy is of otherwise, this small portion will be no great blemish unto it.

Underneath Tutbury, at the meeting of Trent and Dove, between them both, is Rolleston<sup>1</sup>. Henry de Ferrers, 20 Conq. held it of the king. It is, and hath

<sup>1</sup> Rolleston was once appendant to the abbey of Burton, and afterwards to the priory of Tutbury. By a charter dated in 1008, Ethelred gave it in exchange for the villages of Eldeswithe and Elfredinton, to abbot Wulfget. The boundaries are minutely described in the charter. Temp. Edw. the Confessor, it was the lordship of earl Torti, at whose death the king gave it to Morcar, earl of Northumberland. William the Conqueror gave it to Henry de Ferrers. It was forfeited to the Crown, in 1269, by Robert de Ferrers, last earl of Derby of that name, who was taken prisoner in 1266, at the battle of Chesterfield.

The name of the family of Rolleston is found in the confirmation charter of Robert, second earl Ferrers, to the priory of Tutbury. The manor was possessed by this family till it was purchased by sir Edward Moseley, knt. attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster, and younger son of sir Nicholas Moseley, knt. lord mayor of London, who died in 1612. It is now (1820) the property of sir Oswald Moseley, bart. Oswald Moseley, 12 Will. and Mary, and 1 Geo. I.; and sir Oswald Moseley, bart. 55 Geo. III. were sheriffs of the county. Arms of Rolleston: Argent, a cinquefoil Azure, on a chief Gules a lion passant guardant Or. Arms of Moseley: Sable, on a chevron Argent three mullets Gules between three mill-pecks Argent.

been long, the seat of a gentleman that takes his name of the place, whom I imagine originally to have been a Mutton; and that being a younger brother, changed his name, when he became lord of this town, which his armory induceth me to think, being a cinquefoil blue, and differs only from the coat of Mutton, by having a red chief charged with a lion passant guardant Gold; which chief was added, that he might thereby differ from the elder house, given, as it should seem, by some of the Lancastrians since they came to have the Ferrers' revenues: and yet I have seen very old monuments of the coat and chief; especially one in glass, in Adbaston church, so old, that a man would think it to be of Henry the Third's time, and therefore, I think, set up by the first owners of Roleston, being of this house.

And now, having through this shire in a short and brief sort, but as much as my little knowledge yet extends unto (though I be in hopes to enlarge it something ere it be long), I would gladly confer with you upon one point more; which is:—

Since the shire consists of five hundreds, and every hundred of several constablewicks, viz. Pirehill, wherein are Offlow, Cathelarton, Seysdone, and Tatmonslow, I would first fain know your opinion whether there were, at the beginning, when the shires were first divided, any hereditary earls of the said counties, in manner as the names do import? and as there is a certain shadow, by naming of divers to be earls, some of one county and some of another, though many times the said earls have little or no lands in the shires, whereof they take their title or dignity, or that the said shires were disposed of to some men at the prince's pleasure, to remain officers for a time, as for life, or certain years, or but for one year, as now the sheriffs do?

Since the Conquest, a man may perceive by the records, that there have been sheriffs of every shire, coroners, and other officers, who have, by the princes, been removeable at their pleasure ; and yet there have been justices in itinere, and of the benches, &c. also, from time to time, at the prince's appointment. But whether it was so established by Egbert, Alfred, or Edward, when they had brought it into a monarchy, and shired it out into parts ; or that they appointed earls in every county, which had an inheritance therein, and had jurisdiction, as by the county court and sheriff's turns it would seem it had, is the question I desire to be resolved of.

The hundreds likewise, whether they were baronies, and that certain had them, whereby they held their hundred courts (being both court-leets and court-barons) or not, is the like question.

And surely, methinks, the said hundreds should not, at the first, be jumbled together with the sheriffs' jurisdiction ; nor that so mean men, as ever since the Conquest, have been sheriffs and bailiffs of hundreds, should have such eminent jurisdiction as those officers would, at the beginning, seem to have. As for my part, therefore, I rather conjecture, that upon uniting of the kingdom into a monarchy, the kings placed their greater noblemen (as being either their sons, kinsmen, or otherwise allied, or wise and faithful unto them,) in the government of the counties, and gave them jurisdiction, and made them hereditary ; and also, either at the desire of the said earls, appointed their kinsmen or friends, or others, at their pleasure, under them, to hold the hundreds over, as they did.

How can it come else to pass, that by the ancient laws of this land, an earl's fee should be set down so certainly what it is, and likewise a baron's fee ? And why should they be compelled to pay them, if they

should not have earldoms and baronies, but were only called by writ to the parliament house, as of late time they have been; and as I have known many, both antiquaries and lawyers, hold opinion, that it should be the most ancient means, whereby noblemen were erected, which surely cannot be so; for, how should it then come to pass, that such a man, and such, should have such manors and such, by an earl's or a baron's fee.

But this I do conjecture it to be, that at the first uniting the heptarchy of the Saxons, and the shiring out of the kingdom, it was first divided into shires, and the shires again into Hundreds, as it fell out, in some more, in some less; which shires the king gave, as I have said, to such as he pleased, and to their heirs, to hold of him by an earl's fee. And that likewise the said earls granted the hundreds to other persons, and their heirs, to hold by a baron's fee. And they again, over manors and townships, likewise to be holden by knights' fees. And that, after (partly through the invasion of the Danes, and treachery, and rebellion of the nobility), the government being troubled, and all things out of order, the kings were forced to restore the liberties of many. And the Conqueror, finding things out of order, and the government uncertain, framed his estates, as he thought best, for the keeping both of his nobility, and inferior subjects, in obedience; and so framed justices in the courts, and itinere, and bailiffs, or sheriffs, of shires, who should only have authority by commission from him, revocable, without the breach of any law, at pleasure: and yet cunningly framed a certain form of ancient government; but so mingled his nobility, that the greatest had not in any one county (except the county palatines), any absolute authority; but had divers, his equals in the same county, so placed with him, that, without a general revolt both of the nobility

and inferiour subjects, any rebellion could be hardly practised; when no one had any absolute government, but removeable upon any displeasure, or but suspicion of infidelity. And those of great living are without jurisdiction, except it pleased the prince for a time to grant them any; and, as I have said, were so placed, as both such as had government by commission, or others; and that a good convenient number in every place, where they had lands; and their own lands were also dispersed into several counties; and not the same in every county joined, but others placed with them: that, as I have said, without a great disliking and general revolt, both of the great estates, officers that were temporary, and the plebeians altogether, no danger of rebellion could possibly be practised in any sort, but that it might be discovered and prevented; except that the prince was so simple and negligent, as yielded him impotent for government. And yet, in a sort, the Conqueror, in his division, though not in jurisdiction, imitated the ancient estate of the land, as you may perceive by the allotment in Staffordshire; where, reserving to himself a greater portion than any of his subjects had; for though he had not so many lordships, or manors, in number, as some of them had, yet were they greater, larger, and best inhabited by likelihood; for they lay, the most of them, in the midst and fruitfulest places in the county; the greatest part of the rest he divided into five parts (as though they had been Hundreds, but they were not), between the Bishop, Comes Rogerius Montgomerici, Henric' de Ferrariis, Rob'tus de Stadford, and Will'us, filius Ansculfi. What was either in any clergyman's hands, or lay, were nothing so many, and divided into smaller allotments, as may be seen in the book, called Domesday, kept amongst the records of his majesty's exchequer; a brief whereof I have annexed



hereunto, that you may see the policy of the Conqueror, who would seem, in shew, to follow the ancient laws and government, but, in substance, quite altered it; which<sup>1</sup> after bred great contentions, and sometimes open wars, between his successors and their subjects, as all histories do plainly shew.

*Terra Regis.*

[Modern Names.]

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Swinesford.     | King's Swinford. |
| Cocretone.      | Cocretone.       |
| Totehala.       | Tettenhall.      |
| Contone.        | Compton.         |
| Wisteuic.       | Whitwick.        |
| Billestone.     | Bilston.         |
| Bresmundescote. | Bescote.         |

<sup>1</sup> The Norman compilers of Domesday-book, not well understanding the Saxon Alphabet, have made great mistakes in the names of places. T. B.

Bishop Littleton had a list of the names of places collated with a MS transcript of Domesday, by Wyrley. T. B.

Hic annotant. tenentes terras in Stadfordscire.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rex Willielmus.            | 9. Hugo de Montgomerici.     |
| 2. Ep's de Cestre.            | 10. Henricus de Ferrieres.   |
| 3. Abbacia Westmonast'.       | 11. Robertus de Stadford.    |
| 4. Abbacia Bertonensis.       | 12. Will'us filius Ansculfi. |
| 5. Eccl'a S. Remigii Rem'sis. | 13. Ricardus Forestarius.    |
| 6. Canōnici de Stadford et    | 14. Rainald' Balgiole.       |
| de Handone.                   | 15. Radulf' filius Hub'ti.   |
| 7. Sanson Clericus.           | 16. Nigellus.                |
| 8. Comes Rogerius.            | 17. Chenuin et alii Taini.   |

By the "Terra Edwardi Regis," is meant, demesne lands formerly belonging to king Edward: and "Terræ Regis" means lands forfeited by those who took the side of Harold against the Conqueror.

The record, called *Nomina Villarum*, often quoted by Erdeswick, was taken 9 Ed. II. 1315.

[The Modern Names.]

|               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Wadnesberie.  | Wednesbury.             |
| Blocheswic.   | Bloxwich.               |
| Scelfeld.     | Sheffield.              |
| Pancriz.      | Penkridge.              |
| Turgarestone. | Uggerson, or Wolgaston. |
| Draitone.     | Drayton.                |
| Comegrave.    | Congreve.               |
| Dunestone.    | Dunston.                |
| Coulau.       | Cowley.                 |
| Beficote.     | Bescote.                |
| Trenham.      | Trentham.               |
| Wigetone.     | Wigginton.              |
| Winehala.     | Willenhall.             |
| Alrewas.      | Alrewas.                |
| Bromelei.     | King's Bromley.         |
| Scandone.     | Sandon.                 |
| Certelie.     | Chartley.               |
| Wlstanetone.  | Wolstanton.             |
| Pinchetel.    | Penkhull.               |
| Rowecestre.   | Rochester.              |
| Crachemers.   | Crakemarsh.             |
| Wotocheshede. | Uttoxeter.              |
| Bertone.      | Barton under Needwood.  |
| Lec.          | Leek.                   |
| Rugelei.      | Rugeley.                |
| Medevelde.    | Mayfield.               |
| Mera.         | Maer.                   |
| Chenet.       | Chenet.                 |
| Eleford.      | Elford.                 |
| Chenevare.    | Kinver.                 |
| Patingham.    | Pattingham.             |
| Clistone.     | Clifton.                |
| Draitone.     | Drayton, near Tamworth. |
| Opewas.       | Hopwas.                 |

|                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
|                 | [The Modern Names.]        |
| Horulvestone.   | Harlaston.                 |
| Bidolf.         | Biddulph.                  |
| Buchenole.      | Bucknall.                  |
| Aclei.          | Oakley, near Elford.       |
| Heolla.         | Heyley.                    |
| Mess.           | Millmeese.                 |
| Scelfitone.     | Shelton.                   |
| Hetone.         | Heaton.                    |
| Fuleford.       | Fulford.                   |
| Melewich.       | Milwich.                   |
| Cote.           | Cotes.                     |
| Hentone.        | Haunton.                   |
| Hildulvestune.  | Hilderston.                |
| Cotewoldestune. | Cotwalton.                 |
| Helcote.        | Hilcot.                    |
| Estone.         | Aston, near Stone.         |
| Wodetone.       | Woodeaton.                 |
| Stantone.       | Stanton, in the Moorlands. |
| Musedene.       | Museden Q.                 |
| Sceon.          | Sheen.                     |
| Stanesope.      | Stanshop.                  |
| Fernelege.      | Farley.                    |
| Elvetone.       | Ellerton Grange.           |
| Denestone.      | Denston.                   |
| Cuneshala.      | Cunsall.                   |
| Cedla.          | Cheadle.                   |
| Niwetone.       | Newton.                    |
| Lufamesles.     | Lufamesles Q.              |
| Fotesbroc.      | Fosbrook.                  |
| Enedun.         | Endon.                     |
| Rugehala.       | Rudge.                     |
| Rudierd.        | Rudyard.                   |
| Risetone.       | Rushton.                   |

*Terra Ep'i de Cestre.*

[The Modern Names.]

|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Breude.                      | Brewood.              |
| Bercheswic.                  | Baswich.              |
| Waletone.                    | Walton.               |
| Actone.                      | Acton.                |
| Broctone.                    | Brocton.              |
| Bedehala.                    | Bednal.               |
| Haiwode <sup>1</sup> .       | Haywood.              |
| Hustedone.                   | Hixon or Hickson.     |
| Ulselei.                     | Wolseley.             |
| Frodeswelle.                 | Frodswell.            |
| Ecleshelle <sup>1</sup> .    | Eccleshall.           |
| Offeleia.                    | Offley.               |
| Fletesbroc.                  | Flashbrook.           |
| Cervernest.                  | Charnes.              |
| Ceterville.                  | Chatkill.             |
| Dorueslau.                   | Dodsley.              |
| Cerueledone.                 | Charlton.             |
| Cerletone.                   | Charlton, or Chawton. |
| Cota.                        | Coton or Cotes.       |
| Mess.                        | Millmeese.            |
| Badehale.                    | Bednal.               |
| Slindone.                    | Slindon.              |
| Broctone.                    | Brocton.              |
| Hareborgestone.              | Horsley.              |
| Haspeleia.                   | Aspley.               |
| Crochestone.                 | Croxden.              |
| Edelachestone <sup>1</sup> . | Ellaston.             |
| Lecefelle.                   | Lichfield.            |
| Padintone.                   | Packington.           |
| Duæ Hamerunich.              | Two Hammerwiches.     |
| Tichebroc.                   | Stichbrook.           |

<sup>1</sup> S'c's Cedde tenuit.

|                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                          | [The Modern Names.]         |
| Nortone.                 | Norton.                     |
| Wereleia.                | Wirley.                     |
| Rouueleia.               | Rowley.                     |
| Scoteslei.               | Scotesley.                  |
| Mortone.                 | Morton, near Wolseley.      |
| Dregetone.               | Drineton.                   |
| Sotehelle <sup>1</sup> . | Suggenhall.                 |
| Bramelie.                | Gerrard-Bromley.            |
| Podemore.                | Padmore.                    |
| Tunestal.                | Tunstall.                   |
| Suesneshed.              | Swineshed.                  |
| Linehalle.               | Linehill.                   |
| Waletone.                | Walton, near Chebsey.       |
| Edboldestone.            | Adbaston.                   |
| Wodestone.               | Woodeaton.                  |
| Chnitestone.             | Chesterton.                 |
| Cesteforde.              | Seighford.                  |
| Estone.                  | Aston, near Stafford.       |
| Dochesig.                | Doxsey.                     |
| Bridgeford.              | Bridgeford.                 |
| Cote.                    | Coton, or Cotes.            |
| Hortone.                 | Horton, in Fisherwick Park. |
| Tamahore.                | Tamhorn.                    |
| Hadesacre.               | Handsacre.                  |
| Hintes.                  | Hints.                      |
| Lochesale.               | Locksall.                   |
| Riduuare.                | Pipe-Ridware.               |
| Weforde.                 | Weeford.                    |
| Burouestone.             | Burweston.                  |
| Litelbeck <sup>2</sup> . | Littlebench <sup>2</sup> Q. |
| Fraiforde.               | Freeford.                   |
| Timmor.                  | Timmore.                    |
| Horeborne.               | Harborn.                    |

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Sogehelle.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps Littlehay.

[The Modern Names.]

Smedeuuich.

Smethwick.

Tibintone.

Tipton.

*Terra S'c'i Petri Westmonast'.*

Pertone.

Perton.

*Terra S'cæ Marie de Bertone.*In Stadford 1 hid. et  
dim.

Stafford.

Brantestone'.

Branston.

Witmere.

Whitmoor, near Burton.

Stratone.

Stretton.

Brunlege.

Abbots-Bromley.

Derlavestone.

Darlaston.

Lege.

Leigh.

Acovre.

Okeover.

Witestone.

Whiston.

Beddintone.

Bedinton.

*Terra S'c'i Remigii.*

Mepford.

Mayford, near Stone.

Rideware.

Ridware.

*Canonici de Statford.*In Statford civitat. 3  
hid.<sup>2</sup>

Stafford.

*Terra Clericorum de Handone.<sup>3</sup>*

De Sanson 1 hid.

Ernelege.

Arley.

Bisopesberie.

Bishbury.

Cote.

Coton.

Totenhale.

Tettenhall.

<sup>1</sup> Brantestone, comitissa Godeva tenuit.<sup>2</sup> In Statford civitate habet rex 13 canonicos prebendarios,  
et tenet 3 hid. de rege in elemosina.<sup>3</sup> Wolverhampton.

## [The Modern Names.]

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Bilrebroch.  | Bilbrook.    |
| Haswic.      | Haswic Q.    |
| Wadnesfelde. | Wednesfield. |
| Winenhale.   | Willenhall.  |
| Peleshale.   | Pelshall.    |
| Ilstone.     | Hilton.      |
| Hocintune.   | Hocintone Q. |

*Sanzon tenet de Rege.*

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Hargedone.      | Hatherton.  |
| Chenwardestone. | Kinnerston. |
| Haltone.        | Hilton.     |
| Ferdestan.      | Fetherston. |
| Pancriz.        | Penkridge.  |
| Geneshale.      | Gnosall.    |

*Terra comitis Rogerii.*

|              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Claverlege.  | Claverley.            |
| Nordlege.    | Norley.               |
| Alvidelege.  | Alveley.              |
| Cobintone.   | Cobintone Q.          |
| Halas.       | Hales, near Tirley.   |
| Chenistelei. | Knightley.            |
| Mortone.     | Morton.               |
| Otne.        | Otne.                 |
| Mertone.     | Merston, near Lapley. |
| Nortberie.   | Norbury.              |
| Walstone.    | Walton.               |
| Erlide.      | Yarlet, near Stone.   |
| Gaitone.     | Gayton.               |
| Cote.        | Cotes.                |
| Coltone.     | Colton, near Rugeley. |
| Colt.        |                       |
| Ridvare.     | Hamstall-Ridware.     |
| Lochelei.    | Loxley.               |

## [The Modern Names.]

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Cressvale.    | Cresswell.           |
| Dodintone.    | Derington.           |
| Modredeshale. | Modersall.           |
| Almentone.    | Amington.            |
| Ticheshale.   | Tixall.              |
| Metford.      | Mayford, near Stone. |
| Esselie.      | Ashley.              |
| Ridvare.      | Mavesyn-Ridware.     |
| Blidevelt.    | Blithfield.          |
| Ænestanefelt. | Alstonfield.         |
| Wereslei.     | Warslow.             |
| Celtetone.    | Charlton.            |
| Bechesword.   | Bechesworth Q.       |
| Seneste.      | Shenston.            |

*Terra Hugonis de Montgumeri.*

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| Wrfeld. | Worfield. |
|---------|-----------|

*Terra Henrici de Ferieres.*

|                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Toteberie <sup>1</sup> . | Tutbury.              |
| Burtone.                 | Burton near Stafford. |
| Rolvestune.              | Rolleston.            |
| Merchamtone.             | Marchington.          |
| Edgareslege.             | Agardsley.            |
| Draicote.                | Draycot.              |
| Feledē.*                 | Fald.                 |
| Mortune.                 | Morton.               |
| Cebbesio <sup>2</sup> .  | Chebsey.              |

<sup>1</sup> Henricus de Ferreres habet castellum de Toteberie. In Burtone habet dim. hid. in qua sedet ejus castellum.

In villa de Burtone habet Radulfus, miles Henrici, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Totam hanc villam Feledē tenuit S'c'a Wareburg de Cestre.

<sup>3</sup> Ad hoc manerium pertinuit terra de Stadford, in qua rex precipit fieri castellum, quod modo est destructum.



*Terra Roberti de Stadford.*

[The Modern Names.]

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Tillintone.           | Tillington.        |
| Tene.                 | Tane.              |
| Grendone.             | Grendon.           |
| Caldone.              | Caldon.            |
| Bughale.              | Bughall.           |
| Halstone.             | Haughton.          |
| Bradeleia.            | Bradeley.          |
| Bernertone.           | Bernerton Q.       |
| Abetone.              | Apeton.            |
| Lutiude.              | Littywood.         |
| Belintone.            | Billington.        |
| Burtone.              | Burton.            |
| Selchemore.           | Silkmore.          |
| Longenalre.           | Longnor.           |
| Mutone.               | Mitton.            |
| Aluerdestone.         | Alston.            |
| Ullavestone.          | Wollaston.         |
| Alverdestone.         | Alston.            |
| In burgo de Statford. | Stafford.          |
| Waletone.             | Walton.            |
| Estone.               | Aston, near Stone. |
| Sandone parva.        | Sandon.            |
| Stoca.                | Stoke.             |
| Hotone.               | Hopton.            |
| Selte.                | Salt.              |
| Ciseworde.            | Ciseworde Q.       |
| Ceppecanole.          | Ceppecanole Q.     |
| Offelie.              | Offley.            |
| Stantone.             | Stanton.           |
| Rigge.                | Ridge.             |
| Westone.              | Weston.            |
| Mere.                 | Maer, or Mare.     |
| Sulvertone.           | Swinnerton.        |

## [The Modern Names.]

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Nortone.       | Norton.                    |
| Madelie.       | Madeley.                   |
| Heltone.       | Hilton Abbey.              |
| Risetone.      | Rushton.                   |
| Barcardeslim.  | Burslem.                   |
| Estone.        | Aston.                     |
| Bernulvestone. | Barlaston.                 |
| Rontone.       | Ronton, or Raunton.        |
| Cuchesland.    | Cooksland, near Seighford. |
| Heldulvestone. | Hilderston.                |
| Bradellie.     | Bradeley.                  |
| Coltune.       | Colton.                    |
| Mulewiche.     | Milwich.                   |
| Ticheshale.    | Tixall.                    |
| Gestreon.      | Ingestrie.                 |
| Titesoure.     | Tittensor.                 |
| Westone.       | Weston.                    |
| Crotewiche.    | Gratwich.                  |
| Cavreswelle.   | Caverswall.                |
| Madelie'.      | Madeley.                   |
| Branselle.     | Bramshall.                 |
| Elachestone.   | Ellaston.                  |
| Blora.         | Blore.                     |
| Dulverne.      | Dilhorn.                   |
| Celle.         | Chell.                     |
| Bubintone.     | Bobbington.                |
| Pecleshella.   | Pateshul.                  |
| Ache.          | Oaken.                     |
| Wrotolei.      | Wrottesley.                |
| Acle.          | Oaken.                     |
| Fricscote.     | Fricscote, Q.              |
| Wicenore.      | Wichnor.                   |

<sup>1</sup> Hanc tenuit Godiva etiam per adventum Regis W. in Angliam; sed recedere non poterat cum terra.

|               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
|               | [The Modern Names.]     |
| Rideware.     | Pipe-Ridware.           |
| Haltone.      | Hilton.                 |
| Levintone.    | Lointon.                |
| Wilbrestone.  | Wilbrighton.            |
| Brunitone.    | Brineton.               |
| Brumhelle.    | Bromhall.               |
| Ruscote.      | Roughcote.              |
| Estrenone.    | Stretton.               |
| Etone.        | Water, or Church Eaton. |
| Gragelie.     | Cragley Bank.           |
| Orretone.     | Otherton.               |
| Sardone.      | Sardon.                 |
| Cove.         | Coven.                  |
| Copehale.     | Copenal.                |
| Serveshed.    | Serveshed, Q.           |
| Eitone.       | Eyton, or Eaton.        |
| Levehale.     | Ledhal.                 |
| Ricardescote. | Ricarscot.              |
| Bradellie.    | Bradeley.               |
| Monetvile.    | Monetvile, Q.           |

*Terra Willielmi filii Ansculfi.*

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Segleslei.           | Sedgeley.     |
| Morve.               | Morfe.        |
| Catspelle.           | Gospel End.   |
| Penne <sup>1</sup> . | Penn.         |
| Overtone.            | Orton.        |
| Wamburne.            | Wombourn.     |
| Oxellie.             | Oxley.        |
| Efnefeld.            | Enville.      |
| Cippemore.           | Cippemore, Q. |
| Himelei.             | Himley.       |
| Elmelecote.          | Amblecote.    |

<sup>1</sup> Comitissa Godeva tenuit.

[The Modern Names.]

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Treslei.                    | Tresle.       |
| Cocōrtone.                  | Cocortone, Q. |
| Seisdone.                   | Seisdon.      |
| Etinghale.                  | Etingsal.     |
| Biscopesberie.              | Byshbury.     |
| Pendeford.                  | Penford.      |
| Moleslei <sup>1</sup> .     | Moseley.      |
| Eseningetone <sup>1</sup> . | Essington.    |
| Bradeley.                   | Bradeley.     |
| Alrewic.                    | Aldridge.     |
| Barra.                      | Barr.         |
| Rischale.                   | Rushall.      |
| Pirio.                      | Perry-Bar.    |
| Barre.                      |               |
| Honesworde.                 | Handsworth.   |

*Willielmus filius Corbucion tenet,*

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| Sibeford. | Seighfōrd. |
|-----------|------------|

*Turstinus tenet,*

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| Draiton. | Drayton. |
|----------|----------|

*Terra Ricardi Forestar<sup>1</sup>.*

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| Turvoldesfeld. | Thursfield. |
| Witemore.      | Whitmore.   |
| Normanescote.  | Normacot.   |
| Heneford.      | Hanford.    |
| Hancese.       | Hanchurch.  |
| Claitone.      | Clayton.    |
| Dulmesdene.    | Dimsdale.   |
| Clotone.       | Clayton.    |
| Redbaldestone. | Rodbaston.  |
| Estendone.     | Essington.  |

<sup>1</sup> Comitissa Godeva tenuit.

[The Modern Names.]

*Terra Rainaldi Bailgiole.*

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| Westone.  | Weston.                |
| Bertone.  | Biterton, near Weston. |
| Brotone.  | Broton.                |
| Niwetone. | Newton.                |

*Terra Radulfi filii Huberti.*

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Bretlei.    | Bradley.  |
| Chingeslei. | Kingsley. |

*Terra Nigelli.*

|       |        |
|-------|--------|
| Torp. | Thorp. |
|-------|--------|

*Terra Tainorum Regis.*

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Codeshale.       | Codsall.      |
| Seresdone.       | Seisdon.      |
| Bigeford.        | Bickford.     |
| Chenet.          | Chenet, Q.    |
| Bispestone.      | Bishton.      |
| Chenistetone.    | Chesterton.   |
| Moclestone.      | Muckleston.   |
| Wennitone.       | Wennitone, Q. |
| Betelege.        | Betley.       |
| Baltredelege.    | Balterley.    |
| Aldidelege.      | Audley.       |
| Talc.            | Talk.         |
| Westone.         | Weston.       |
| Anne.            | On.           |
| Stagrichesholle. | Shareshill.   |
| Crochesdene.     | Croxden.      |
| Cedla.           | Cheadle.      |
| Sceotestan.      | Shuston.      |
| Fentone.         | Fenton.       |

*Idem Nigellus tenet.*

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Chingesleia. | Kingsley. |
| Mortone.     | Morton.   |

So that you may perceive, that, in the Conqueror's time, there were 334 towns, villages, or hamlets, in com. Stafford, whereof the king retained 55 of the best, the rest he distributed, to the clergymen 97, and to the laity 178<sup>1</sup>.

The clergymen's were divided, so as the bishop had 67, which was his barony, and might well serve: for the abbot of Westminster had but one, the abbot of Burton nine, the church of St. Remegius three, the church or Stafford had three hides (which I take at least to be three townships, though they be not named) if they were not more; but yet, because they were not expressed in the record, I account it but for one), the church of Hampton twelve.

One Sampson<sup>2</sup> (what he was I cannot learn, but, I take it, he was of some spiritual profession), had six.

Of laymen (Roger de Montgomerici, earl of Salop, 29. Hugo de Montgomerici, three hides, which sure is three towns about Wrvilde, which I set down but one; for the record naming Wrvilde, which is now in Shropshire, and so used: so that I think the meaning is, some hamlets, adjoining to Wrfelde, and then reputed as members of it, but lying in Staffordshire, were mentioned. For Staffordshire and Shropshire join near Wrfeld Holme<sup>3</sup>, argues it to be a large seigniory, compounded of many hamlets.

Henry de Ferrers, eight, but a forest also within the compass of them, and belonging to them, and they both large, and very good lands.

<sup>1</sup> This enumeration was made from his copy, which in many instances was erroneous.

<sup>2</sup> In the Conqueror's charter to the church of Wolverhampton, Sampson is described as his chaplain.

<sup>3</sup> Holme generally signifies River Islands. Bp. Lyttelton.

Robert de Stadford, 74.

Willielmus, filius Ansculfi, 27.

Will'us Corbution, one, containing ten hides.

Turstine (Basset's paternal ancestor) one, containing five hides ; which cannot but be divers hamlets.

Ricardus Forestarius, 9.

Rainoldus de Balgiote, 4.

Radulfus filius Huberti, 2.

Nigellus (Gresley's paternal ancestor), 4.

And Taini regis, 20.

So that I reckon the farm to be this : the king had in demesne the 55, representing the earl's portion and demesne ; and that the bishop had one barony ; Rogerius de Montgomerici, another ; Henr. de Ferrers, another, (though he had but few, yet being so large) a good third ; Rob'tus de Stadford, a fourth barony ; Willielmus, filius Ansculfi, a fifth : to the intent, that the five baronies may answer the five Hundreds, though they were otherwise divided, and had not such jurisdiction, as the earls and barons of Hundreds anciently.

A BRIEF  
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT  
OF  
BEESTON CASTLE,  
IN CHESHIRE.

---

As in Staffordshire I have begun with Trent, so proceeding to the description of Cheshire, I think it my readiest course to begin with Weever, a fair river, which takes its first source or spring from Peckforton Hills, near Beeston Castle ; and presently runneth, first south-east, then plain south, then bendeth south-east again, then plain east, then turneth suddenly plain north, and so keepeth on its course, though it have divers windings, sometimes westward, and sometimes east, for fifteen or sixteen miles still northward, and then returneth, as it were, suddenly west ; which course it holdeth on, until it come into the Freet of Mersey, where it dischargeth itself into a pretty little sea : and, as Trent doth, divides the shire into two equal parts, east and west ; the one being called the overside of Cheshire, and the other the lower side.

Not far from the fountain of Weever (as I have said), stands 'Beeston Castle, which (for that it was more

<sup>1</sup> The great insulated rock of Beeston is composed of sandstone, of the height of 366 feet, measuring from the bridge to the summit. The fortress was erected in 1220, by Randolph Blundeville earl of Chester. It consisted of an outer and inner area. The outer was defended by a strong gateway and wall, with round towers. Some parts of the wall, and six or seven rounders still subsist. This castle devolved from the earls of



eminent and famous, than any particular part of the shire, the city of Chester excepted) I covet to begin withal; and you must something bear with me, if a little I range about the head of Weever, for three or four miles on both sides of the river: for that, in that part of the shire, the rivers be not so plentiful, as in other places thereof; and besides, the barony of Rob. filius Hugonis being the first barony, which is spoken of in Domesday book, which, therefore, I covet to begin withal, lieth the most of it about this part of Cheshire, and not far from Weever, between it and Dee, except some little of it, which lies in Flintshire, then reputed as a member of the county palatine of Chester.

Beeston Castle stands very loftily and proudly, upon

Chester to the crown; and, after undergoing many vicissitudes, it fell into ruins, in which it was found by Leland. Having been repaired, it was again ravaged by the violence of civil war, and garrisoned by the Parliament, it was surprised and entered by some of the King's forces; but was finally dismantled by the orders of the Parliament. The events connected with the local history of this strong fortress for several centuries after its foundation, are not known. Rich. II. lodged his treasures here during his expedition into Ireland; which, on Henry's approach were surrendered to the usurper. (Stow's Annals, 321.) The manor had been part of the Barony of Malpas, and was held under the lords, by the family of Bunbury. In 1271, 56 Hen. III. Henry de Bunbury, and Margery his wife, gave it to Richard their nephew, who assumed his name from the place. It continued in this family for many descents. Sir George Beeston possessed it 44 Eliz. and at length by the marriage of Margaret, daughter of sir Hugh Beeston, with William Whitmore of Leighton, it passed to that family; and was soon transferred by Bridget, his heir, to Thomas viscount Savage, of Rock Savage; whose grand-daughter Bridget, carried it by marriage, to sir Thomas Mostyn, bart. with the manors of Peckfreton, Leighton, and Thornton, in whose family they yet remain.

an exceeding steep and high rock ; so steep upon all sides but one, that it suffers no access unto it ; so that, though it be walled about (for the most part thereof), the wall is needless), the rock is so very high and steep. And, where the nature of the thing admitteth access, there is, first a fair gate, and a wall furnished with turrets, which incloseth a good quantity of ground (four or five acres) which lieth north-eastward, somewhat riseth, until it come to the overpart of the rock ; and within the same, a goodly strong gatehouse, and a strong wall, with other buildings ; which, when they flourished, were a convenient habitation for any great personage. In which it is a wonder to see the great labour that hath been used to have sufficient water, which was procured, by making (no doubt with great difficulty) a marvellous deep well, through that huge high rock, which is so deep, as that it equals in depth the Riveret, which runneth not far from the said castle, through Teverton, Hocknell, and so into Mersey.

This castle stands within the manor of Beeston, but the ground whereon it stands was procured by Randulf, the third earl of Chester, from the owner of the said manor to the end he might make and fortify the said castle there ; which he did accordingly.

The manor of Beeston, whereof this place was a member, before the castle was built, is within the parish of Bunbury, possessed at this day by sir George Beeston, knt. whose son and heir Hugh Beeston hath, as I hear, also purchased the castle of Beeston of the queen.

The Beestons are descended paternally from the Bunburs ; who (as I take it) were lords of the whole parish, or the most of it, about Henry the Second's time ; and were at the first known by the name of St. Peere ; but (by reason of their habitation, and the seigniory of Bunbury together,) changed their name from St. Peere to Bunbury ; as Henry of Bunbury (to whom his father

had given Beeston, about Henry the Third's time,) had issue a son named David, who was called David de Beeston, by reason of his habitation ; which David had issue Henry Beeston, who had issue David Beeston, William (that died without issue), Henry, that begat Thomas, and William, that had issue John, Raufe, and Agnes.

\_\_\_\_\_

Page 22, note 1. "The instrument (a fine) spells thus, 'Thicknes.'" S. P.-W.

Roger Egerton. =

Hugh, died 1505. = Margeria, died 1499.

John, aged . . . (3 an error) in 1505, died 1518-19. = Randolph, died May 7, 1522. = Isabella.

Two daughters. = Daughter. = John, husband of Elyn, aged . . (13 an error) in 1522, died Ap. 1, 1528, afterwards a knight, bur. at Tatenhill, Sept. 21, 1595, his mother (by some authorities) being a Griffith of Wichnor; which family buried there.

Page 141, note, line 15, after the figures "1728." Add: It was a very extraordinary thing, almost out of bounds of probability, if the James, who was next brother to sir Thomas's father (which father was born in or near 1541), and who has a different wife assigned him by each of the Visitations (the James, made brother of sir Thomas, appears a very young child at that of 1583, and that of 1614 gives him no wife;

and it also very strangely omits Erdeswick's John and Bryan) —if that senior James was really father of the above Gerrard, M. D. who by his epitaph at High Offley was born as late as 1617." S. P.-W.

Page 307, at the bottom, add: Some dispute having arisen concerning the boundary between Staffordshire and Warwickshire, K. Hen. III. in the 20th of his reign, directed his precept to the justices itinerant, declaring that there should be certain limits of each county about the parts of Eston in Warwickshire and Hanneuwurth in Staffordshire. He gave command to the sheriff of Warwickshire to bring into Lichfield, upon Sunday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle, twelve discreet and lawful knights, there to make and establish such limits and divisions upon their oaths, and the like to the sheriff of Staffordshire for as many out of this county.

Page 311. Add: About the beginning of King John's time, the lord Basset of Drayton, a great baron at that time, erected a park at Drayton Bassett, which being within the precincts of Sutton Chase, and questioned by Waleran earl of Warwick, obliged the lord Basset, 3 John, rather than remove the park pales, to come to an agreement with the earl. To this agreement were witnesses Thomas de Erdinton, then sheriff of this county, Geffrey Sauvage, Thomas de Ardern, Raph de Mutton, Will. de Arderne, Rob. fil. Willielmi, Hen. fil. Sewalli, progenitor of the Shirleys, and many others. Licenses were afterwards granted by succeeding earls of Warwick to persons to inclose their lands and woods lying within the precincts of this chase: to Raph de Limesi, 17 Edw. I. to make a park at Weford of his wood called Ashehay; to Raph lord Basset to hunt in his woods at Drayton, 18 Edw. I.; in 21 Edw. I. to Will. de Odingsells to hunt in the woods and fields at Weford, Thickbrome, and Hynts; to Will. Meignill and Rob. de la Ward in their lands and woods at Hynts. In 25 Edw. I. John, lord of Little Barre, agreed with Will. de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, for license to inclose his woods at Little Barre, paying annually six barbed arrows.

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